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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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January 26 1953

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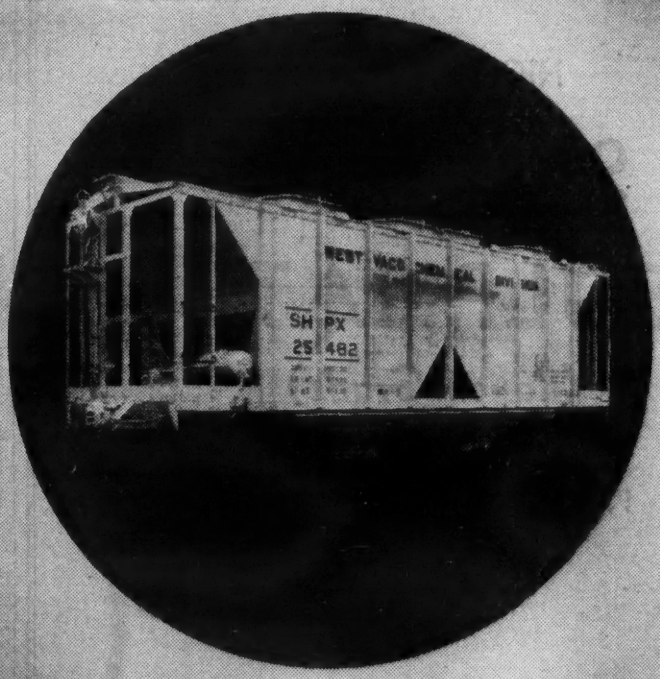

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 163 No. 4 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 26, 1953

DPA Grants Tax Aid For New Expansion

Several certificates of necessity permitting accelerated amortization of the costs of new plants and facilities were issued in the area of the chemical industry during the period December 31 through January 14 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced January 22.

The certificates were among 266 new or expanded facilities costing $213,636,312 granted the right of rapid tax amortization during the two weeks' period. With these certificates, 15,280 projects, costing $24,316,371,000 have now been approved for rapid amortization. The amount permitted rapid write-off is 61 percent of the total, or $14,869,379,000.

Certificates were issued in the area of the chemical industry as follows:—

Aluminum pig and ingot — Harvey Machine Company, Inc., Wasco County, Ore., $65,250,000 certified and 85 percent allowed.

Byproduct uranium recovery—Blockson Chemical Company, Joliet, Ill., $600,000 certified and 75 percent allowed.

Medical and surgical equipment—Ritter Company, Rochester, N. Y., $831,420 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Phosphatic fertilizer—Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Hutchinson Island near Savannah, Ga., $695,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Scientific and technical equipment — Mine Safety Appliances Company, Evans City, Pa., $100,000 certified and 50 percent allowed; Bowen & Co., Bethesda, Md., $95,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Special catalysts — Filtrol Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, $85,800 certified and 65 percent allowed.

Sterile surgical sutures and ligatures—Davis & Geck, Inc., Danbury, Conn., $2,073,400 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Surgical instruments — Henry C. Betz Company, Philadelphia, Pa., $2,398 certified and 65 percent allowed.

Surgical suture needles—O. K. Products Company, Highland Park, N. J., $10,062 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Synthetic cryolite—Aluminum Ore Company, East St. Louis, Ill., $170,000 certified and 85 percent allowed.

Aluminum Ceiling Prices Increased One-Half Cent

An increase of one-half cent a pound in ceiling prices for primary pig and ingot aluminum and 4 percent of fabricated aluminum products was granted to the three aluminum producers last week by the government.

The action was taken and announced by Henry Fowler, just before he resigned as defense mobilizer January 19, and was conditioned upon several changes in the supply contracts between the companies and the government. It was reported, though not announced officially, that under the new contract provisions:—

The government agrees to take the entire aluminum output of the plants, if not sold otherwise, for the full five-year terms of the contracts. The present contracts state that the contracts could be terminated in half that time if the government wished.

The companies agree not to give the government notice for at least six months that the new plants will be turned back to the government. The plants may now be turned back at any time if profit margins are depressed because of price controls.

The companies agree to grant the government an option to buy any of the plants if they are idle continuously for a period of ninety days. This option is granted only at the end of a full-year of idleness under present contracts.

Antibiotic Certification Rules Amendments Made by FDA

Several amendments to regulations covering the certification of antibiotic preparations were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

One of the amendments provides that the preparations aureomycin ophthalmic, chloramphenicol ophthalmic, and bacitracin ophthalmic must be sterile. Another amendment provided for tests and methods of assay and certification of penicillin-streptomycin-bacitracin dental paste and penicillin - dihydrostreptomycin - bacitracin dental paste.

Copper Duty Suspension Bill Sanctioned by House

House bill 568 to continue the suspension of the two cents per pound tax on imported copper until June 30, 1954, was passed unanimously by the house January 19 and sent to the senate for concurrent approval. Existing law terminates the suspension February 15.

As is the case with the present law, the bill provides that the tax shall be restored by Presidential order if the price should decline to an average of 24 cents a pound for a month.

Mead Quits as FTC Head; To Remain on Commission

Commissioner James A. Mead of the Federal Trade Commission submitted his resignation as chairman of the commission to President Eisenhower January 21. Mr. Mead resigned only the chairmanship and will remain as one of the commissioners for the duration of his term running until September, 1955.

He moved out of the chairmanship in order to allow Mr. Eisenhower to appoint a Republican to this position which would be his spokesman on the commission to carry out White House policy. At the present time, Lowell Mason is the only Republican on the commission. John Carson, an Independent whose term expired last September, is serving under a temporary appointment of former President Truman. Appointments to the commission require confirmation of the senate.

OPS Allows Pass-Through For Users of Four Metals

The Office of Price Stabilization has amended its regulations covering a pass-through of recent cost increases for aluminum, copper, steel and pig iron to permit manufacturers who use these products to pass through cost increases regardless of their source of supply. The action is covered by amendment 7 to General Overriding Regulation 35, effective today.

Previously GOR 35 provided a method for determining metal cost increases which could be passed on where the material was obtained from producers or mill suppliers, or from warehouses. However, no provision was made for a pass through in cases where material was obtained from other sources,

Cottonseed, Soybean Oils Speculation Limits Fixed

The Department of Agriculture last week announced the establishment, by the Commodity Exchange Commission, of limits on speculative trading in cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard futures, effective April 1.

Under the commodity exchange act, the commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General, is authorized to fix limits, after due notice and hearing, on the amount of speculative trading by any person in any commodity covered by the act. With certain exemptions for cottonseed and soybean processors, the maximum net long or net short speculative position which any person may hold or control in any one future or in all futures combined, on any one contract market, is as follows:—

Cottonseed oil	3,600,000 lbs. (60 contract units)
Soybean oil	3,000,000 lbs. (50 contract units)
Lard	1,600,000 lbs. (40 contract units)

The above amounts are also fixed as daily trading limits—the maximum which any person may buy or sell speculatively in any one future or in all futures combined, on any one contract market, during one business day. The limits apply to all speculative trades and positions. Bona fide hedging transactions are exempt from the limits. The orders also exempt a soybean or cottonseed processor's sales and net short positions in the respective oil futures markets to the extent offset by the oil content of spot soybeans or cottonseed owned or purchased by such processor, provided the price risk involved is not otherwise offset.

Hearings under the act to consider the establishment of speculative limits for cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard, were held in Washington, on July 28 and 29, 1952. Speculative limits for grains and cotton have been in effect since 1938 and 1940, respectively, and in soybeans and eggs since October 1, 1951. Such limits are enforced by the Commodity Exchange Authority.

J. M. Mehl, administrator of the CEA, said the orders of the commission will not apply ot market positions acquired by traders in good faith prior to the effective date of the orders. He also pointed out that the commission's orders specifically provide that the fixing of speculative limits does not affect any provision of the commodity exchange act relating to price manipulation or corners, nor relieve any contract market of its responsibility under the act for preventing manipulation and corners.

Synthetic Fuel Output Seen Keyed to US Aid

A rapidly growing interest by private industry in synthetic liquid fuels production and a recommendation that the government aid industry in establishing prototype commercial plants for the production of such products featured the report of the eighth full year of Bureau of Mines activity in research on synthetic liquid fuels, which was forwarded to congress last week by outgoing Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman.

Important technical advances in producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal and oil shale, including such highlights as these, were described in Mr. Chapman's report:—

Highlights of Report

1. Advances in oil-shale technology, featuring the completion of a 200-ton-a-day oil-shale retort incorporating the bureau-developed gas-combustion process.

2. Successful operation of a pilot plant for retorting oil-shale fines continuously at high temperatures to produce high test gasoline and chemicals.

3. Experiments in gasification—an important step in producing oil from coal—whereby powdered coal was gasified successfully with oxygen and steam at pressures up to 450 pounds per square inch with greatly increased throughput.

4. Advancing underground gasification of coal to the point where it was shown that gas suitable for producing synthetic fuels, pipeline gas, or chemicals can be made.

5. Progress in coal hydrogenation, the bureau developing the first American vapor-phase catalyst and producing liquid fuels on a demonstration scale from Pittsburgh seam coal and North Dakota lignite.

6. Gas-synthesis research, which produced a durable Fischer-Tropsch catalyst and an economical process for removing carbon dioxide from synthetic gas.

Urges Encouragement of Industry

Noting that improvements undoubtedly will be made as the synthetic liquid fuels program advances, Mr. Chapman said in the report that this does not alter the fact that industry should be encouraged to begin design and construction of prototype plants. Such plants, he said, would, (1) provide a basis for rapid expansion of shale-oil and coal processes; (2) aid in conserving natural petroleum and reducing our dependence on petroleum imports; and (3) produce commercial quantities of important chemical products at reasonable prices.

Although Bureau of Mines estimates indicate that both coal-hydrogenation and oil-shale plants could be operated at a profit, Mr. Chapman said he realized that the initial plants may not necessarily be profitable enough to attract the required equity capital without government help. He therefore recommended that, under conditions satisfactory to the government, aid such as that provided for defense

—Continued on page 83

Price Supports for 3 More Years Aim of New House, Senate Bills

Legislation to extend the mandatory price support program for major farm commodities for another three years has been introduced in both the house and senate. Early action on the measure is not expected, however, since the agricultural committees of both houses plan extensive hearings on farm legislation before making any major policy decisions.

Support of the major farm commodities at 90 percent of parity has been mandatory for a number of years as a result of action taken each year by congress to suspend the effectiveness of a law passed in 1949 that provides for a sliding scale of price supports based upon supply and prospective demand for various crops. Under the law, supports would range from 75 to 90 percent of parity.

A number of other bills were introduced in the two houses during the past week, including the following:—

S. 471 by Sen. Homer Capehart, of Indiana, amending the Fair Labor Standards Act by clarifying the definition of "employee."

S. 481 by Sen. Milter R. Young, of North Dakota, so as to extend for three additional years the requirement that prices of basic agricultural commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity.

S. 511 by Sen. Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, to establish a commission on the public debt of the United States.

S. 526 by Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey, to establish a national commission on intergovernmental relations.

H. R. 1804 by Rep. Emanuel Celler, of New York, to reduce the rate of tax applicable to distilled spirits.

H. R. 1810 by Rep. Carl T. Curtis, of Nebraska, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation.

H. R. 1817 by Rep. John Dingell, of Michigan, to provide a program of national health insurance and public health, and to assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel.

H. R. 1828 by Rep. Harold O. Lovre, of South Dakota, to provide permanent price supports for oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, and soybeans at 90 percent of parity.

H. R. 1829 also by Mr. Lovre, to extend for three additional years the requirement that prices of basic agricultural commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity.

H. R. 1858 by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, of Mississippi, directing that special consideration be given to excess agricultural commodities produced in the United States when entering into foreign trade agreements under section 350 of the tariff act of 1950.

H. R. 1861 also by Mr. Whitten, to channel into government hands excess production of basic commodities needed for defense purposes and to prevent the price depressive effects of such production.

RFC Buys 15,000,000 Gals. Of Alcohol From 3 Firms

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week announced that it had entered into contracts for the purchase of approximately 15,000,000 gallons of alcohol from three suppliers, to be used in the production of butadiene at two government synthetic rubber plants.

The suppliers are:—Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Enjay Company, New York, and Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia. They will furnish approximately 5,000,000 gallons each.

Terms of the purchase orders call for delivery of the alcohol, f.o.b., barge or tankcars at the RFC's Kobuta, Pa., and Louisville, Ky., plants on the basis of measurements by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Deliveries will be made at the rate of approximately 5,000,000 gallons per month during February, March and April.

Quotations for the alcohol had been requested by RFC in anticipation of requirements that will develop in the next several months as the result of the reactivation of four alcohol butadiene units at Louisville and Kobuta.

CCDA Airs Chemical Marketing Problems

The Commercial Chemical Development Association explored the problems arising from the marketing of new chemicals to the rubber, petroleum and paint industries at its winter meeting, held January 22 at the Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. Approximately 260 were in attendance, a record for a meeting held outside of New York City.

V. L. Peterson, in charge of the chemical purchasing department of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, reported that the dollar value of chemical and pigment requirements for the rubber industry "is probably in the neighborhood of $450,000,000 annually." He said that this spending for chemicals by the industry could be grouped into the following thirteen major classifications:—Antioxidants, accelerators and retarders, fatty acids and derivatives, solvents, plasticizers, vulcanizing agents, activators, reinforcing agents, fillers, wetting agents, color pigments, waxes and cements and adhesives.

Breakdown of Consumption

Of these, six groups account for $115,000,000 of the overall total. Estimated consumption, with dollar value, of these categories were listed as follows:—Antioxidants and accelerators, 130,000,000 pounds, $78,000,000; fatty acids, 30,000,000, $2,500,000; zinc oxide, 160,000,000 pounds, $23,000,000; plasticizers, 30,000,000 gallons, $8,000,000, and solvents, 30,000,000 gallons, $4,500,000. Carbon black, Mr. Peterson went on, accounts for a sizable portion of the remainder, consumption running at more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, valued at about $80,000,000.

"In the future," he concluded, "we are going to need increasing quantities of the materials we are now using. We will need materials which can do the job better and cheaper than the ones we are now using. We will need accelerators, antioxidants, vulcanizing agents, which will allow us to mix super-abrasion carbon blacks that have not been developed yet. We will need a low cost process for producing butadiene or a substitute monomer for use in the production of GRS. We will need a white, or light-colored pigments with higher reinforcing characteristics than anything on the market today. We will need a new chemical fiber better than rayon and nylon for tire cord at a lower cost."

D. L. Flanders, manager of the cotton and textile department of the purchasing division, B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, detailed the technical requirements which

—*Continued on page 48*

Fertilizer, Superphosphate Ceilings Raised 1 Percent

An increase of 1 percent in ceiling prices for mixed fertilizer and bagged superphosphate was granted last week by the Office of Price Stabilization under its industry earnings standard regulation. The action was taken in Supplementary Regulation 131 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation and in amendment 10 to SR 7, Ceiling Price Regulation 22, and was effective January 22.

This increase followed a previous action by the OPS which authorized manufacturers of mixed fertilizers to increase their ceiling prices on bagged superphosphate to reflect freight rate increases authorized by federal and state regulatory bodies (OPD, 1/19/52).

The OPS industry earnings standard specifies that any industry may obtain higher ceilings if it can show that its current earnings have dropped below 85 percent of its average earnings in the best three of the four years 1946-49, before income and excess profits taxes, adjusted to reflect changes in net worth.

All mixed fertilizer manufacturers whose ceiling prices are established under the GCPR and under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 are covered by the amendments as well as manufacturers who sell bagged superphosphate and who price under the GCPR.

An increase of 1 percent is allowed on all ceiling prices which are on f.o.b. production point basis. Where the ceiling price is far a sale on the delivered basis, the 1 percent increase is allowed on the net price after average outbound freight costs are excluded, thus according equal treatment to both groups of sellers.

Adjustments for increased freight costs were allowed the industry under SR 114 to the GCPR, and SR 31 to CPR 22 effective August 13, 1952.

Fertilizer dealers who experience an increase in cost from their suppliers as a result of these amendments are permitted to adjust their ceiling prices as provided under SR 29 to the GCPR.

Allied Promotes Porter, Hunter

John J. Porter (right) has been named assistant to the executive vice-president of the Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Malcolm E. Hunter, former sales manager of direct application fertilizer materials for the division, has been appointed assistant director of sales to succeed Mr. Porter. In his newly-created post, Mr. Porter will be in charge of industrial and export sales, advertising, promotion and market research. He joined the Barrett Division of Allied in 1923, rising from office boy to become assistant sales manager. Last year, with the formation of the new Nitrogen Division by Allied, has was named assistant director of sales. Mr. Hunter joined Barrett in 1950 as sales manager for direct application materials, and later assumed the same duties with the Nitrogen Division. He was formerly associated with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., and served as general sales manager of the fertilizer division immediately prior to his joining Allied.

Oil, Gas Land Lease Bids Deadline Set at March 4

The Bureau of Land Management will receive bids up to 1 p.m. EST, March 4 for leasing of 380 acres of Louisiana oil and gas land. Bids should be addressed to the director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.

The land is offered in four parcels totaling 380.50 acres in the known geologic structure of the Caddo field, approximately twenty-five miles from Shreveport. Bids must be submitted on each parcel separately, but no objection will be made to the award of more than one parcel to the same successful bidder.

Asphalt Ceilings May Now Include Freight Rate Rises

The office of Price Stabilization last week authorized increased ceiling prices for asphalt and asphalt products to meet increased transportation costs resulting from authorized rate increases since May 15, 1951. The action, effective January 21, was taken in Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 66, covering sales of asphalt and asphalt products at all levels of distribution. Previously, the asphalt regulation had required absorption of transportation cost increases incurred after May 15, 1951.

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Price Index Dips Slightly

The OPD price index declined 0.05 point last week. Several markets displayed varying degrees of weakness but on the whole it was limited. The essential oils market had the greatest decline from the preceding week with reductions in cetyl alcohol, linalool and linalyl acetate, both ex bois de rose. Also included in this group were natural bergamot, orange, caraway and lavandin oils. California lemon and lavender oils were advanced in the essential oils market. Price moves in the agricultural chemical market were downward. Among items reduced were benzene hexachloride, dried blood, cube root, tankage, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and the isopropyl esters of these latter two.

Despite a considerable number of price declines in the oils, fats and waxes market, price advances had the edge with the result that the index for this market was up slightly from the previous week. Among items advanced were coconut, lauric and myristic acids in addition to cochin type coconut and olive oils and carnauba and ouricury waxes. Copra, grease, lard, tallow as well as fish, oleo, palmkernel, soybean and tung oils were reduced.

The index for the botanicals market advanced slightly last week. Peruvian marjoram, Spanish stemless and Turkish sage in addition to Bourbon vanilla beans were advanced. Items reduced in this section included copaiba and tolu balsam, Guatemalan decorticated cardamom and Bohemian and French marjoram.

Elsewhere in the markets there were various price shifts. The coal chemicals section featured reductions in imported, crude naphthalene and 30° orthocresol. Quicksilver was reduced in the heavy chemicals section. Other price changes included a decline in Argentine casein in the protective coatings materials market and a reduction in egg albumen in the textile and leather chemicals section. Egg yolk was advanced in the latter market. Silver cyanide was the sole advance in the drugs and fine chemicals section. There was no price activity noted in the petroleum derivatives market.

Except for thirty-one changes in botanicals listed on page 69, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, coconut, ½c. to 1½c. per lb. (77).
Lauric, 90%, 1c. per lb. (77).
Myristic, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Egg yolk, 6c. per lb. (49).
Oil, anise, USP, Chinese Star, 10c. per lb. (71).
Coconut, cochin, ½c. per lb. (77).
Lavender, 38-40% ester, 40c. per lb. (71).
Lemon, USP, California, 10c. per lb. (71).
Olive, 5c. per gal. (77).
Pyridin, refd., 2°, 3.1c. per lb. (52).
Silver cyanide, 1½c. per oz. (57).
Wax, carnauba, N. C., No. 3, crude, 4c. per lb. (77).
No. 1, yellow, 7c. per lb.
Ouricury, 3c. per lb. (77).

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, cetyl, NF, 12c. per lb. (71).
extra, 49c. per lb.
BHC, .009c. per gamma unit (50).
Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia (50).
Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb. (74).
Copra, $5 per ton (77).
Cube root, 2c. per lb. (50).
2,4-D, 10c. per lb. (50).
isopropyl ester, 12c. per lb.
Egg albumen, 5c. per lb. (49).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (77).
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 25c. per lb. (71).
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 20c. per lb. (71).
96-98%, 35c. per lb.
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 1/10c. per lb. (52).
Oil, bergamot, natural, NF, Italian, 25c. per lb. (71).
Caraway, NF, 35c. per lb. (71).
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, 1¼c. per lb. (77).
N. Y., 1c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb. (77).
Lavandin, 35c. per lb. (71).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (77).
Orange, sweet, distilled, 30c. per lb. (71).
expressed, USP, Cal., 10c. per lb.
sesquiterpeneless, $15 per lb.
Palmkernel, ½c. per lb. (77).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (77).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (77).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Orthocresol, 30°, 2½c. per lb. (52).
Quicksilver, $1 per flask (40).
Sabadilla seed, 10c. per lb. (50).
activated with lime, 6c. per lb.
2,4,5-T, 25c. per lb. (50).
isopropyl ester, 20c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Tankage, New York, 50c. per unit of ammonia (50).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

January 23, 1953	January 16, 1953	January 25, 1952
108.58	108.63*	113.80

*Revised.

Copper Export Quota Set

A first quarter 1953 export quota of 35,000 short tons has been set for refined copper produced from foreign ores and concentrates, the Office of International Trade has announced. This compares with the 45,000 short tons which was established for the fourth quarter.

Pricing Chief Asserts Curbs Still Necessary

Prices are pressing against ceilings on petroleum products, coke and cokeoven byproducts, products of the natural gas industry, drugs and cosmetics, fertilizers and a number of important chemicals and plastics, price director Joseph H. Freehill reported in a recent memorandum to Michael DiSalle, administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, cautioning against removal of stablization controls now.

Mr. Freehill said that ceiling prices on petroleum and petroleum products have been maintained generally at the highest levels prevailing at the time of the price freeze in January, 1951. Costs in the meantime have been mounting, so that producers in several areas are seeking higher ceilings. These areas include the Pacific Coast, Appalachian-Ohio, Texas-Louisiana, Mid-Continent and Rocky Mountain areas.

With respect to petroleum products, increases in ceiling prices were granted to East Coast suppliers on heating oil. However, he added, there is still pressure on distributor ceilings in this area. Increased ceilings are being asked for generally on the Pacific Coast. Ceilings on natural gas likewise are the current or contract prices existing at the time of the freeze.

"It would be logical to expect," Mr. Freehill stated, "that if price controls were removed these industries would try to obtain the increases they have asked for. Drugs and cosmetics are under the General Ceiling Price Regulation (January, 1951, freeze) at all levels of manufacturing and distribution.

"There have been accumulated costs which bring pressures on ceiling prices, particularly at the retail level, where the annual volume of sales is about $4,000,000,000. In the chemical fields, pressures are spotty, but substantial price increases must be expected in the event of price control removal for several major items, such as sulphur and its products, some fertilizers and some plastics."

Polyvinyl Methyl Ether Reduced by Gen'l Aniline

The General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has reduced its development price of polyvinyl methyl ether to 40 cents per pound, according to an announcement by Dr. Jesse Werner, director of commercial development. The material is being produced on a semi-commercial scale and further reductions are anticipated when commercial production is achieved. Technical data and a price schedule are available from the company's commercial development department, 435 Hudson street.

In Grace & Co. Key Post

Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric Company, has been elected chairman of the executive committee of W. R. Grace & Co., New York. Mr. Wilson became associated with Grace early last year as a director and consultant. He had been with G-E for fifty-one years. Mr. Wilson served as vice-chairman and executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board during World War II and was named first director of the Office of Defense Mobilization in 1950.

Indoil Names Harrington Market Research Director

Indoil Chemical Company, Chicago, has appointed Dr. George A. Harrington market research director. Dr. Harrington was previously with Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in marketing and sales development work. Prior to joining Mallinckrodt in 1951, he served as a chemical marketing assistant in the lubricating department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Mich. Chemical Presidency Resigned by Roland Place

Roland P. Place has resigned as president of the Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., in order to devote more time to other interests. Donald D. MacFarlane, chairman of the board of directors, has been assigned the added duties of president, the company announced. Mr. Place will continue as a member of the board of Michigan Chemical.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Reporting on the work of the Department of Justice during his tenure of office just before turning the job over to Herbert Brownell, his successor, Attorney General James P. McGranery let it be known that the antitrust division is making investigations into the drug, fuel oil and chemical fields.

Mr. McGranery mentioned the inquiries in somewhat of a routine fashion as being among a number of investigations now going on by the division in significant areas of our economy. As is their practice when investigations are underway, officials of the department refuse to disclose any details, so it is a secret as to just what particular matter has the eye of the department.

During the last six months of 1951 while Mr. McGranery was in office, the antitrust division filed twelve cases of which nine were civil and three were criminal. In the same period, a total of fourteen civil and nine criminal cases were closed. The government won twelve of the civil cases and lost one. One additional case was dismissed on the government's motion. Of the criminal cases, the government won eight and lost one.

There are presently being conducted, or already authorized, twenty grand jury investigations. In addition, seventy-three investigations by the FBI and 131 preliminary inquiries are in progress. The fuel oil, drugs and chemicals inquiries are scattered somewhere among these figures.

Streamlining Appropriations Bills

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado has come up with a novel idea for keeping congressional appropriations within the size of the budget, and at the same time reduce the amount of discussion and consequently the time spent in passing the appropriation bills each year.

He has just made public a streamlined one-package appropriation bill in which the only dollar amount stated in the measure is the total amount decided upon at the beginning of the session should be spent during the year. Each department and agency would be given a percentage of the amount. The bill is only four pages long.

He calls it the "percentage appropriation approach" and is aimed at giving members of congress and the man on the street a comprehensive perspective of federal expenditures that he cannot get by reading the federal budget, which ordinarily is three times as large as a Sears Roebuck catalog or by reading the customary twenty appropriation bills of fifty pages each.

The senator is firmly convinced, and he will find a lot of people ready to agree with him, that a new approach must be made to the job of appropriating money to run the government. Congress today is employing the same technics in appropriating $80,000,000,000 that it used when appropriations were less than $5,000,000,000 annually. But whether the senator is on the right track with his streamlined version is something else again.

Senate Consumer Group Urged

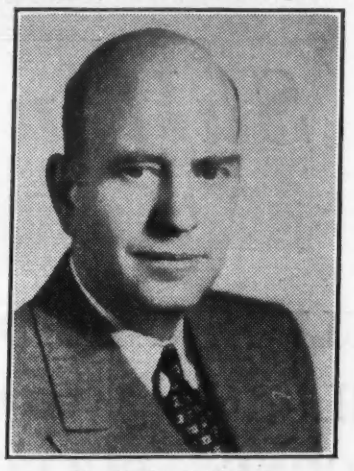
An idea that consumers should have a special committee in congress to look after their affairs and interests, just as small business has a committee to handle its problems, appears to be gaining ground. First advanced last year by Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, a resolution to set up such a committee in senate this year

—Continued on page 38

Thomas Gets Perkin Medal, Cautions on Science Letdown

Mankind would be thrown back into an existence like that of the Dark Ages if there should be any moratorium on scientific progress for a period as short as even fifty years, Dr. Charles A. Thomas, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., declared January 16 as he received the forty-seventh impression of the Perkin award of the American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry at that organization's dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Dr. Thomas was honored for outstanding contributions to the chemical technology of automotive fuels, catalysts, synthesis of valuable products from petroleum, and atomic energy.

To show the importance of science and technology in modern life throughout the



Dr. Charles A. Thomas

world, Dr. Thomas answered the question, "what would happen with a fifty-year world moratorium on science?" In the field of health, he said, there would be no hope for finding a solution to the common cold, to polio, to hypertension, to mental illness, or to cancer, but more than that, he said, "Our present drugs would gradually become less effective since germs have a way of building a tolerance for medicines, and in time we

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Nickel Pact Agreed On By Hanna, Government

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency has entered into a contract with the Hanna Coal & Ore Corporation and the Hanna Nickel Smelting Company for development of a major deposit of ore containing nickel in southwestern Oregon, and to convert the ore into ferronickel ingots containing 25 percent nickel and not more than 75 percent iron.

Although ferronickel has never been used on a commercial scale in this country, engineering tests have proved that it can be substituted readily for pure nickel in the production of stainless steel and various other low-alloy steels, Jess Larson, Administrator of DMPA said. It is not considered practicable as a substitute for pure nickel in production of high-alloy steels.

Carbide & Carbon Names Center to Vice-Presidency

Clark E. Center has been appointed vice-president of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, in charge of Union Carbide's atomic energy work, it has been announced by Dr. J. G. Davidson, president of Carbide & Carbon. Mr. Center, who has been Carbide's general manager of atomic energy operations, succeeds Dr. George T. Felbeck, who recently relinquished his responsibilities in atomic energy operations in order to devote more time to other major engineering problems of the corporation.

Ansbacher-Siegle Advances Blackstead to Vice-President

Eric N. Blackstead, recently regional manager for Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Staten Island, N. Y., has been elected vice-president and sales manager of the organization.

Mr. Blackstead has been connected with the company for more than twenty-five years. He was originally chief chemist for A. B. Ansbacher & Co., and later was assigned to supervision of the New England market. For the past three years he had been the company's district manager in northern New Jersey.

Air Pollution Parley Agenda Set by MCA

The committee on air pollution abatement of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has announced the program for the ninth in a series of conferences, to be held February 26 and 27 in the Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

The conference will be concerned with air pollution abatement in industry and the first session will be opened with E. M. Adams, of the Dow Chemical Company, presiding. The session will hear opening remarks from Dr. R. H. Boundy, a member of the board of directors and director of research for Dow, and a report on the committee's activities by its chairman, W. I. Burt.

Developments in regional problems will be reviewed by Ben Linsky, chief smoke inspector of Detroit, Mich., who will speak on developments in that city; E. N. Helmers, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., who will speak on the situation in Louisville, Ky.; Dow Wynn, of the Houston, Tex., Chamber of Commerce will speak on Houston's conditions and Dr. McCrone, of the Armour Research Foundation, who will review the situation in Chicago.

E. W. Evans, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, will preside at the afternoon session, at which the following papers will be presented:—"Activities of the Air Pollution Control Association," by R. T. Griebling, executive secretary; "Air Pollution and Human Tolerance," by Dr. John H. Phair, professor of preventive medicine and industrial health at the University of Cincinnati's college of medicine; "An Example of the Second Mile—A Positive Approach to Air Pollution Control," by L. M. Smylie, of the Ethyl Corporation, and "Stack Sampling Procedures Used to Evaluate Emissions," by J. Bernard Gisclard, of the American Cyanamid Company.

The session on February 27 will open with G. F. Jenkins, of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, presiding. A panel entitled, "Meeting the Problems of Air Pollution," will be held, with the following participating:—Frank L. Seamans, of Smith, Buchanan, Ingersoll, Rodewald & Eckert; J. B. Gisclard, of American Cyanamid; Prof. E. Boyce, of the University of Michigan, and a representative of the American Petroleum Institute.

R. J. Jenny, of American Cyanamid, will preside at the afternoon session. The following papers will be presented:—"Eye Irritants Formed by the Interaction of Styrene and Halogens in the Atmosphere," by E. M. Adams and E. J. Schneider, of Dow; "Control of Styrene Emissions From a Styrene Plant," by R. S. McClurg, A. F. Strauble, C. Sercu, L. Olsen and E. E. Guilford, of Dow, and "Fume Problems and Control in Aluminum Melting Operations," by R. E. Paine, A. E. Huotari, R. D. Hess and V. Works, of the Aluminum Company of America.

US Rests in duPont Suit; Trial Recessed to Feb. 16

The government rested its antitrust case last week against members of the duPont family, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and five other corporations. E. Houston Harsha, head of the federal trial staff, announced to Judge Walter J. La Buy of Chicago federal district court January 20 that the government had completed its arguments. The judge then recessed the trial of the monopoly and conspiracy suit until February 16 when the defense will present its side.

Allethrin Production Now Full-Scale at U.S.I. Unit

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, has announced the start-up of full-scale production at its new allethrin plant in the Fairfield section of Baltimore, Md. In making the announcement, the company said the Baltimore output assures availability of the synthetic insecticide in sufficient quantities to meet consumer needs this year.

Sulphanilamide Production Started at Merck Plant

First production of sulphanilamide has been completed at the new Flint River plant of Merck & Co., in Albany, Ga. Part of the output of the plant will be shipped by truck to Rahway, N. J., for distribution throughout the world. Other production lots will be sent to the company's Stonewall plant at Elkton, Va., for further processing into finished products.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Los Angeles, February 16-19.

American Oil Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section meetings, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2-4; central section meetings, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western section meetings, Town House, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 27-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 26.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Eastern Pest Control Operators Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 5-7.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law section of the New York State Bar Association, Bar Association House, New York, February 20.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 20-22.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Sherman hotel, Chicago, March 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual conference, exhibit, Statler hotel, St. Louis, March 9-11.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Sanitary Supply association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-25.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange, annual meeting, Downtown Club, Philadelphia, January 27; annual dinner, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, February 5.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2-6.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of the Plastics Industries of Canada, annual conference, Gen. Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, March 10-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., February 18-20, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, February 16-19.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

CMRA to Meet Feb. 26

The Chemical Market Research Association will meet at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 26. The program will be devoted to soil conditioners, plant foods and agricultural chemicals.

Eastern Pest Control Confab Program Set

The program was announced last week for the thirteenth annual Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, which will be sponsored by and held at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 5 through 7.

The conference will be opened by Dr. C. P. Alexander, and William O. Buettner will present a "Summary of What's New in Pest Control." The following presentations will then be made:—"Demonstration of Residual Effectiveness of Household Insecticides," by Dr. H. L. Sweetman and A. Siakotos; "Vaporizers, Smokes and Impregnated Materials," by Bernard E. Conley, and "New Developments of Pesticides and Equipment," by Mr. Buettner, assisted by Dr. H. L. Haller.

During the afternoon session on February 5 Kenneth N. Cook will preside. Dr. Neeley Turner, Connecticut state entomologist, will speak on "Studies on Insect Resistance," and Dr. Donald N. Collins, New York state entomologist, will speak on "Area Control of Biting Flies." An open discussion on "Practical Control Problems" will follow. Charles W. Houghton will preside at the evening session, and Robert B. Murrill will speak on "Sanitation and the PCO." This will be followed by forum discussions.

Laboratory Session Set

On February 6 a laboratory session will be held in the morning, which will include a conference on "Occasional Invaders of the House." In the afternoon there will be a series of demonstrations by Dr. Haller. These will include flashpoint; solutions, emulsions, and suspensions, and emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders and surface active agents. Dr. Sweetman and Mr. Siakotos will present a summary of their demonstration of the residual effectiveness of household insecticides, following which Dr. Haller will continue his demonstration, to include

—*Continued on page 51*

Chemicals Exports, Imports Reported Down in November

Exports and imports of chemicals and related products during November declined slightly under those of October, according to preliminary foreign trade figures issued January 19 by the Bureau of Census.

The bureau estimated exports of foreign and domestic chemicals and related products at $58,400,000 in November as compared with $61,600,000 a month earlier. Imports were estimated at $17,600,000 as against $20,800,000.

The trend for chemicals was the same as that for merchandise generally. The bureau said that general imports declined from $917,100,000 in October to $803,800,000 in November, and exports dropped from $1,196,300,000 to $1,177,700,000. November imports were about 12 percent below the 1951 monthly average and about 9 percent below the monthly average for the first three quarters of 1952. November exports were down 6 percent below both the 1951 monthly average and the monthly average for the first three quarters of 1952.

TGA Committee Named For Convention in May

Lamson M. Scovill, of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, who heads the committee for the annual Toilet Goods Association convention to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12 to 14, has announced the names of his committee members.

They are:—Paul Alexander, of *Drug and Cosmetic Industry* magazine; John Duncan, of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company; M. Lemmermeyer, of Aromatic Products, Inc.; Robert H. Miller, of the White Metal Manufacturing Company; Eugene J. Moore, of the Rochford Corporation; Waldo Reese, of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., and Lee Simmons, of the Imco Container Corporation.

Magnesite Ceiling Boosted

An interim increase of 9 percent in current ceiling prices for producers of dead burned magnesite was authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization in supplementary regulation 132 to the GCPR, effective January 22. The increase was authorized after an OPS survey of financial, cost, and earnings data to determine whether ceiling prices established under the GCPR were generally fair and equitable. The survey indicated that industry earnings, until recently, were adequate under the earnings standard, but recent wage increases resulted in a marked decrease in earnings.

SAACI '53 Presidency Goes To Milano, Millmaster Head

Robert J. Milano, president of the Millmaster Chemical Corporation, New York, and of the Berkeley Chemical Corporation, Berkeley Heights, N. J., was elected president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, at a meeting held last week in the Roosevelt

Robert J. Milano

hotel, New York. Mr. Milano succeeds Edward A. Bush of the Bush Aromatics Division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Warren F. Schumacher, J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; treasurer, John F. Henry, Adams-Henry Chemical Company, New York, and secretary, Edward L. Collins, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York.

Elected to the board of directors for two-year terms were:—Ralph L. Ericson, Sumner Chemical Company, Zeeland, Mich.; LeRoy P. London, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; George E. Kuehn, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York; Harry P. Smith, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and Walter T. Johnson, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Elected for one year was Vincent L. Rebak, recently resigned from Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

Philippine Coconut Product Exports Declined in 1952

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1952 amounted to 777,887 long tons copra equivalent or almost 12 percent less than 1951 exports of 882,444 tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Although 40 percent above prewar, the 1952 combined export was considerably less than the 1,005,300 ton record of 1947. As in 1951, nearly 50 percent of the total copra and coconut oil shipped in 1952 came to the United States. Exports to European countries, about 30 percent of the total, were down 5 percent from the preceding year.

December copra exports of 53,625 tons were destined as follows:—United States, 21,309 (Atlantic, 2,115; Gulf, 6,093; Pafific, 13,101); Canada, 1,750; Venezuela, 640; Italy, 700; Netherlands, 2,900; Sweden, 1,450; Switzerland, 300; Japan, 3,376; Israel, 2,100, and Europe, unspecified, 19,100 tons. Coconut oil shipments of 3,912 tons was distributed as follows:—United States, 3,464 tons and Columbia, 448 tons.

Hooker's President to Get Honorary AIC Membership

R. Lindley Murray, president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will be awarded honorary membership in the American Institute of Chemists on February 4. Mr. Murray is to be the 46th recipient of honorary membership in the institute since its founding in 1924.

Presentation of the award will be made at the Niagara hotel in Niagara Falls by Dr. Lincoln T. Work, president of the AIC.

Oil Chemists' Annual Meeting Set for New Orleans May 4

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society will be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4 to 6. J. A. Kime is general chairman, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Fisher, T. H. Hopper, C. L. Hoffpauir, J. J. Ganucheau, W. S. Singleton, R. M. Persell, A. F. Freeman and E. A Gastrock.

APMA Details Plans For 2 Unit Meetings

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has announced the programs for its central and western section meetings. The central section will meet February 9 through 11 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, while the western section meeting will take place February 16 and 17 at the Town House, Los Angeles. Each meeting will be divided into three sections—scientific, production and marketing.

The scientific section of the central meeting will open with the presentation of three papers:—"The Treatment of Heart Disease in the Aged," by Dr. Harold Wright, University of Chicago's school of medicine; "The Use of Androgens as a Metabolic Hormone in the Aged," by Dr. Jonas Weissberg, New York Medical College, and "Obesity in the Aged," by Dr. Edgar Gordon, University of Wisconsin.

The following papers will be read at the afternoon meeting:—Animal Safety Tests," by Dr. Bert J. Vos, Food and Drug Administration; "Titration in Non-Aqueous Solvents," by C. W. Pifer, Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., and "Instrumentation in Control Procedures," by Elmer O. Kruger, Abbott Laboratories.

Labeling Regulations Talk

At the production section meeting on February 10, the following addresses will be given:—"Some Aspects of the Current Labeling Regulations," by Dr. Carl J. Klemme, the Central Pharmacal Company; "A Prescription for Living," by Walter W. Wood, Kimble Glass Company; "New Pharmaceutical Products, Infants to Adults," by Tilden Batchelder, Abbott Laboratories, and "Crime in Chicago," by Charles A. Bane, Mitchell, Conway & Bane.

The afternoon program will begin with a discussion group headed by James H. Noyes, Schenley Laboratories, Inc. After this the following papers will be presented:—"Selling Safety to Pharmaceutical Employees," by W. E. Powell, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company; "The R. C. A. Ampul Inspection Machine," by C. C. Aiken, Radio Corporation of America, and J. F. Green, Kimble Glass Company; "Processing Control in Tableting Manufacture," by A. McCallum, Strong, Cobb, & Co., and "Quality Control of Packing Materials," by F. E. Paddon, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc.

Marketing Section Program

The morning session of the marketing section will open on February 11 with the presentation of the following papers:—"The Need for Better Professional and Trade Relationships in the Pharmaceutical Industry," by Robert A. Hardt, Hoffman-La Roche, Inc.; "The Need for Better Public Relations," Philip Lesley, the Philip Lesley Company; "Public Relations With the Medical Doctor," "Leo E. Brown, American Medical Association, and "How the Physician and Druggist Evaluate the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Their Representatives," by Charles C. Rabe, St.

—*Continued on page 63*

DCAT Committee Heads Named for March 5 Dinner

Lloyd I. Volckening, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced the appointment of committee heads for the twenty-seventh annual dinner which will be held March 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Names of the committee heads follow, with the chairman being the first named and those following the vice-chairmen:—Dinner arrangements, Stanley I. Clark, of Sterling Drug, Inc.; Harry C. McKenzie, of Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation; dinner program, Charles M. Macauley, of Charles M. Macauley & Associates; Howard B. Fonda, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc.; honor guest, Claude A. Hanford, of Pharmaco, Inc.; James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co.; Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; dinner publicity, Murray Breese, of Murray Breese Associates; William W. Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co.; dinner reception, J. David Hayden, of the R. P. Scherer Corporation; Ralph A. Clark, of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company; Hugh S. Crosson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; dinner fellowship, Sydney N. Stokes, of Merck & Co.; Stephen F. Urban, of E. R. Squibb & Sons; W. Boyd O'Connor, of Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.

Drug Law Parley Feb. 20

The food, drug and cosmetic law section of the New York State Bar Association will meet February 20 for an all-day parley at the Bar Association House, New York.

OPPORTUNITY

This advertisement is addressed to men of ability.

We are interested in adding to our organization:

Men with established commercial abilities in specific fields. Such individuals may join our company as department heads, managing their special interests.

Technical production men with proven manufacturing skill in the chemical and fine chemical fields.

Practical and effective research workers with the flair of turning out commercially workable, economical processes.

Promising young men of character, good education, industry and sufficient patience to learn a business soundly and thoroughly, and who will be good executive material three, five and ten years hence.

To a few such men answering the above broad descriptions, we offer permanent association with an alert, moderate-sized long established company having a history of successful accomplishment. Ample finances, manufacturing facilities, experienced executive guidance will be provided by the company.

If you fit into one of the categories outlined, please write *fully*, outlining your plan in detail, your personal history, minimum financial requirements, — in short, any and all pertinent data. All confidences will be respected to the best of our ability.

Box No. 734

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 23 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - .11¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.45
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .27½- —
l.c.l lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. .26 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. .26 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 96.75 - —

USP, $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½

Cassello dms, frt alld lb. 1.44 —

Castor oil, dms lb. .22½- .23

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Cholic, 10 to 25-lb. lots, fiber dms. lb. 10.75 - 10.85

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27¼
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

Powdered anhydrous, and powdered USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .75 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .23¼- .24½
tankcars lb. .21½- .22½
double dist., dms lb. .24¼- .25½
tankcars lb. .22½- .25½

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
tanks lb. .10¼- —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —

Imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex., whse gal. .85 - .95

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 25.00 - 25.50
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 18.40 - 18.45

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 23.50 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib ens., kilo or more gram. 1.60 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- .1470
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625

Fumaric, tech., bbls. dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld. lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1950

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb. 88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 10.00 —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3615- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50

NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .67

Lauric, 90% dms lb. .34¾- .35¼
60% dms lb. .23¼- .24

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2060- .2110
water-white, dms lb. .2360- .2410

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb. 76¼ - .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton 25.00 - 29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton 27.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton 32.00 - 36.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .28½- .29¼

Naphthenic, 220-250 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60

60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13 - .13¾
tanks lb. .11¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots. works lb. .60 —
smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.g.	specific gravity
		imp.	imported	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	incl.	included	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound		
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

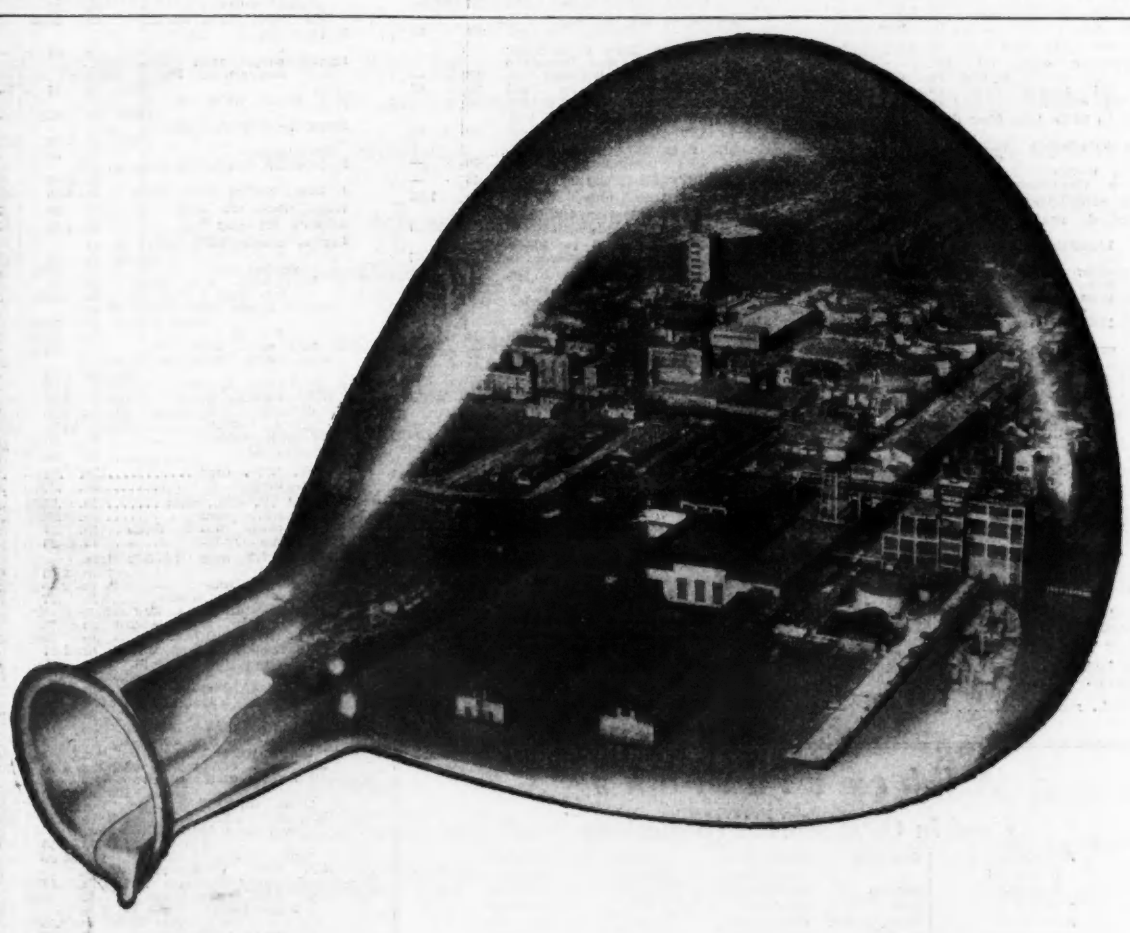
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. 08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. 08½- .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls lb .55 - —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tecn., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93½- .95
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .13½- .14¼
single, dist., dms lb. .13 - .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10 - .10¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .11 - .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 200, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .28 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2.4.5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., works, lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.25.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.56 - 2.58
powder, bbls lb. 2.58 - 2.60
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.01 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd, lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms. dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .83 - —
smaller lots lb. .85 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .63 - .82
smaller lots lb. .64 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- .68⅛
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .58½- .72½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .42½- .56⅛
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - .68
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .73
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57½
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½- .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- .56½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52½- .66½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .75½
tanks, same basis gal. .40½- .54½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .58
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - .56½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.47 -20.62
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.51 -20.71
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 -20.50
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52 - .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - .55
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.57 -21.72
c.l., same basis gal.21.61 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 -21.60
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .38½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - —



ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C. P.
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE
ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

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INDUSTRIES INC.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS
1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works....lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld..lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .28 - .30
powdered, cs.....lb. .44 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .39½- .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .40 - .44
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.250.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -85.00
light bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots.....lb. .19 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld, lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .51 - .53
kgs, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd...lb. .36 - .38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms...lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld, lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l...lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns, c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 7.50 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -82.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2.....lb. .17 - .18
3.....lb. .17 - .19
4.....lb. .20 - .21
5.....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton.80.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.90.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 6.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs, 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .01 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton.386.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .73
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls, dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs.....lb 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works....lb. .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works.lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western works ton 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works.....ton.47.00 -49.50
purified, dms, works...lb .07½ .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works ton.211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt alld...ton 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb .19 - .20
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.98

Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Calco

THE NEED FOR
FOLIC ACID

The essential role of folic acid in the formation of nucleoprotein is demonstrated most dramatically in those tissues undergoing rapid proliferation, notably hemopoietic and fetal tissues.

It has long been known that mouse and rat embryos die and are resorbed in the presence of a folic acid deficiency. Recent studies have shown that in humans, too, an acute folic acid deficiency induced by the administration of an antagonist results in fetal death.

The severity of this effect merely accentuates the basic nature of the role played by this vitamin in the multiplication of all, or almost all, living cells.

Folic Acid should be included in all multi-vitamin and B-Complex formulae.

BULK PHARMACEUTICALS
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*Also available in U.S.P. quality.
**Also available in U.S.P. and N.F. qualities.

In keeping with long established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
ROUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8) LOS ANGELES 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL: P.O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P.Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 32.00 —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 32.00 —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.e.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. 75 .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root dom bls lb 60 70
imported bls lb 50 60
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
t.c.l. works frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works frt alld lb. .18 - —
Salt dms. frt alld lb. .30 —
Anise, Baikan, bgs lb. .12¼- .13
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican bgs lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .13¼- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd lb. .38 .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd. bbls lb. .13 .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 .90
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .33 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
2Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Asphalt, Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 9.35 -10.50
Sulphate, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.30

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units ... 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium, USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb 34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works bgs ton. 152.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots. lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. works lb .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works. ton. 250.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms. works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
t.c.l., works ton 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse. N. Y. ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .35 - .50
root, bls lb .35 - .40
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 77.80 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton. 80.30 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 63.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 75.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton. 78.10 - —
Benzal chloride cbys. works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0091- .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .38¾- —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .38½
Chicago district gal. .30 - .36¾
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36¾- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .38¾- .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .36½
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .38¾- —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .39 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - .36
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- .24¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —

SPECIFICATION	GROCO 55 Triple-pressed	GROCO 54 Double-pressed	GROCO 53 Single-pressed	GROCO 52 R.M. Grade
Titre	54.7°–55.2°C.	54.0°–54.5°C.	52.9°–53.3°C.	52.1°–52.4°C.
Titre	130.5°–131.4°F.	129.2°–129.9°F.	127.2°–127.9°F.	125.8°–126.5°F.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	0.1 – 0.5	0.3 – 0.7	1.0 – 2.5	2.0 – 3.5
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	0.5 – 1.5	1.5 – 2.5	8 – 15	7 – 12
Unsaponifiable	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Saponification Value	209 – 212	209 – 212	206 – 209	206 – 209
Acid Value	208 – 211	208 – 211	205 – 208	205 – 208
Iodine Value (WIJS)	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.5	9.0 – 11.0	12.0 – 14.0

Production men specify A. Gross' Stearic Acid because it has been proven to their satisfaction—in the process, where it counts — that A. Gross products are superior in color, odor and stability.

A. Gross' double and triple-pressed Stearic Acids are white, crystalline mixtures of approximately 55% palmitic and 45% stearic acids. The triple-pressed Grade meets U.S.P. requirements easily. Both types are widely used in food emulsifiers, drugs and cosmetics. The single-pressed and R. M. grades find application where darker color and softer texture can be tolerated and cost is an important factor.

Write for samples and our booklet "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."

A. GROSS & COMPANY

295 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

Distributors in Principal Cities

Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bks. ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l. ship't point .. lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- .22

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C)
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1175- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works ..... lb. .0160- .0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls ..... lb. .32 - .35
root, bls ..... lb. .17 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton.110.00 - —
direct process bgs. c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls. dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
toner, bbls. (litho flushed same basis. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Chinese, bbls., same basis. ... lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.65 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis ... lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis. lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength bbls. same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ... lb. 5.35 - —

Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag, root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech., annydrous, bgs., c.l., works. ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.120.23 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi. ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ..... ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —

Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ..ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs, $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, crs ..... lb. 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, crs., dms., works, lb. .75 .85
moulding, crs., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, crs., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, crs., dms., works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls ..... lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works ... lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works .... lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —

Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke bbls. works ..... lb. .11 - —
Brucine, crs., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .30 - .32
Sulphate NF crs., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .32 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).

Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equaid 4b. .24 .37½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb 5.56 6.73
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs or more lb 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... 4b .34 - —

Experience confirms...

HEYDEN

SALICYLIC ACID

AND SALICYLATES

Heyden Salicylic Acid and its derivatives have always fulfilled the needs of the pharmaceutical and process industries for highest purity intermediates. The U.S.P. grades serve for manufacturing and also prescription purposes.

The technical grade of Heyden Salicylic Acid finds extensive use in the dyestuff, resin and rubber industries.

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SODIUM SALICYLATE U. S. P.
Crystals, Flo-Crystals or Powder

METHYL SALICYLATE U. S. P.
(Oil of Wintergreen, synthetic)

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID U. S. P.
Crystals or Powder
(also Starch Granulations)

PHENYL SALICYLATE N. F.
(Salol)
Granular or Powder

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE N. F.
Crystals

CALCIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

LITHIUM SALICYLATE N. F. VIII
Powder

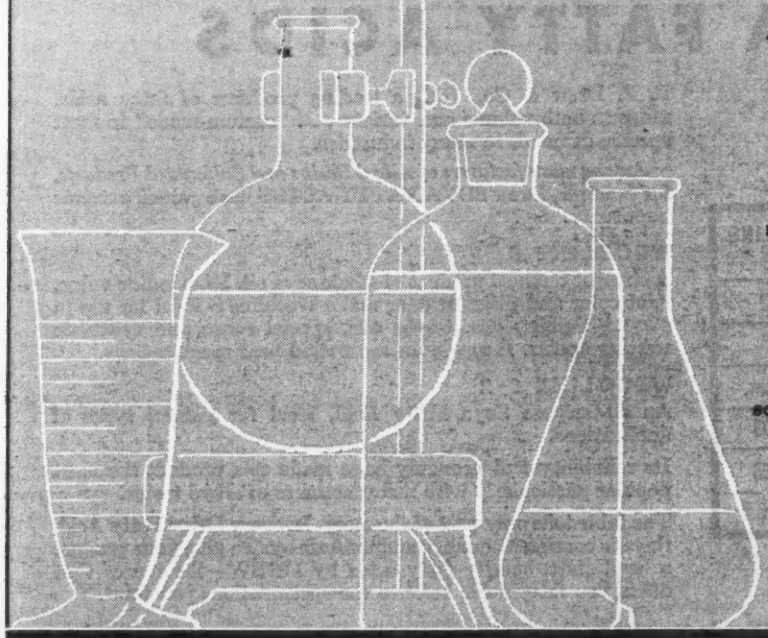
MAGNESIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE N. F.
Powder

SALICYLANIDE

PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE



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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Calamus Root—Charcoal, Hardwood

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls ..... lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit, .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit, .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit 05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse, works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - .11
Bromide NF, jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride cryst. purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.25.00 —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l. works ton 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.32.00 - 69.00
USP gran, bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide dms, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb .58 - .67

Calcium glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd, E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis ... dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mangelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms lb .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.10 —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —

Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd, dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP powd, 100-lb lots, bbls lb. .50 - .52
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl. lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ... lb. 2.15 - —
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 2.25 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 1.70 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dvld lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units, .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16¾- .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ... lb. .18 - .18½
longstick ..... lb. .22 - .23
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .35 - .40
broken, bls ..... lb. .33 - .34
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .43 - .46
medium, bls., afloat ..... lb. .47 - —
thin, bls. ..... lb. .50 Nom.
Cassia buds, bgs ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b Brazilian ports long ton.195.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .36½
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons works lb. .54 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .58
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works .. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse .. lb. .039½- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Roman, cs. ..... lb. .80 - .90
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works .... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works .... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ..... ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.70.40 - —

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION %	WECOLINE S	WECOLINE S-2	AB	AAB	ABL	ABH	AAAR	CAPRYLIC ACID	WECOLINE L	WECOLINE C	WECOLINE 99	FORMULA 1500	FORMULA 1000	FORMULA 200	FORMULA 300	FORMULA 400
CAPROIC (C_6)								5.0								
CAPRYLIC (C_8)			1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	80.0								
CAPRIC (C_{10})			3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	15.0								
LAURIC (C_{12})			60.0	90.0	70.0	60.0	45.0									
MYRISTIC (C_{14})	TR	TR	18.0	2.0	13.0	18.0	22.0			2.0		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
PALMITIC (C_{16})	9.5	11.0	7.0		8.0	7.0	11.0		6.5	21.0	9.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	6.0
STEARIC (C_{18})	2.5	3.0	1.0		1.0	8.0	2.5		2.5	3.0	2.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	85.0
OLEIC (C_{18})	32.0	28.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	11.0		18.0	32.0	82.0	14.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
LINOLEIC (C_{18})	52.0	51.0	3.0				5.5		25.0	41.0	7.0					
LINOLENIC (C_{18})	4.0	7.0						47.0								
OTHERS								1.0	1.0							

Specify DREW

SOYA FATTY ACIDS

E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., a leading producer of fatty acids, markets both volume and variety . . . "custom-made" to meet specific demands in many industries.

Among manufacturers of Alkyd Resins and Sulfonated Products, for example, Drew SOYA FATTY ACIDS have gained extreme popularity.

CHEMICAL DATA	WECOLINE S	WECOLINE S-2
FFA	99-102	99-102
Titre °C.	22-24	24-28
Iodine Value	125-140	120 min.
Acid Value	197-203	197-203
Sap. Value	197-203	197-203
Color*	10.0/1.5	35.0/10.0

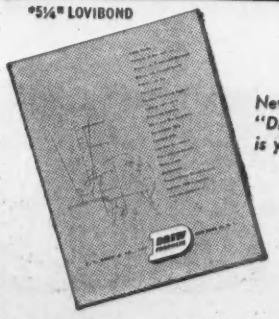
*5¼" LOVIBOND

WECOLINE S
A straight distilled product of whole soya oil. High iodine value, light color and pleasant odor make Wecoline S ideal for use in alkyds, tanning oils, textile oils, special soaps and synthetic wetting agents. It meets the most rigid heat specifications.

WECOLINE S-2
An all-purpose Soya Fatty Acid, ideal for general types of applications.

Its reliability and economy have made this product the most popular particularly with manufacturers of alkyd resins.

The table tells only part of the story. In every Drew Fatty Acid, there is consistent quality and uniformity. To give your product a head start, specify fatty acids by DREW—the source that offers you fatty acids built to the specifications *you* want.



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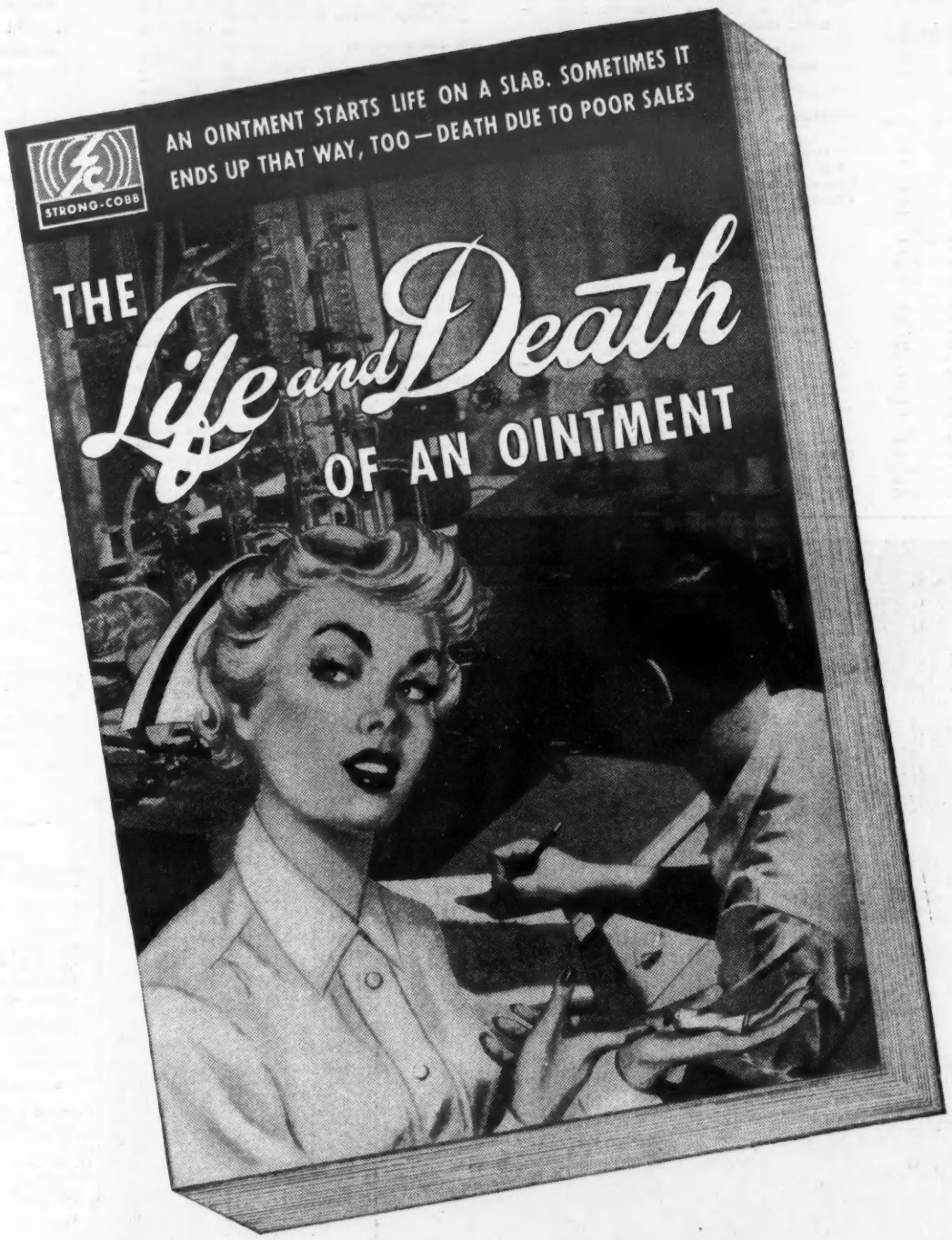
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS


STRONG-COBB
AN OINTMENT STARTS LIFE ON A SLAB. SOMETIMES IT ENDS UP THAT WAY, TOO—DEATH DUE TO POOR SALES
THE Life and Death OF AN OINTMENT

What really kills it? Perhaps it never got to first base because of the wrong base. Maybe a petrolatum base was the cause. Should a water-soluble base have been used? Was the ointment's base stable...neutral in action...greaseless...stainless... non-irritating...easily removed in water...minus objectionable odor... gritty...non-hygroscopic...non-dehydrating?

Ointments are tricky—but ointment making is no trick! It's both science and art. Strong Cobb is well versed in the art of the ointment —antibiotic ointments too! We have them down to a smooth, soft, free-flowing science. If you can't afford a post-mortem on your ointment, let's talk about it while it still can be kept alive!

TABLETS

CAPSULES

LIQUIDS

OINTMENTS

Whatever shape your private formula takes, you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director!

Pharmaceuticals Since 1833

STRONG-COBB **Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.**

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

In California: 12912 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.
In Canada: Strong Cobb of Canada, Ltd., 388 St. Paul St., W., Montreal
• American Chlorophyll Division, Lake Worth, Florida

ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPIN® FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

Charcoal, Pinewood—Cornsilk

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 23.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 55% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, cns., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62

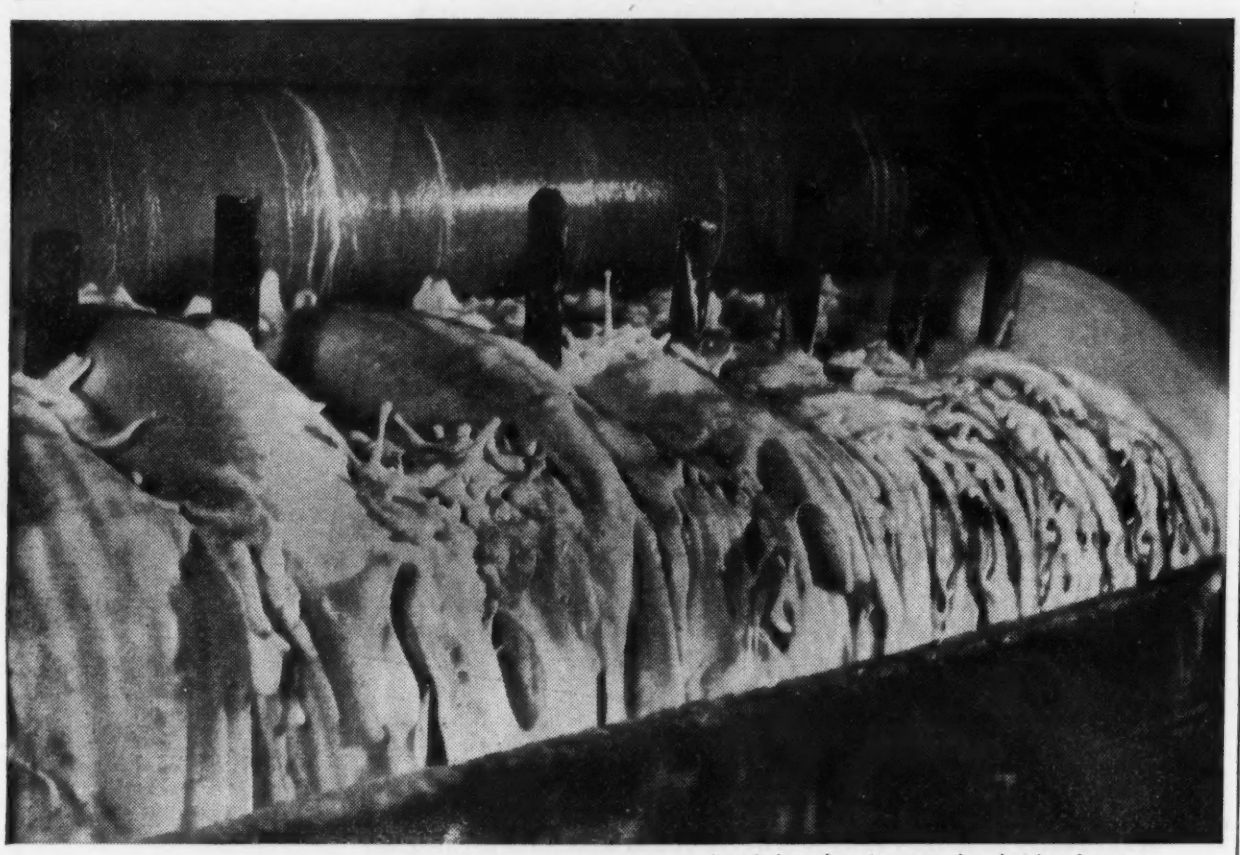
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works. lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
14%, dms., works lb. 5.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 - 60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
35 lbs., same basis lb 1.29 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted lb 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride fib dms. same basis lb 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½ —
cbys. works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls. works lb. 44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb .49 —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .62 .69
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns, dms lb 1.05 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .25½- .26
"0000", bgs. lb. .36 —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00

Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd, air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.63 - —
Clover tops, red, bgs lb .45 .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs or over works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .154
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16½
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-72% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .76 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 .35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .20 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. bliss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.35
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 230.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton 225.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05½- .06
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14



A step in the wool scouring process, shown here, is made more effective by the wetting and detergent properties of D-40

Investigate Oronite's broad, versatile line of high-quality Surface Active Agents

Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-40SF
Detergent D-40FG
Detergent D-60
Purified Sulfonate L
Purified Sulfonate LZ
Sodium Sulfonate No. 5
Wetting Agent
Wetting Agent S
Dispersant NI-W
Dispersant NI-O

Oronite is a major source of supply for a great number of different Surface Active Agents—each having special properties. Oronite products are priced competitively and have the high quality and uniformity you expect from the world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials.

If you use Surface Active Agents in your processes, why not find out what Oronite can offer you. Write or phone the Oronite office nearest you for full information.

Oronite also offers Copper Napthenate 8%, an effective textile preservative.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. 400 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS 1, TEXAS

2627-R

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.78.00 -80.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs one shipment lb. .32½ -
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25¾ - —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - .22
solution 80% tanks works, gal. .188 - .2068
refined, dms. c.l. works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .21 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide, tertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran, bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .24¾ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼ - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼ - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cycls, works cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls, works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½ - —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .32 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾ - .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms, c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —

Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .46 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.l., dlvd, E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Borthorate, dms, c.l lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms, c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —

Diethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Digiycol laurate, dms lb. .30½ - .34
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ - .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. 74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .15 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l dlvd, E lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —

This Guy Rates Our Finest!

Chances are you've never seen the product we make for this young man.

In a way, it's as important as the atom bomb.

It could mean his life to him.

We fervently hope he never has to use it.

The product is Pittsburgh Activated Carbon, an amazing, coal-derived adsorbent . . . the working heart of his gas mask. Every pound of these tiny black particles contains 125 acres of adsorbent surface. They are so efficient that Pittsburgh supplied over 70% of all the carbon used in gas masks by our military in World War II.

Today, industry is making growing use of Pittsburgh Activated Carbons, in filtration, recovery, purification and refining of liquids and gases. They do the job better, faster and at lower cost than any similar material.

Right now, the demand for these carbons exceeds the supply. We're rapidly increasing our capacity, however, and are anxious to help you plan their future application in your plant . . . and to supply you with technical data and samples.

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PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.

ACTIVATED CARBON DIVISION

WAD 4311 B

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. P-202

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.49¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13	—
natural, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.90
Chloroacetal dms. c.l. works	lb.	.53	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
tanks works	lb.	.51	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30	—
Sulphate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret dms., works	lb.	.16¼	—
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
t.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%	lb.	.54	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.52¼	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., works, tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Dinitroaniline dms. frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrobenzene crude, dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene ully. dms.	lb.	.10	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44¾	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.45¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38¾	.41¾
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.39¾	.42¾
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.37	.40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.55	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
whse	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.60	—
t.c.l., works South	gal.	.69	—
dlvd. N Y.	lb.	.53	—
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45½	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Di-secondary-amyiphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary-amyiphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	1.15	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	11	.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
reeds, cs	lb.	1.40	1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.30	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7 cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 10 cns	lb.	2.30	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	1.85	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.65	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	3.60	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange B extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.96	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.46	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.06	—
299 Black B, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.86	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, 5HD	lb.	.63	—
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc	lb.	1.18	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.50	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593 Direct Green	lb.	.65	—
596 Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.83	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640 Tartrazine, conc	lb.	1.46	—
655 Auramine, conc	lb.	1.85	—
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst.	lb.	1.70	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc	lb.	3.68	—
671 Brilliant Blue, E	lb.	1.70	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	—
720 Chrome blue, BBG	lb.	1.86	—
729 Victoria blue, B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
749 Rhodamine B, extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast, yellow, NNL, conc., 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922 Methylene blue, ZX	lb.	1.55	—
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarin, red S, enc	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste	lb.	1.96	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste,	lb.	.22	—
double paste	lb.	2.35	—
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN,	lb.	2.30	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B	lb.	1.31	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.45	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA,	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.56	—

are these

alkyl phosphites your blessed event?

DIALKYL and **TRIALKYL** PHOSPHITES are new arrivals in the chemical world... so new that their full possibilities have not yet been developed. Perhaps their birth may represent a "blessed event" in your particular field. It will pay you to examine the interesting properties of these new organic compounds.

Laboratory tests indicate these and many other use opportunities:

...As intermediates in the synthesis of other organic phosphorus compounds.

...As additives to lubricating oils, to serve as corrosion inhibitors, stabilizers, and antioxidants.

...In extreme pressure lubricants, to improve such factors as viscosity, film strength, load carrying capacity, penetrability, and to retard wearing, scuffing and seizing of bearing surfaces.

...As stabilizers, plasticizers, and antistatic agents.

All of the Alkyl Phosphites listed in the table below are available in commercial quantities. Samples and technical literature are yours for the asking. Simply request these on your company letterhead.

VC CHEMICALS ®

DIALKYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITES	Boiling Point	Specific Gravity	Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup	Solubility in Water
DIMETHYL	72-3°C/25 mm	1.200	205°F	Soluble. Hydrolyzes.
DIETHYL	65-6°C/6 mm	1.079	195°F	Soluble. Hydrolyzes.
DIBUTYL	118-9°C/7 mm	0.995	250°F	Slightly soluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL	163-4°C/3 mm	0.937	330°F	Insoluble. Very slowly hydrolyzes.

All possess good thermal stability. Miscible with alcohol, ether, and most of the common organic solvents.

TRIALKYL PHOSPHITES				
TRIETHYL	65-6°C/24 mm	0.969	130°F	Slightly soluble. Hydrolyzes.
TRI-2-PROPYL	84-6°C/50 mm	0.914	165°F	Insoluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
TRIBUTYL	118-21°C/7 mm	0.925	250°F	Insoluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
TRIHEXYL	135-41°C/0-2 mm	0.897	320°F	Insoluble. Very slowly hydrolyzes.
TRI-ISO-OCTYL	161-4°C/0-3 mm	0.891	385°F	"
TRI-2-ETHYLHEXYL	163-4°C/0-3 mm	0.902	365°F	"

All possess good thermal stability. Miscible with alcohols, benzene, ether, heptane, carbon tetrachloride, and most of the common organic solvents.

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites

Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemicals Division: 401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
- p-313 Naphthol AS-SW ..... lb. 2.42 - —
- p-244 Celliton scarlet B ..... lb. 1.31 - —
- 1078 Anthraquinone green G ... lb. 2.72 - —
- 1085 Alizarin blue black B .... lb. 2.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black blue No. 550 ..... lb. .81 - —
- Jet, No. 551 ..... lb. .89 - —
- Brown R. conc. ..... lb. 1.72 - —
- Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .90 - —
- Red 4 B. conc. ..... lb. 1.37 - —
- Yellow C ..... lb. 1.16 - —
- FN. conc. ..... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
- Auramine. O ..... lb. 1.85 - —
- Black, basic blue ..... lb. 1.21 - —
- Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck. R. conc. lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine. R. extra ..... lb. .60 - —
- Y. extra ..... lb. .64 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
- Fuchsine. conc ..... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite. conc ..... lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B ..... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y. conc ..... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, 8 ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil. conc ..... lb. .91 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y. conc ..... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.08
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06½
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .30 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .28 - .29
- powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .46 - .47
- select, bundles ..... lb. .60 - .61
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 -42.85
- Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin. 100-oz. lots.. oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
- t.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 - .55
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
- Eserine, bots ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
- Salicylate USP bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
- Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
- t.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E. lb. .14 - .14½
- t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½ lb cns ..... lb. .97 - —
- ¼ lb cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
- t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575- —
- t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1675- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1375- —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .0575- .0856
- t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .0750- .0936
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
- t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
- t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .11½- —
- NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
- t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼- —
- t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .55 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .49 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .49½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
- Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)
- Benzoate, cns, dms ..... lb. .74 - .79
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride tech dms, c.l., works lb. .18 - .20
- cyls, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
- Ethyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.28 - 2.53
- Formate, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 4.13 - —
- Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .47½- —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60½- —
- Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
- Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - .20¼
- l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .21¼
- tanks ..... lb. .13 - .18½
- Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
- tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
- Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - .80
- vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots ..... lb. .67 - .75
- Ethylene dichloride, cms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher.
- Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
- t.c.l. works ..... lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .19 - —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .44 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¾- —
- t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .20 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
- dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19¼- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .30 - .37
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP. bots. oz. 11.85 - —

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. P-313—Fishberries

- Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots... lb 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ..... lb 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.10
- Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20 00 -22 00
- Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton. 11 75 - 12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20 00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton 18 00 - 20 00
- Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs ... lb. .17½- .18
- French, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
- Syrian, light, bgs ..... lb. .29 Nom.
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs .. lb. .06¾- —
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms .... lb. .88 - .97
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 31.00 -32.00
- Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.85 Nom.
- Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .21

FORMULATIONS based on styrenated Epon® resin esters offer coating manufacturers a combination of qualities unequalled with other resins. For instance:

Very fast dry—You can make an *air-dry* metal finish that sets to touch in less than 10 minutes . . . is tack-free in less than an hour. You get an exceptionally hard, flexible finish that is both tough and alkali-resistant! If your product is baked dry, you can maintain an even faster production rate.

Styrenated Epon resin esters contribute all the other advantages of the Epon resin formulations: extremely high chemical resistance, exceptional flexibility and abrasion resistance.

Tests prove that surface coatings prepared from this vehicle are unaffected after 5 days' immersion in 3% sodium hydroxide solution at room temperature. Outdoor tests prove styrenated Epon resin esters far superior in durability to all other styrenated finishes tested.

For samples of Epon resin and more information on Epon resin esters SD-62-N-3 and L-6-N-3, just drop us a note.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

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Fishliver Oil—Gum, Dammar, Singapore

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ..ton.135.60 • —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area. ton.129.60 • —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ..ton.60.00 • —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ..ton.57.50 • —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton.47.00 • —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works ton.34.00 • —
lump, 50-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 • —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 • —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.40.00 • —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.42.00 • —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ..ton.43.00 • —
Imported, bulk, ex dock, New York..ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works ..lb. .066 • —
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .071 • —
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 • —
Illinois mines.....ton.37.20 • —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 • 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .100 • —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 • .15½
Fustic extract, crys., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .73 • —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .18 • .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l....lb. .57 • —
150 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .65 • .66
200 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .71 • .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .74 • .75
275 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .82 • .85
silver label, imp., cs.....lb. 1.25 • —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .26 • .27
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 • .18
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 • .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 • 1.65
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .75 • 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 • 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .13 • —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 • —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .17 • .17½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 • —
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .15 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 • —
l.c.l., works..... .....ton.50.00 • —
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 • —
Glue, bone, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .23 • —
113 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .24 • —
135 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .26 • —
185 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .27 • —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 • —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 • —

Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 • .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 • .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 • .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 • .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 • .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 • .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 • .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 • .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 • .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 • .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 • .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 • .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 • .45

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 86%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .34 • —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .31 • —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .44 • —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .43⅜- —

Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 • —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 • 3.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.25 • 3.30
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .34 Nom.
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .05 • .09½
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse.....lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 • .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, brown, dlvd.....lb. .03½- —
house .....lb. .03⅞- —
white, choice .....lb. .05½- —
yellow .....lb. .04 • —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 • —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 • —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 • —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 • .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 • —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 • .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .93 • 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 • —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 4.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 • —
Pigment B, kegs .....lb. 1.35 • —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 • .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 • .60
ordinary, cs.....lb. .46 • .51
Gualacol, cryst., tins.....lb. 1.90 • —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 • 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 • 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 • —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .35 • .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 • .21
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 • .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld ...lb. .60 • —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .62 • —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .21 • .23
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 • .20
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .17½- .18¼
Manila, loha B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs. .....lb. .27 • .32
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .22 • .23
CNE, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .14 • .18
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 • .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 • .12½
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .13 • .16
WS bgs. .....lb. .27 • .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs....lb. .18 • .25
nubs bgs .....lb. .27 • .32
seeds bgs. .....lb. .15 • .21
sorts bgs. .....lb. .18 • .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .22 • .26
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .36 • .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E bgs....lb. .24 • .26
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 • .16
E., bgs. .....lb. .16 • .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 • .14
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08 • .10
black, bold bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .12 • .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 • .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 • .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .19 • .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .35 • .38
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .29 • .32
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 • .17
dust, bgs .....lb. .14 • .16
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .18 • .18

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CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
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CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
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ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
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Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .30 - .35
No 2, bbls. lb. .22 - .25
No 3, bbls. lb. .19 - .22
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tanks, works. lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo 456.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb .50 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. lb .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85% same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .243
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP bots. lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns. lb. 3.75 - 8.15
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 8.40
Ipecac root, pgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs. lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld, lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .60 - .70
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.34.00 -35.00
smaller lots kilo.35.00 -36.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .53
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)

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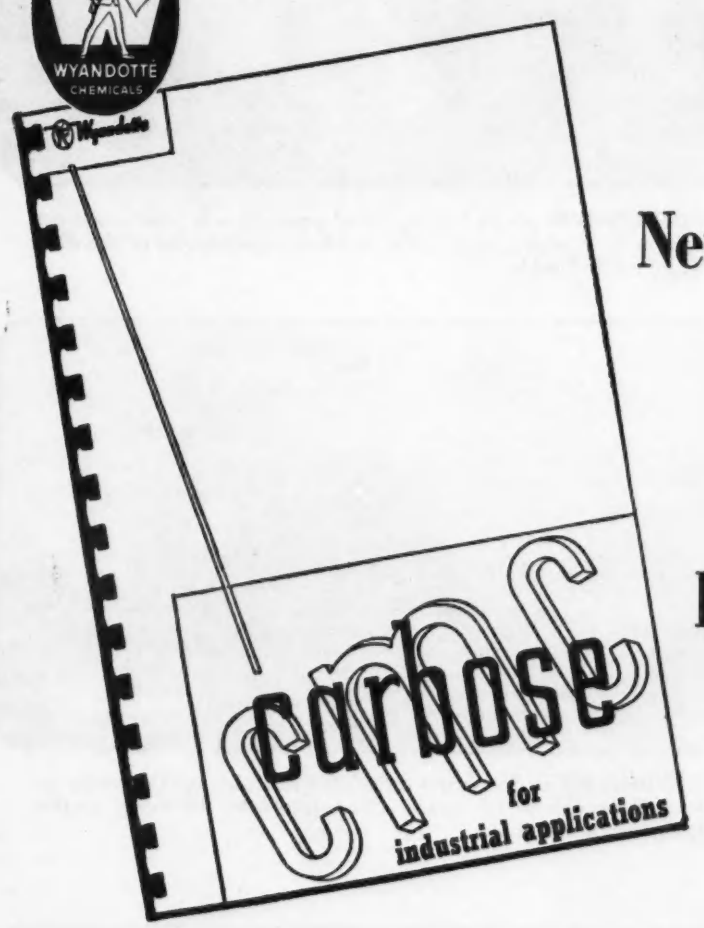

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Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .13 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China),
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1193
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic dms., works lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .0920- —
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09½- .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb. .11½- .12
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 98 lbs. or 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l., over lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l lb. .42½- —
t.c.l lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V. jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1400- —
St. Louis lb. .1380- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. lb. .1610- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Pithalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .20
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms, non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls lb. .05½- .10
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —

Lime, chemical (quick lime) lump, pebble, bulk, Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —

Lime, hydrated, Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite). ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Limestone, grd., bgs, works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 5.35 - 5.90
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10

Isopropylphenol—Lobeline Sulphate

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.45 - 5.95
96-99%, dms. lb. 6.05 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.60 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest mills ton 82.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.82.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated thigh-strength, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF lb. 75 - 76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

lindane

- BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
- DDT
- 2,4-D ACID, ESTERS AND AMINES
- TRICHLOROBENZENE

*E*XCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Logwood Extract—Methylal, Refined

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.16½	—
solid, No.	lb.	.35	—
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb.	.65	.75
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots	kilo	145.00	149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	.96	.97
West Indian, No. 1, bls	lb.	.85	.86
broken, cs	lb.	.70	.72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	.34½
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.31	—
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.34	.36
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	.38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	72.50	—
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewelah, Wash	ton.	36.30	—
Magnesium bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
Magnesium, carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
powd., bbls., works	ton.	50.00	—
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	49.00	51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.30	1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	5.10	5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.26½	.30
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	1.60	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.46	.47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works, l.c.l., carlots	lb.	.42	.44
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31	—
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls, works	lb.	.12	.14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Stearate, ctns., cs., ton lots	lb.	.38	—
ton lots	lb.	.39	—
less ton lots	lb.	.40	—
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.38	—

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
blue, bls	lb.	1.65	2.00
Leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.38
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.29	.30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.24	—
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.21	—
Chloride anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.20	.22
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., grass for net, works	ton.	83.00	—
paper-lined burlap bgs., works	ton.	86.00	—
dms., works	ton.	88.50	—

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86	1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	4.70	4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.33¼	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms.	lb.	.30½	—
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn., bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms	lb.	.21¾	—
precip., dms	lb.	.24½	—
Manganese stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
ton lots	lb.	.39	—
less ton lots	lb.	.40	—
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	75.50	—
t.c.l., dlvd., S. E.	ton.	82.50	—
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E.	ton.	87.50	—
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	94.50	—
Tallate, 6%, dms	lb.	.21¾	—
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tan min, c.l., ex dock	ton.	79.00	80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	58.50	60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
small, cs	lb.	.80	.95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.40	.43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb.	.85	—
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls	lb.	.22	.22½
Chilean, bls	lb.	.21	.22
French, bls	lb.	.28	.28½
Peruvian, bls	lb.	.20	.20½
Matico leaves, ols	lb.	.25	.35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.33	—
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33½	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38½	—
Menadione, USP, bots	gram.	.06	.06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs	lb.	5.00	—
Japanese, cs	lb.	6.70	Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns	lb.	4.95	—
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., ton dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.34	.35
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.36	.37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	.42½
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.44	.45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	5.29	—
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms	lb.	6.22	—
yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb.	6.47	—
Metal (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.64	—
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	.14¼
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	.15
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	.12⅛
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots	lb.	2.05	—
less than ton lots	lb.	2.50	—
Metachloraniline, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	73¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	74½	—
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls	lb.	1.54	—
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.90	—
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.78	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.76	—
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.94	1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.78	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.79	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.70	—

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44	.45½
t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.49	.50½
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.32	.33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.49½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone	gal.	.54	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.35½	—

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)			
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more	lb.	4.55	—
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
97%, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	2.97	—
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld	lb.	.61	.64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.19½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
hydrogenated non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.57	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.45	—

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.66½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.72¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.54½	—

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49	—
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, cns	lb.	2.35	2.40
extra, cns	lb.	2.65	4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.53	.59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works	lb.	.47	.61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, multi-unit works	lb.	.14	—
single-unit, works	lb.	.11½	—
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.39	.48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.486	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.43	1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Formate refd., dms	lb.	.35	.40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.08	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07	—
Lactate, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J.	lb.	.36½	—
less than truckload, same basis	lb.	.37	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots.	lb.	2.10	2.20
fib. dms.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.40	—
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.50	—
cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms.	gm.	1.75	—
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—

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Victor Take-Hold® . . . food for transplanting . . . promotes faster growth, greater yield.

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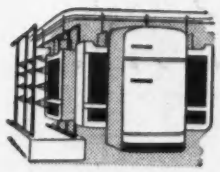
Do you have a product problem? If so, it will pay you to consider the application of versatile Victor Chemicals.

For over 55 years, Victor phosphorus compounds, phosphates, formates, and oxalates have been helping industry produce better products, more efficiently, and more economically. The unusual properties of these versatile chemicals may suggest ways and means of improving your products or process.

Why not acquaint yourself with the opportunities offered by versatile Victor Chemicals? Write today for informative booklet which describes Victor Chemicals and their many uses. Our *Laboratories* and *Product Problem Clinic* are at your disposal. We shall be pleased to work with you. Victor Chemical Works, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

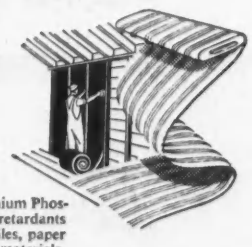
Victor Sodium phosphates for soap and synthetic detergents, water softening, conditioning clays, manufacturing foods.



Victor Phosphoric Acid for metal cleaning. Effective rust preventive; provides better adhesion between paint and metal.

Victor Protan® Sodium Formate cuts tanning time and improves finished products.

Victor Calcium Phosphates for mineral enrichment, leavening agents and conditioners.



Victor Ammonium Phosphates . . . fire retardants for wood, textiles, paper and insulating materials.

Chicago Heights, Illinois

Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee

Victor, Florida

Nashville, Tennessee

Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Silver Bow, Montana

A. R. Maas Division South Gate, California

Methylal, tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works gal. .85 - —
works..gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .90 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- .14⅛
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works .....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots.....lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone A, cns.....lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 9.55
prime, cns.....lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms. dlvd lb 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq. bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E. lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt allo. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.) W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. .lb. .15½- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16¾- .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33 - .37
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .35½- .44¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works. lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 - —
New York .....gal. .11 - —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies..lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11⅛
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
t.c.l. frt alld .....lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. allo .....lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works basis 100%, lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns.....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns .....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns .....lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms...lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
German, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Japanese yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .05¼- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09¼- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock .....ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock .....ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty.....lb. .07 - —

N

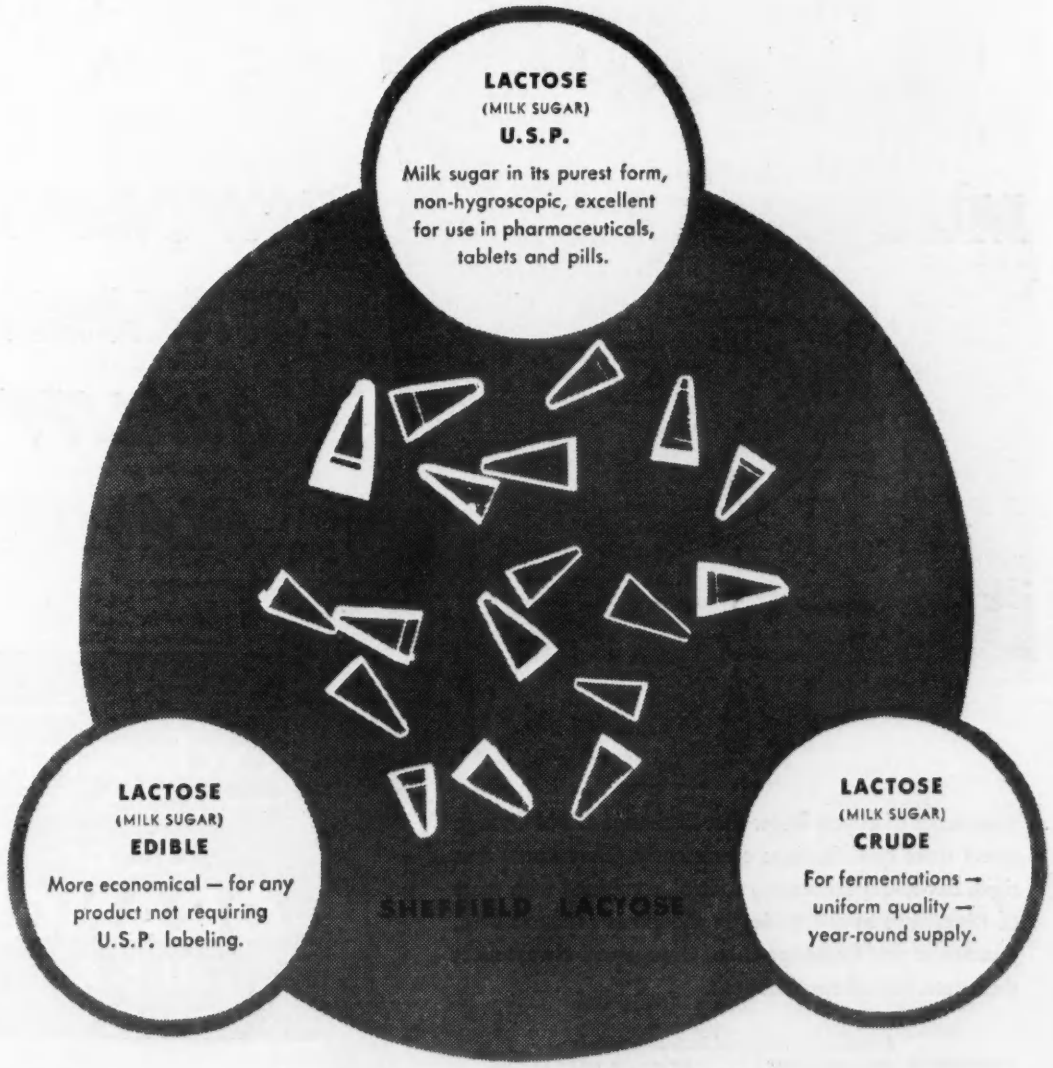
Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° tanks, frt. equald. lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .0675- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. .lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .0375- .0385
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns.....lb 2.25 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .60 - .60½
carbonate bbls., dlvd .....lb. 66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd .....lb. 34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms .....lb. 4.50 - —
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls .....lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allo. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. allo. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat.....lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys .....lb. 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. allo .....lb. .09½- .10½

Methylal, Technical—Nutgalls

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls. c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps bbls. c.l. ... lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis ... lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N ton. 120.00 123.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works .....unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .33¼ —
t.c.l., works .....lb .33¾ —
tanks, works .....lb .32¼ —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb .38 - —
Chinese, bgs .....lb .32 - —
Istrian, bgs .....lb .31 - —

SHEFFIELD MILK CHEMICALS

Sources of New and Better Products for Industry and Medicine



FOR SAMPLES AND LITERATURE WRITE:

CHEMICAL DIVISION
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, INC.
MAIN SALES OFFICE, NORWICH, N. Y., or
BRANCH SALES OFFICE, 1267 6th Ave., New York 19, N. Y.
A Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

Nutmeg—Oil, Sage

Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .34 - .34½
shrivels, bgs lb. .32½- .33
West Indian, bgs lb. .37 - .37½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.c., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.40
NF bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 90.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 50.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .34 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.75 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.35 - 3.80
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood),
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.85
tech., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Calamus, cns. lb. 10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .40
white, dms. lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.50
rectified, cns. lb. 11.00 -14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 43.00 -55.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3210- —
l.c.l. lb. .3260- —
tanks lb. .3110- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2960- —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3425- .3475
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .24¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2850- —
l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
tanks lb. .2750- —
Oil, castor, No. 2, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2675- —
l.c.l. lb. .2725- —
tanks lb. .2575- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¼- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .48 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 225.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb. 23.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .90
Java, true, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns. lb. .45 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .16½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .15½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .27¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 20.00 -23.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼ Nom.
refined, dms lb. .18½- .19
tanks lb. .17 - —
Costus, bots oz. 12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .14 - —
Valley lb. .14 - —
Texas lb. .13¾- —
Oil, cottonseed, foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
raw 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. 6.00 - —
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .75 - 1.15
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.65 - 2.90
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1210- —
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 -10.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 12.00 -16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 14.00 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11 - .12
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .12½- .13½
prime, burning, dms lb. .13½- .14½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - —
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.10 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -75.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.15 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1725- —
l.c.l. lb. .1775- .1800
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1450- .1470
New York lb. .1575- .1595
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1605- .1625
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.90
Italian, cns lb. 6.00 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16 - .16½
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .31 - .33
20°, dms. lb. .30 - .32
30°, dms. lb. .28 - .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 216.00 -275.00
petale, bots lb. 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.35 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .58 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .26½- .27
tankcars lb. .25 - .25½
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .10½- .10¾
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.05 - —
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.45 - 2.55
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .40 - .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. .80 - 1.00
Florida, cns lb. .70 - 1.00
Messina, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms., spot lb. .1240- .14½
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .14½- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .22½- —
refined, dms. lb. .28¼- .28½
tanks lb. .26¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.75 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.95 - 6.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.40 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .127 - .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica),
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .15½- —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 50.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanisn, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.00
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.25

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

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SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-11.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.50 -	.70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90	2.25
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75 -	—
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36 -	.37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00 -	—
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.12½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¼	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	.17½
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.16½
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.75 -	9.00
sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	5.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00 -	3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼-	.02½
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	.07¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05 -	.06
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	—
rectified, N.F. l.c.l., dms. ex. tra. works, South	gal.	.67 -	—
whse. N Y C.	gal.	.77 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	3.75
white cns	lb	2.25	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40 -	1.85
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.28 -	—
imported, dom., c.l.	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.32 -	.32½
tanks	lb.	.30 -	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.20 -	.40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	20.00	-24.00
Haitian, cns.	lb.	17.50	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	29.00	-35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	39.00	43.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½	.57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77 -	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83 -	.85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.15	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.86	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.75 -	9.25
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.55 -	6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	25.00	Nom.
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00 -	9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00 -	—
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20 -	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31 -	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30 -	—
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2010-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44 -	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65 -	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55 -	.56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.12 -	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Portuguese, bgs., afloat	lb.	.20 -	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20 -	.22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19 -	.24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.68 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.65 -	.70
l.c.l.	lb.	.67 -	.73
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18 -	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86 -	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173 -	.198
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176 -	.201
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
24-25° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140 -	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¼-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	.11¼
Orthodipropyl & phenylcarbamate (see DPC).			
Orthonitroanilin dms	lb.	.50 -	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works	lb.	.94 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Orthophenylphenol fib dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotoluidin dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00 -	—
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

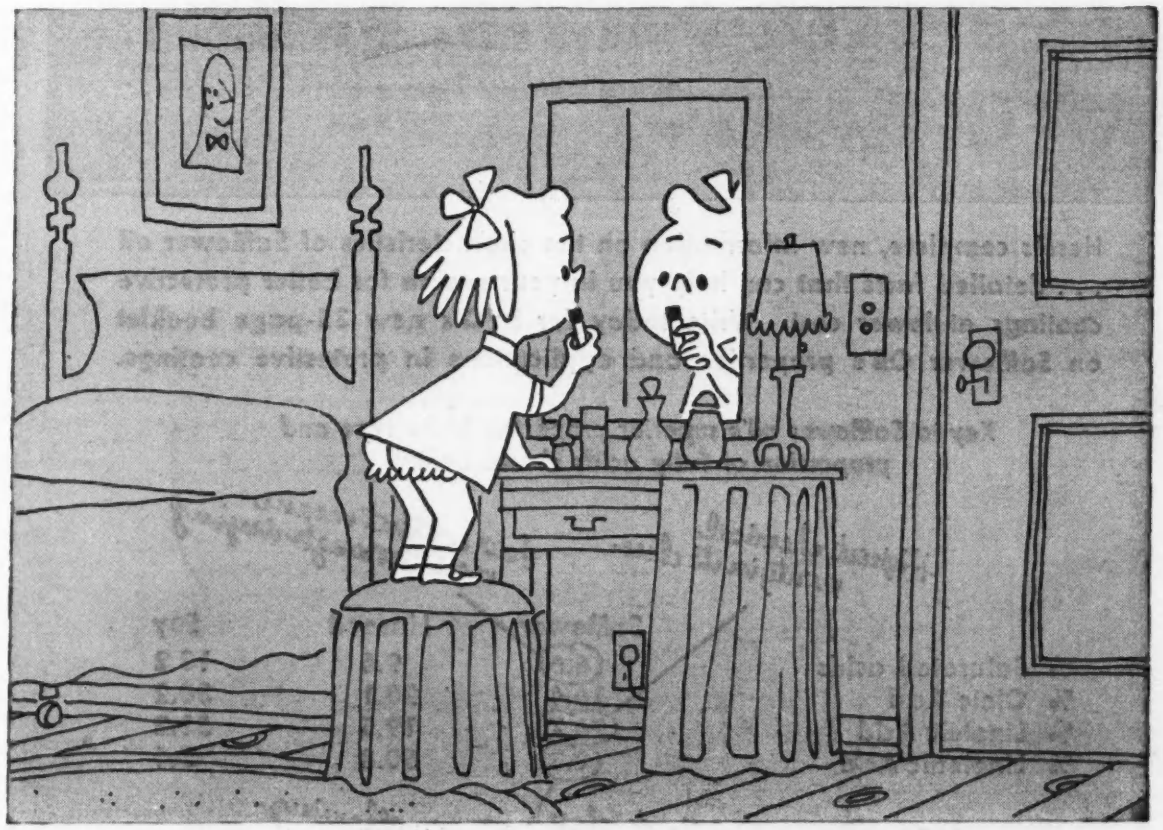
P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75 -	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00 -	—
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	7.00 -	7.23
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05 -	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88 -	—
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Czech, bgs	lb.	.34 -	.35
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42 -	.46
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97 -	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34 -	1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	.83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51 -	—
Methylether, cns	lb	2.15	2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50 -	—
smaller lots	gal	3.00 -	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—

Oil, Sandalwood—Paranitrophenol

Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123° F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.055 -	—
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0745-	—
125°-127° F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745-	—
130°-132° F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755-	—
132°-134° F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755-	—
135°-137° F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755-	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns. c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.198 -	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech. 98% 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1465-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200-	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.48½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46 -	—

When a lady looks bewitching



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Paranitrotoluene—Phenol

Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	- .59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	- .66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	- —
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	- —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	- .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	- —
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	- .36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- .67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	- .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	82.00	-83.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	- —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- .10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.10	- .11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- .10
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal.		12	- .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	1.20	- —
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	- .45
Gondar, bgs., afloat	lb.	.25	- .28
Japanese, hontakas, bgs., afloat	lb.	.49	- .50
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.62	- —
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., afloat	lb.	.44	- —
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .40
Turkish, bgs., shipm't	lb.	.34	- .34½
Unganda, bgs	lb.	.36½	- —
Zanzibar, bgs., afloat	lb.	.43	- —
white, bgs	lb.	1.42	- —
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	- .66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	- —
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.35	- 2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	- .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾	- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	- .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	- .08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05¼	- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	- 2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	- 2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	- 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.06	- 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	- 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	- 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.85
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	- 2.875
Petroleum fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	- 2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15	- 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.45	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.00	- —
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.97	- —
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.10	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05	- —
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.10	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12	- —
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.00	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	- .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08	- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975	- —
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125	- .0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	- .09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07625	- .08125
range	gal.	.0875	- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1,	ga.,	.1075	- .1135
No. 2	gal.	.105	- .112
No. 3	gal.	.105	- .112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	- .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	- .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	- .12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147	- .157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	- —
Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.185	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.165	- .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.185	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	- —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif	gal.	.228	- —
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex.,	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas.	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	- —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	- —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	- .1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24½	- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	- .51½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles,	gal.	.152	- —
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.157	- —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	- —
Newark	gal.	.185	- —
New York	gal.	.185	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.180	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	- .20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	- .202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	- .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.125	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (eresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
82-84% (eresol, 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.17½	- .18
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	- —

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Here's complete, new information on the characteristics of Safflower oil . . . detailed facts that can help you in your search for better protective coatings at lower cost. Write today for PVO's new 35-page booklet on Safflower Oil's properties and applications in protective coatings.

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Highest chemical purity in its class

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	Safflower	Linseed	Soy
% Saturated acids	6.6	9.6	13.2
% Oleic Acid	16.4	20.1	30.2
% Linoleic Acid	76.7	19.5	51.2
% Linolenic Acid	0.3	50.8	5.4

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

January ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1953

Develop Super-Stable Foam To Fight All Liquid Fires

A new all-purpose air foam, claimed to have an effective life almost 50 times greater than other stable foams, is now being marketed for use in extinguishing all types of flammable liquid fires. It is explained that while half the water drains from what is considered a good foam in 10 minutes, the half-way drainage time for the new product is 12 hours.

Described as a protein-base material which is used in a concentration of six parts compound to 94 parts water, the foam is said to be effective against fires of alcohol and other water soluble solvents as well as against gasoline, benzene, and oil fires. The product contains special ingredients to make the foam stable to alcohol, so that the bubbles formed are immune to the action of water soluble solvents which destroy ordinary foam as soon as it is laid on a fire. By contrast, blankets of the new foam can cover an extinguished fire for hours and thus prevent its re-ignition, it is said. The foam is also claimed to have excellent adhesion and to cling well to even hot, vertical surfaces.

New Extraction Method Yields Purer Fats, Oils

A new process, invented in England, is claimed to accomplish the extraction of fats and oils without the use of heat and to yield purer products than are now obtained by present methods. The process involves subjecting the animal or vegetable raw material to mechanical impulses which are passed through cold water. It is said to extract the fat without any of the unpleasant smell and discoloration inherent in older methods of using heat or hot solvents. The new process is also quick, and costs are said to be greatly reduced.

Commercially, the method has only been used so far to extract fat from bones. However, it has been used experimentally to obtain a herring oil so pure it could be used for edible purposes, and it is also adaptable to on-the-spot extraction of vegetable oils at the plantation. The proportion of oils extracted by the process is said to be much higher, and in the case of edible products, the vitamin content is doubled because no heat is required.

Soft X-Rays Hard on Molds

So-called soft X-rays were recently proposed as a new and relatively inexpensive means for preserving drugs and all types of food products. Research has shown that these radiations, produced at comparatively low voltages, are able to penetrate foodstuffs and kill molds, viruses, and other spoilage-causing microorganisms. It does not matter if the packaging is of paper, fiber, plastic, foil, glass, or metal, and the X-ray treatment does not require pre-heating or cooling. Thus vitamins and flavor of heat-sensitive foods are retained, and frozen materials can be completely sterilized without melting, it is said.

Metallic Sodium Produced by National Distillers Chemical Now Marketed by U.S.I.

Both Organizations are Divisions of National Distillers Products Corp.; Research Program Aims at Broadening Applications for Sodium

In June 1950, a huge battery of electrolytic cells, designed to deliver 100,000 pounds of sodium metal daily, was put into operation at the new National Distillers Chemical Co. plant in Ashtabula, Ohio. Since that date, production has increased each year, as National helps to supply the growing demands for sodium metal in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead, fatty alcohols, indigo and other synthetic dyes, sodium peroxide, pharmaceuticals, alkoxides, insecticides, and many other chemicals; as well as for industrial applications such as sodium-cooled valves and the descaling of steels.

Until September 1952, the manufacturing plant at Ashtabula handled all sales of metallic sodium. The growth of the operation dictated an expansion of sales and sales development activities, however, and responsibility for these operations was turned over to U.S.I., another division of National Distillers Products Corporation. Today, from its Chemical Sales Department in New York, and from all of its 18 offices across the country, U.S.I. offers metallic sodium in 1, 2½, 5 and 12 pound bricks in 55 gallon steel barrels; in 1 and 2 pound bricks in 3½ gallon steel pails: and in tank cars containing 80,000 pounds net.

MORE

Find Antibiotics Increase Absorption of Minerals

The apparent ability of antibiotics to enhance the absorption of mineral elements has been advanced as one of the possible explanations for their growth promoting effects in animals. Experimental evidence cited in support of this theory includes the findings that certain antibiotics, when fed to animals, improve absorption of calcium, increase bone calcification, decrease requirements for manganese, and improve utilization of calcium and phosphorus. Evidence has also been obtained which indicates that procaine penicillin decreases the pH of intestinal contents. This effect is said to undoubtedly favor an increase in absorption of relatively insoluble minerals, such as calcium, phosphorus, and manganese, by increasing their solubility.

The main cell room of National Distillers' new sodium plant contains 94 Downs cells in which sodium and chlorine are separated from fused sodium chloride by electrolysis. Electrically heated containers, left, keep the sodium molten while awaiting transfer to filters.

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January ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1953

CONTINUED

Metallic Sodium

Sodium in Two New Forms

Research teams at National's Cincinnati laboratories have developed two innovations in sodium chemistry which are proving invaluable to industry — sodium dispersions in hydrocarbon solvents and on inert solid carriers. Stable dispersions in inert hydrocarbon solvents may contain up to 50 per cent by weight of sodium metal. Particle sizes range from 10 to 20 microns in diameter, giving a tremendous increase in surface area of sodium available for reaction. This in turn makes possible increased reaction rates, lower reaction temperatures and pressures, increased yields, and decreased side reactions.

Improved Reaction Control

As would be expected, sodium particles in such dispersions are usually completely consumed before reactivity can be slowed by a surface coating of end products. This uniform reactivity results in improved reaction control and permits commercial utilization of many reactions, such as phenyl sodium, formerly limited to the laboratory. In Claisen condensations, the reaction time can be cut to about one-tenth, and there is an accompanying decrease in side reactions and a marked increase in yield. Many direct metalations are possible, by-passing the necessity of using alkoxides, sodium hydride, etc., thereby reducing raw material costs as well as reaction time. These are but a few of the growing fields of applications for sodium.

High Surface Sodium

Of more recent development, the second type of sodium dispersions—"High Surface Sodium"—consists of thin films of sodium over inert solid materials which present very large surface areas and make the metal available in substantially colloidal form. Depending on the carrier, 2 to 25 per cent of sodium can be adsorbed and handled as a free-flowing solid in fluidized and other moving solid systems.

High Surface Sodium offers all the advantages of sodium dispersions PLUS making sodium available for reaction in such a finely divided form that the colloidal particles approach the atomic diameter of sodium. Also it is readily adaptable to continuous operations at temperatures both above and below the melting point of sodium. Since the carriers are solids, e.g., salt, soda ash, carbon, and alumina, dry-way reactions are technically feasible and the hydrocarbon dispersing media used in preparing liquid dispersions are not required.

High Surface Sodium shows promise for purifying hydrocarbons such as in complete removal of sulfur from petroleum fractions, in the preparation of inorganic derivatives such as sodium hydride and sodamide, and in producing finely divided metals such as colloidal nickel and platinum for use as catalysts.

Technical bulletins on metallic sodium, sodium dispersions, High Surface Sodium, and sodium handling, as well as full information on shipments and prices, may be obtained by writing to U.S.I. at 120 Broadway, New York 5. N. Y., or to any of its branch offices.

Removing a 12-pound brick of sodium from a steel shipping barrel. Bricks are also available in 5, 2½, and 1-pound sizes.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

To completely stop all rust inside fuel tanks, a cartridge of a new material dropped in once a year is all that is required, it is claimed. Compound is said to neutralize corrosion acids and deposit a protective film inside tank. **(No. 881)**

A hard-to-find 3-carbon molecule and a highly reactive aldehyde group is now available in a single compound for large-scale chemical syntheses. New intermediate is propionaldehyde, offered in tank car quantities in 95% minimum purity. **(No. 882)**

A new sound deadener for light metal equipment has a fluid consistency, can be applied by spray or with a wipe-on tool, dries rapidly, remains in place indefinitely, and stands baking as high as 325° F., the manufacturer states. **(No. 883)**

A combination fire retardant, water repellent, and fungicidal treatment for wood is recommended by the manufacturer for shingles, fences, furniture, etc. Material does not cause swelling, shrinking, or warping, it is said. **(No. 884)**

To keep leftover paints, enamels, and varnishes fresh and smooth for long periods of time, an oxidation inhibitor is available in liquid form which is claimed to eliminate necessity of straining or removing unusable skin. **(No. 885)**

Home owners can remove brown stains caused by copper screens on the outside of the house with a new product said to be harmless to outside paint. **(No. 886)**

A new ionic paint spray gun charges paint electrically before it leaves the gun so that it differentiates between painted and unpainted surfaces, gives an even finish, and penetrates into all cavities and crevices, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 887)**

True hiding power of paint can be reliably determined in 3 to 5 minutes, it is claimed, with a new instrument which gives the thickness of the paint in mils and the coverage in square feet at this thickness, as well as its most efficient hiding power. **(No. 888)**

A new rigid thermoplastic sheet stock is reported to be well suited to production of large area parts at high speed with low-cost heat forming and drawing methods, and to have a satin-like surface finish. **(No. 889)**

To evaluate an ink film's scuff or rub resistance on paper or paperboard, a new measuring device is available which controls and reproduces pressure, speed, and number of rubs. **(No. 890)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE—A.C.S.

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arodure*—urea-formaldehyde resins
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Aroflint*—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol†—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
Allethrin
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid and Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid and Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

FEED PRODUCTS
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetaldehyde
Ethylene
IPC (Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate)
CIPC (Chloro-IPC)
Methionine (Pharm.)
Nitrocellulose Solns.
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Sodium Metal
Urethan, U.S.P.

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U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots. works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbetnoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.57
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Metaphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11¼- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13¼
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33¼- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works lb. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13¼
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33¼- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works lb. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, 500-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l. works ton. 38.00 - 39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 44.20 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.00 - 11.20
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .45 - —
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs. lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15¼
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .23

Phenophthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical, 29° Be

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —

Potassium muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls. ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls. ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ .15½
Permanganate tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾ .30½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .22
Phosphate tetrabasic bbls. works. lb. 16½ 18½
Prussiate red, kgs lb. .60 .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ —
smaller quantities lb. .23 —
kegs lb. .28 —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —

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Discovering and recording new and varied approaches to old problems is an historic part of Niagara's service to industry.

NIALK® Carbonate of Potash

Unsurpassed purity has won for NIALK Carbonate of Potash unqualified acceptance in many industries. Among these is the food industry, where Carbonate of Potash is used in the "Dutching Process" to impart to fine chocolate a distinctive bittersweet flavor.

Constant research, strict quality control and a knowledge of the needs of industry have made this NIALK product—like every NIALK product—second to none in its field.

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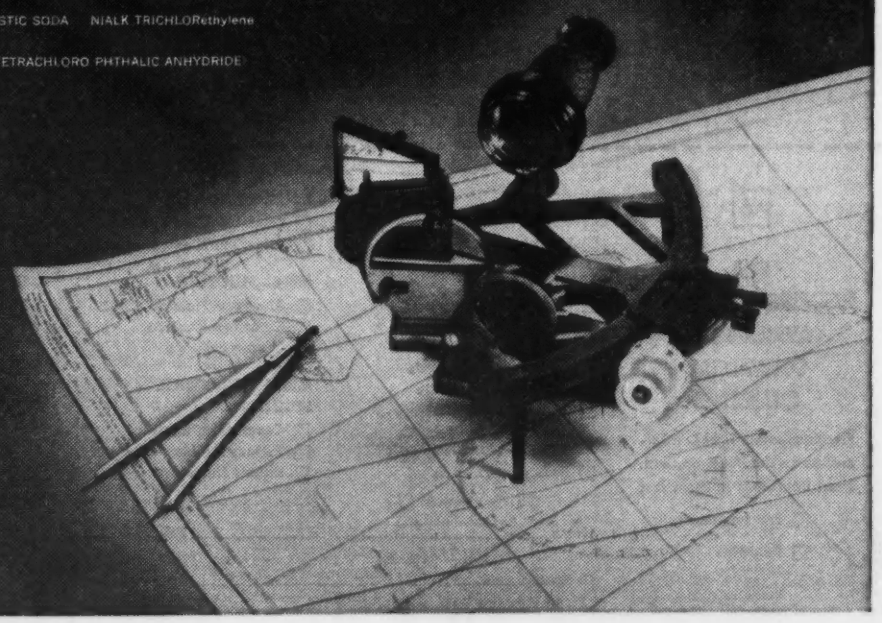
NIALK CAUSTIC SODA NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL® (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)



Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical 32.5 Be—Red, Watchung Type

Potassium silicate, solut., tech., 32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
60.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 49% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, 5lb. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms., lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03½- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.gal. 2.80 - 2.82
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - 2.85
refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .981 - 1.15
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. 12 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.214.00 -216.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.83 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - .75
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon (iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gult, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Now! Another B&A Fluorine Compound in Tonnage Quantities!

POTASSIUM TITANIUM FLUORIDE

To serve the growing needs of the light metal industry, Baker & Adamson has recently inaugurated commercial production of high-purity Potassium Titanium Fluoride at its B&A Works, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. This marks another step forward in B&A's long-term program for the production of a wide range of inorganic fluorides in tonnage quantities.

For more than two decades Baker & Adamson has conducted extensive research in the field of fluorine chemistry. Today, it is geared to produce virtually any inorganic fluorine chemical that Industry might require. Listed below are the many fluorine compounds B&A now offers in commercial quantities. Many others are in the development stage.

If your present or projected operations call for Potassium Titanium Fluoride, or any of the other products listed below, make B&A your source.

For further information, check those that interest you and return the coupon clipped to your company letterhead.

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Please send me further information on the items checked. I am interested in them for:

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☐ Research

ACIDS
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☐ Hydrofluoric Acid

ACID FLUORIDES
☐ Potassium Bifluoride

ALKALI FLUOBORATES
☐ Ammonium Fluoborate
☐ Potassium Fluoborate
☐ Sodium Fluoborate

ALKALI FLUORIDES
☐ Potassium Fluoride

DOUBLE FLUORIDES
☐ Potassium Chromium Fluoride
☐ Potassium Titanium Fluoride

METAL FLUORIDES
☐ Aluminum Fluoride, Cryst.
☐ Chromium Fluoride
☐ Copper Fluoride

METAL FLUOBORATE SOLUTIONS
☐ Copper Fluoborate
☐ Ferrous Fluoborate
☐ Indium Fluoborate
☐ Lead Fluoborate
☐ Nickel Fluoborate
☐ Stannous (Tin) Fluoborate

NON-METAL FLUORIDES
☐ Boron Fluoride Gas
☐ Boron Fluoride-Diethyl Ether Complex
☐ Boron Fluoride-Phenol Complex
☐ Sulfur Hexafluoride

HALOGEN FLUORIDES
☐ Chlorine Trifluoride

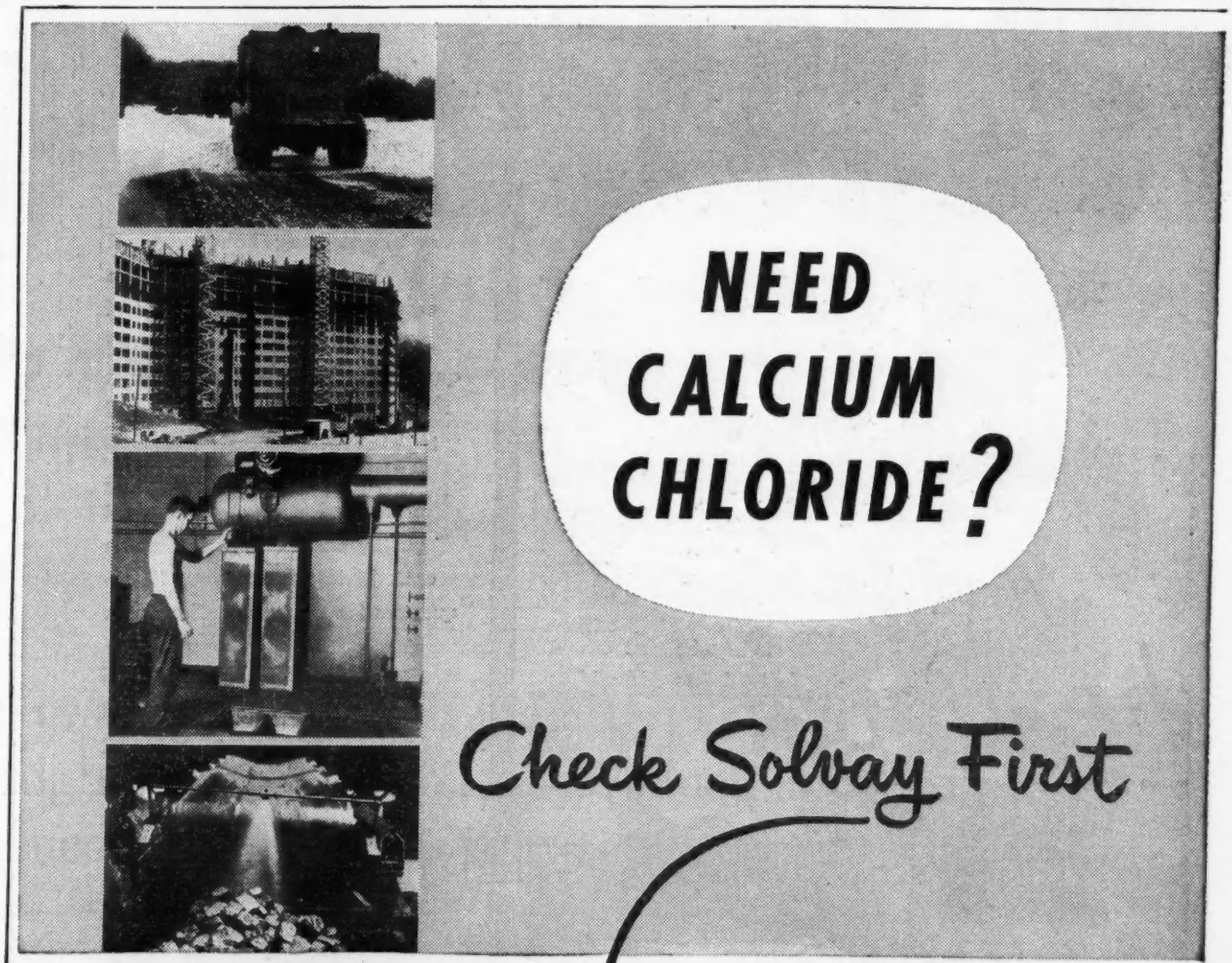
Name_____ Title_____
Company_____ Address_____ OPD-1

Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls. lb. 40 - .44
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25 kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 21.50 -23.50
Sorrel dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Greek, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .18 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Syrian, bls lb. .11½- .12
Turkish, bls. lb. .12½- .13
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07½- .07¾
refined, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol, NF gran, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs c.l. works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. 09¾ - .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 110.00 -120.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 112.50 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .44 - .45
select, bls lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. 32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. allid lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs, frt. allid lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 14.00 -15.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .23
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .20½- .25
natural, bgs lb. .13¾- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .85¼- —
Cyanide (fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Protsinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs, c.l., works ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 6.77
Soda, caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.55 5.05
Sal, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .08½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls, c.l, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms, c.l., works lb. .12½ —
l.c.l, dms, works lb. .13¾ .14¾
Arsenite, dms, c.l, works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1 kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .44½- .46
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ .12
Bifluoride, bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.65
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
solut, 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst, dms, c.l., works, lb. 08¼ —
l.c.l., works lb .08¼ 09¾
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb .05 .12
Chlorite, tech, dms., works lb. .58 - .73

Red, KB Base—Sodium Chlorite



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Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

Sodium Chloroacetate—Sodium Trisilicate

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran. dms ..... lb. .22½ - .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. tots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. tots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140- —
85%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms ..... lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69

Sodium glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .99
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, bbls., works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works ....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms. works lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

Sodium oxalate, neut., bgs., works. lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb.
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500-lb. tots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan., Neb W. of 95°; N. D. Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ....ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works ..lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .19
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ..... ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 2.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30

MUTUAL'S huge Baltimore plant houses the most modern equipment for the production of Chromium Chemicals in large quantities. The combination of a highly skilled technical staff together with modern manufacturing methods has resulted in the production of the highest quality chemicals from Chrome ore. Make Mutual your Headquarters for Chromium Chemicals.

SODIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
CHROMIC ACID

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845 — NEW YORK, N.Y.

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NOW . . . A uniform, balanced line of specialized naphtha solvents . . .

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SOVASOLS

Designed to meet your most exacting needs—

Uniform Quality . . . . Widespread Availability
Controlled Evaporation
Economical in Use . . . . Dependable Supply

Completely compatible — Each blends well with the next higher or lower boiling product, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots.

All Sovasols are manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. All are white in color and all pass pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and color stable.

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Performance tells the story.

Process Products
SOCONY-VACUUM

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Sodium Tristearate—Wattle Bark Extract

Sodium tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .33 • —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 • —
smaller lots, works ....lb. .38 • .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 • —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .26 • —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber ums., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 • —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 • .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 • .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 • —
Bayonne ....gal. .33 • —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 • —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 • .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works .. lb. .32 • .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 • .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works .... lb. .25 • —
less ton lots, works .. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works ..lb. .15 • —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.69.00 -69.50
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0805- —
20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .0820- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0835- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 • 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 • .65
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 • .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 • .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 • —
white, bls..... lb. .12 • .15
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 • .21
St. John's bread edible, bls ..... lb. .10 • .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 • —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.29 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 • —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.32 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., spot..... lb. .11½- .12
imported, bgs., l.c.l..... lb. .09¾- .10½
Rice, l.c.l., bgs..... lb. .15 • .17
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .0675 .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 • .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls..... lb. .30 • .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 • 3.10
Stoneroot bls ..... lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs..... lb. .90 • 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .16 • .18
Streptomycin either hydrochlorics or sulphate, bulk, gram. .15 • —
Strontium bromide NF cns. dms. lb. .77 • .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms ..... lb. .23 • —
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 • —
Iodide jars, 25-lb lots ..... lb. 3.37 • —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works ..... lb. .10¼ .11
Oxalate, bbls. works ..... lb No prices.
Salicylate NF dms ..... lb. 1.65 • —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms. works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF pots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 • —
Strychnine, NF powd. cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.25 • —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs ..... oz. 1.14 • —
Sulphate, USP powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 • —
Styrene monomer, dms, c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 — —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.47 • 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb .71 • —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms ..... lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms ..... lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms ..... lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms ..... lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms ..... lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms..... lb. 4.00 • 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 1.90
powder, dms lb 1.30 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots tins. lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 3.30
powder, dms ..... lb 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.05 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.20 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 • —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.00 • —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 • —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 • —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
lump, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rolls, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.99 • —
salt block, bgs., mines .100 lbs. 3.10 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 • —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.23 • —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
refined, bgs., mines .. 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 • —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 • —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 • —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .20 • .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot..... lb. .11 • —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.115.00 • —
ground, same basis.....ton.115.00 • —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 • —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 • .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .91 • —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.... lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs..... lb. .95 • 1.35

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works..... lb. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.45 • 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.50 • 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35 00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27 00 —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 • —
imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —
inedible, extra..... lb. .04¾- —
fancy ..... lb. .05 • —
No. 1 ..... lb. .04¼- —
special ..... lb. .04¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06 • —
50%, dms., c.l..... lb. .09 • —
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 • .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk..unit-ton. 6.00 • —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 • .30
Tapioca flour, high grade ex whse., bgs lb. .14 • .20
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 • .49
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 • .51
tanks, same basis .... gal. .39 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 • .56
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .57 • .58
tanks, same basis .... gal. .46 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 • .72½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs ..... lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .65 • .70
Tartar emetic, tech. gran. or powd., bbls. kgs lb. .56 .59
dms. lb. .57 .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms. kgs lb. .61 .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .70 .80
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 .85
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb .14 — —
extra, dms..... lb. .48 • .60
prime, dms..... lb. .36 • .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb .22 — —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 .70
prime, dms ..... lb .55 .60
Propionate, dms ..... lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 • —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 • —
l.c.l. lb. .72 • —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .56 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd ..... lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd... lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 • —
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 • —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..... lb. 3.10 • 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 • 3.85
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. ..kilo.135.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms ..kilo.135.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, ams lb 44 .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works ..lb 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 2.00 — —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½- —
100-lb. lots or more, lb. 1.40 • 1.45
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.50 • —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.600.00 • —
Thyme, French, bgs..... lb. .22 • .25
Spanish, bls..... lb. .10 • .10½
Thymol, fib. dms..... lb. 3.10 • —
Iodide, NF, dms..... lb. 6.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .96½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal ..... lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms..... lb. 1.23 • 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls..... lb. 1.09 • 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .89 • .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 • .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .21 • .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 • .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21 • .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 • .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.110.00 • —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 • —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 • —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 • —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 • .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 • .24½
Hydride, cns., works..... lb. 7.95 • 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 • .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd, L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works..... lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs .... lb. 1.30 • —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms..... lb. 3.00 • 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .32 • —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .30 • —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 • —
Cleveland dist..... gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 • —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .30 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 • —
Minequa, Colo..... gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist..... gal. .30 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 • —
Syracuse, N. Y..... gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich..... gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 • —
Detroit, Mich..... gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .33 • —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 • .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 • —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .17 • —
ton to truckloads, works....lb. .20 • —
less than ton, lots, works ...lb. .23 • —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .41 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 • —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ .63½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks ..... lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .75 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .72 • —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 • —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
dlvd. E. ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald .. lb. .10 • —
dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 • —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 • 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 • —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .33 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd, E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks ..... lb. .36 • —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l..... lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 • —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 • —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, cms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls, c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .38 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb. .90 • —
Tripoli air floated, bgs, c.l. works. lb. .02 • —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 • 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cans. works..kilo.165.00 • —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 • —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .22 • .22½
Haitian, bgs. .....lb. .11 • .12
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .11 • .11½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots .....gram. 1.00 • 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms.....lb. 1.50 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 • —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 • —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd .....ton.146.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 • —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 • —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .42 • .43
Valine dextro-laevo, dms. works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.85.00 • —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock. ton.64.00 • —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 • —
tech. dms. works ... lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 4.00 • 4.25
whole, tins .....lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Tahiti, cs .....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.75 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.90 • 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs .....lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots ....lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, tins .....lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19¾- —
Vinylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm ..gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B, (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline gm. or 5 gm vials gram.295.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gm.225.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots..... gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.95 • 2.00
tree bark, bls .....lb. .95 • 1.00
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 • —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 • —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.104.00 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 • —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —

Warwick Wax Company
originators, pioneers and leaders
of the oxidized petroleum wax industry
are proud to present
their new development in wax

CARDIS-ONE

first emulsifiable
petroleum wax with

PENETRATION ONE—TWO

melting point 195-200°F

CARDIS ONE —the first emulsifiable petroleum wax with penetration one—two.

CARDIS ONE —the hardest emulsifiable petroleum wax on the market.

CARDIS ONE —gives greatest wear resistant films.

CARDIS ONE —gives scuff-proof films with highest gloss and durability.

CARDIS ONE —is ready for you now. Ask for samples, specifications, suggested formulations, technical service.

CARDIS ONE —is produced at the Warwick Wax Refinery, Chanute, Kansas, home of Cardis Waxes, America's most widely used emulsifiable petroleum waxes.

WARWICK
WAX
Company, Inc., Subsidiary

Sun
CHEMICAL
CORPORATION

10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

Wax, Amorphous—Zinc Oleate

Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .48 - .50
Brazilian bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American lb. .55 - .56
refined, bleached, USP, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .56 - .57
slabs lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - —
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.07 - 1.09
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.35 - 1.37

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African lb. .70 - —
Japan, bgs lb. .22 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - .28
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .76 - .78
Paraffin (see P).
Wax, spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77½- .82½
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

Which of these 26 depots ensure YOUR supplies of "HORSE HEAD" ZINC PIGMENTS?

NOT JUST ONE,

but several, of these warehouses guard your requirements for the various brands of Horse Head zinc pigments — wherever you are.

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1 The Horse Head distribution system consists of an integrated nationwide network of warehouses:
5 on the Pacific Coast
10 in the Midwest
11 in the East and South

2 An unexpectedly heavy call on any one is promptly met by shipments from one or more of the others nearby.

Thus you get maximum delivery service:

1 Fast deliveries
2 Storage reserve in depth
3 Your choice from the most complete line of zinc pigments

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.
HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l, same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indus., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .39
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works, lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .33 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —

Zinc oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1425-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1525-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1470-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1570-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1465-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1585-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42 -	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾-	—
	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12 -	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—
ton, lots	lb.	.28 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.29 -	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90 -	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85 -	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 -	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs. works.	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls.,	works lb.	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse	lb.	4.50 -	7.00
Oxide, 98½%-99%, white grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

DPA Raises One Output Goal, Establishes Another

A revision of the expansion goal for storage batteries was announced January 22 by the Defense Production Administration. At the same time the agency established a goal for production of calcined filter aids made from diatomite at 340,000 short tons of annual capacity by the end of 1954.

The minimum expansion goal for special industrial storage batteries primarily for military use was revised upward to 20,000,000 of capital investment in added production capacity by January 1, 1954. This is an increase of $5,500,000 over the previous expansion objective announced last August.

Approximately 92 percent of the expansion is for capacity to produce batteries of the lead-acid type. The bulk of the certificates for rapid tax amortization covers submarine, military, industrial truck and telephone batteries and battery separators. The remainder of the expansion is for nickel-cadmium and silver-zinc, two new types of batteries.

N. Y. Textile Chemists Hear Oesterling Friday

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting Friday at 8:15 p. m. at the Statler hotel, New York. Speaker will be Dr. J. Fred Oesterling, chief of the textile and leather division, Quartermaster Research and Development Laboratories, Philadelphia. His topic will be "The Ideal Military Fabric."

Castor Bean World Output Showed Increase in 1952

World castor bean production in 1952 amounted to about 527,000 short tons, according to preliminary estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents an increase of almost 11,000 tons or 2 percent over the 1951 output of 516,185 tons but is about 20,000 tons less than the 1948 peak year of 547,185 tons.

The increase is explained largely by the expansion in the United States, where the crop is expected to reach 17,000 tons, about 7,000 tons larger than in 1951, as a result of a new program that was undertaken to increase domestic production. Castor bean production in 1952 also showed slight increases in Mexico, Thailand, Tanganyika, Ethiopia and the Union of South Africa.

World availabilities in 1953 may be somewhat greater than in 1952, OFAR said. The expansion in the United States will mean more castor oil for defense purposes in this country. More oil may be available for world trade from India as the 1953 castor crop, harvested in January and February, is expected to be up significantly from the 1952 production of 116,480 tons. Furthermore, though no expansion in 1952 was reported from Brazil, it is believed that sizeable stocks withheld from the market could become available for export in 1953. Production in Brazil last year amounted to 192,000 tons.

Harshaw Chemical Offering New Vinyl Stabilizer Line

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is now offering a new line of vinyl stabilizers to the vinyl coating and coating industries. Described as special products of controlled uniformity to aid vinyl resin processors in formulating heat and light stabilized systems efficiently, effectively and economically, these materials are used in processing and stabilizing clear or pigmented vinyls in calendered films, sheets, non-rigid extrusions, plastisols, organisols, coatings, solutions, and rigid extrusions.

Included in the Harshaw list of heat and light stabilizers are the following:—Barium-cadmium (12-V-5, 128-V-5); cadmium (2-V-4, 2-V-7); barium (1-V-4); organic (8-V-3, 8-V-5), and organic (7-V-1). A file folder on these products is available on request to Harshaw.

Penson Succeeds Jeffers As IMC Executive Sec'y

Charles W. Jeffers has resigned as executive secretary of the International Materials Conference and has been succeeded by J. Hubert Penson of the British Embassy. Mr. Jeffers was loaned to IMC in March, 1951, by the Economic Cooperation Administration, where he served as director of the industry division. As executive secretary of the conference, he headed the central secretariat for the seven commodity committees set up to study the problems of shortages of essential materials.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Hear Terrill February 5

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet February 5 at 6:30 p.m. in the Building Trades Employers Association building, New York, to hear Robert L. Terrill, of the research laboratory of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., speak on "Improved Drying Oils."

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In Hot Oil

Of the many problems to which the new federal administration has fallen heir few are more ominous than the two which have to do domestically with petroleum. It is evident that the government of the United States will be a member of the much troubled regimes which, in all the continents, with the exception of Australasia, are variously in "hot oil." It has to have at least its fingers in some of the others' troubles and now it has a boiling batch or two of its own—one wholly so; the other basically so in the peculiar endeavor to apply this country's laws to all sorts of areas of world trade.

The wholly home problem arises in a new aspect from the action of President Truman in a sort of cutting of the Gordian knot of the controversial concept of ownership of oil deposits in off-shore lands and declaring them to be naval reserves.

Once before, a federal administration had trouble over naval reserve oil holdings. It was of a different sort; but it certainly wrecked a lot of political hopes. It is not inconceivable that the new situation could have at least a measure of similar effect. The underlying strata are not without a substantial content of politics. The case calls for a deal of careful handling in study, as well as in action.

There are a number of bills currently before the Congress with the objective of reversing the supreme court's ruling that the off-shore land, or continental shelf, belonged to the United States as a whole. The bills would transfer the areas to the several states which they adjoin. Bills also have been introduced, which would continue the status set up by the supreme court, some of them making conditions, such as the devoting of income from the oil resources to national programs in education and other "welfare" areas. There is some promise of satisfactorily dealing with the off-shore, tidelands, continental shelf, or whatever it is, oil puzzle in the proposal in senate joint resolution 18, sponsored by eight members of the upper house, which would set up a commission to "aid in settling tidelands problems."

No doubt the congressional consideration of the conflicting measures will be more of a battle than was that previously given to the matter with which they have to do. There is already a strong—vociferously, at least, agreement with the Truman statement that it would be "the height of folly for the United States to give away the vast quantities of oil [estimates range up to 15,000,000,000 barrels] contained in the continental shelf and then buy back this same oil at stiff prices for use by the army, the navy, and the air force in the defense of the nation." It will not be necessary for the supporters of national ownership to join Mr. Truman in his reference to "stealing" of the oil by members of the petroleum industry to get very much support for their application of his reference to the costliness of giving up the oil—and governmental economy is going to be a big rallying slogan.

It is submitted that President Eisenhower or the Congress can reverse the Truman creation of a naval reserve out of the off-shore oil resources. Some express doubt of the authority of the Congress to change the boundaries of the United States by any reversal of the action of the supreme court. Those argue that no such authority is given by the constitution. There has been no questioning of the authority of the new President to take the off-shore oil reserves away from the navy. But, nobody has said that he had the right to take it away from national ownership.

The "oil monopoly" problem, also inherited by the new administration, is relatively more simple. It derives from the afore-mentioned policy of applying the antitrust laws to operations in world trade. That policy can be abandoned at any time—even in the middle of the oil case. That litigation got a half step in that direction in the proposal to substitute civil action for the criminal action pending. Something, doubtless, will be done to get a better delegating of matters of foreign policy than that which now gives a hand to the Department of Justice and even the Federal Trade Commission. In its foreign affairs, no less than in domestic, this nation needs a new concept of the purpose of the, as interpreted, inadequately titled "antitrust laws."

Start at the Bottom

In the grist being voluminously dumped into the hoppers of the congressional mills in Washington already are many proposals of governmental functioning in the providing of means of taking care of the health of the people. The methods adduced run a very wide gamut; and so do the objectives at which they are more or less specifically aimed. The extent to which the legislative campaign will follow the reports presented to the Congress by Mr. Truman for his Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation is being guessed at in a variety of atmospheres of mental attitude. It can only be surmised whether more than a score of congressmen will ever wade through the five volumes of the report of the investigators—and what they would know worthwhile when they had could be very little.

Now that there is to be some sort of continuation of the commission's mission in a private operation, there may be reason to expect that something will be done—at least to the extent of constructing a verbally complete program. But, the job of providing adequate health services, both protective and remedial, is not a political one. It belongs in the realm of social economy which must, of course, be financially supported in all things by what is popularly called the economy, that is, its commercial side.

So there is much to be looked at in the recent advice given by President Eisenhower that business do all that it can to improve the nation's health services so that governmental subsidies, even for medical colleges, may not be necessary.

In common with the essaying of any service for the public welfare, the providing of adequate medical care for all who need it must be started at the bottom; that is, in the local community. Starting at the top, in spite of the pretty philosophy that all good is best provided when it comes from on high, like the beneficial rain, in drops and seeps, again like the rain, down through the earth to reach the roots of human progress, all too often results in nothing other than showy growth—much of it weeds.

To start a program for adequate health care at the community level requires that there be willing workers in the community, who also know something about the analyzing of social problems and the finding and applying of solutions. To what extent the new Committee for the President's Health Report can meet that need remains to be seen. Whether some measure of affiliation or, at least, cooperation between that organization and the Health Information Foundation can be effected is an important question which should be given prompt and adequate attention. Study of possibilities in that direction would well encompass also the American Federation of Medical Centers, which has to do with the "community way to complete medical care."

All who are interested in the improvement of the health services of the nation should get into some sort of organized endeavor. They should read and urge the reading of the voluminous report of the Commission on the Medical Needs of the Nation; the several reports of the senate committee on labor and public welfare on health insurance plans in the United States; the HIF inventory of social and economic research in health; the WHO monograph on the cost of sickness and the price of health; the FSA book on industrial health and medical programs; the governmental reports on the program of assistance to medical schools; the "fact folio" on the American Federation of Medical Centers; the reports on nationalized and other governmental health services in other countries—and the arguments pro and con on the idea of "socialized" medicine in this country.

Then they should get to work, recognizing that the hospitalization plans have a tendency to overcrowd inadequate hospital facilities to the disadvantage of absolutely necessary service—largely because there are not enough hospitals, nor enough doctors, not enough nurses, and especially, not enough equipment with supplies, apparatus, and medicines—or even beds—in the typical home. Those inadequacies call for first consideration in connection with steps toward improvement. Local exchanges handling the services of doctors can be developed to real usefulness; so can ambulance services and first-aid and other handlings of emergencies. The integrating of such needs in the scheme and scope of community funds and the giving to such drives of the physical and financial assistance they need can do much to make things better.

The fundamental need is not for centralized governmental functioning but for the development in every community of a strong, healthy spirit of self-sufficiency—with something to spare for a neighbor that, for some good reason, cannot make the grade. In other words, government by the people, of the people, for the people reduced to its basic degree.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

found the names of twenty-seven senators attached to it as co-sponsor.

The thought that the responsibilities of a congressman are first to the general public and second to a special group apparently has long since gone by the boards in the view of the sponsoring senators. They believe that special attention should be given by some group in congress to "prices charged the ultimate consumer for food, fuel and clothing and the costs and methods of producing, processing and distributing these and other consumer goods."

It is almost a foregone conclusion that the resolution is going to receive some favorable consideration in the senate, and may even be passed and such a committee established. The rules committee of the senate gave its approval to last year's resolution of Sen. Gillette, but time ran out before the senate could get around to giving it consideration on the floor.

Small Business vs. Big Business

The popular idea that small business and big business are enemies is upset in a report just published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the amount of business that small enterprises do for their big competitors.

Surveys disclose, says the chamber, that between a half and two-thirds of defense contracts let to big industries are subcontracted and the "great bulk" of the subcontractors are small business. At the same time, small business firms procure many prime defense contracts, although their major role in the defense program takes the form of subcontracts.

Actually, small business and big business need each other, and often the growth of a large industry creates many smaller industries. Little business' big problem is taxes. The effect of high corporate income taxes is to restrict business growth. These taxes are not so much taxes on big business as they are taxes upon the changes of small business succeeding and growing large.

Farmer's Supply Needs

The day when farmers could produce their own power—workstock; grow their own "fuel"—feed; and otherwise operate on a self-sufficient basis, has almost ended. Today's farmers need, each year:—

Seven million tons of finished steel—more than is used for a year's output of passenger cars; 50,000,000 tons of chemical materials—five times as much as farmers used in 1935; 16,500,000,000 gallons of crude petroleum—more petroleum power than is used by any other industry; 320,000,000 pounds of raw rubber—enough to put rubber tires on 6,000,000 automobiles; and 15,000,000,00 kwh of electrical power—enough power to supply Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, and Houston.

These facts about agriculture were cited to the senate and house agrciultural committees by former Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan just before he retired from office with the change in administration. He cited them as an argument for maintaining agriculture in a healthy condition price-wise. If the income position of farmers is weakened, he warned, an eventual drop-off in production is almost certain to follow and the injury will extend to these industries so dependent upon agriculture as a market for their products.

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Heavy Chemicals

Price trend curved slightly downward last week, the index recorded 95.84 against 95.86 in the preceding period. Slow demand for quicksilver combined with moderate easement in spot supplies brought about a lower price. Three large producers of aluminum have been granted an increase of ½ cent a pound in the ceiling price of primary pig and ingot and 4 percent on fabricated aluminum products. The advance was tied to an agreement by which the companies must wave for six months their right to stop sales of metal to the government whenever their operations do not show a reasonable profit. Antimony did not look too firm with imported metal coming into the market below the domestic figure. Selenium continued in exceedingly tight supply with no nearby easement in sight.

Heavy chemical shipments for the month of January compare favorably with December. The movement last week leaned toward expansion, although the gain was not significant. Stocks of chlorine remained adequate to meet requirements and there was no scarcity of caustic soda or soda ash. Calcium chloride was in good demand with additional sales for turnpike use. Sodium bicarbonate looked a bit topheavy. Another producer of anhydrous ammonia has followed the lead of some producers in advancing the price and a Texas producer of aqua ammonia has increased the price in the southwest. OPS has authorized an increase of 9 percent in the ceiling price of dead-burnt magnesite. Some producers are not too well stocked with muriatic acid. A moderate pickup in demand was noted for formic and glacial acetic acids. There was no particular gain in oxalic acid sales. Glass plants continued to take on potassium carbonate.

Paper production based on a percentage of sixday capacity was 93.8 percent for the week ending January 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 95.4R in the preceding week and 99.0 for the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Tariff Commission's Chemical Division.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Relatively quiet over the past month. In producing quarters it was stated that January is usually the slowest month of the year in this chemical as it is just prior the agricultural season. Another producer will advance the price to $82 per ton on February 1 while the present range extends from $79 to $82 for tankcars, according to the supplier.

Ammonia Aqua—A producer in Texas will advance the price $2 per ton in tankcars to $87 on February 1. The market in other areas ranges from $90 to $91 per ton. Supply conditions are described as tight with the market firm.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Finding a fair seasonal outlet mostly to bakeries at present. No apparent disposition to buy in excess of actual wants. Supply position comfortable.

Calcium Chloride—Sales during the month have continued good and it is apparent the total will show a substantial increase over December. Demand has included requirements of city, county and state with the new turnpikes adding an additional consuming outlet. Stocks while comfortable in some quarters were a bit tight in others with shipments a day or two behind schedule.

Carbon Bisulphide — Increased production was recorded in October. The total was placed at 51,150,402 pounds, compared with 40,327,090 in September and 40,262,165 pounds in October, 1951.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Maintenance of production has kept the supply situation comfortable. October output amounted to 21,479,483 pounds, compared with 16,472,937 in the preceding month and 20,520,640 pounds in October, 1951.

Chlorine—Consumers appeared to find stocks available during the past month and there was no scarcity at the close of the week. Demand has shown some improvement with production capable of leveling off requirements. Prices continued firm and unchanged.

Cobalt Carbonate — Bureau of Mines placed October production at 19,009 pounds, gross weight, against 5,347 in September. Output from January 1 through October, 1952, amounted to 112,482 pounds. Shipments in October totaled 5,638 pounds, compared with 6,559 in the preceding month. Stocks on October 31 were 23,810 pounds, against 10,439 on September 30.

Copper Sulphate—Recent farm show at Harrisburg brought out a few inquiries from Pennsylvania, but otherwise important interest for agriculture was lacking. Industrial demand continued good while export sales were dormant pending the issuance of licenses for the first quarter. No scarcity of stocks at present.

Uruguay's chemical trade estimates that 5,000 to 6,000 metric tons of sulphur are needed normally for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and copper sulphate, the amount varying with the production and consumption of superphosphate. However, imports of sulphur dropped to 1,415 tons in 1951 and amounted to 2,245 tons in the first 7 months of 1952. Inventories are almost nonexistent and copper sulphate had to be imported from the United States for viticultural needs. Interest in the use of superphosphate is growing and larger requirements of sulphuric acid for its manufacture are indicated in 1953.

Fluorspar—Domestic consumption established a new monthly high of 48,770 tons in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of domestic fluorspar in October of 37,615 tons was 31 percent greater than the preceding month and the largest since November, 1943. Shipments were up 16 percent to 37,126 tons. Imports declined 11 percent, but were the second highest on record. Stocks at consumers' plants gained for the seventh consecutive month to reach a record high of 231,363 tons. The mine at Darby, Mont., which made its first shipments in September was the largest producer in the United States during October.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest has been of a rather spotty character during the past month although aggregate sales will probably equal those of December. The soap, textile and other consuming industries have not been inclined to take on stocks in excess of current wants. Supply conditions remained comfortable.

Potasium Carbonate — Demand was broad enough to reduce producers inventories of both calcined and hydrated. The most active inquiry from glass plants developed during the last half of the month. While no serious shortage is expected, the market last week had a relatively tight appearance.

Soda Ash—Market conditions did not vary much during January and neither did demand. According to producers, the tonnage movement compared favorably with December. There has been sufficient stocks of both light and dense ash to meet requirements in full and there is no indication of a scarcity at the present time.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments have been sustained at a fair level throughout most of January. Petroleum refineries are taking their full quota according to producers but demand has not been of an urgent character from any consuming source. Supplies are generally long with immediate or future shipments available at current prices.

A Pakistan development corporation is beginning construction of a 3,500 ton caustic-soda plant at Nowshera, Northwest Frontier Province. The corporation also contemplates the building of an ammonium-sulphate factory in the Mianwali District and has completed plans for a superphosphate plant in conjunction with sulphuric-acid facilities at Lyallpur.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Supplies have not been a problem for buyers for several months. There is a fair amount of inquiry for immediate shipment which is being readily satisfied from producers' inventories.

Sodium Metallic—Sales of this chemical have increased over those of a year ago at this time and demand is leaning toward expansion with improvement in many of the consuming industries. Production is meeting requirements promptly and could be increased if the consuming field broadened. Tanks are priced at 16c. per pound,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
95.84	95.86	95.89	97.69

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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Sulphur—Shipments appear to be meeting requirements without much difficulty and supply conditions continue to lean toward improvement.

A new $4,000,000 plant to be constructed at Welland, Ontario, Canada, will produce, in addition to high-grade iron sinter, elemental sulphur and sulphur-dioxide gas, using a process developed by the company's engineers over a period of years. The principal raw material will be pyrite concentrates, to be shipped from Noranda, Quebec, and treated at a daily rate of 350 tons. Construction will begin in the Spring of 1953 and is scheduled to be completed in 1954.

Italy's production of pyrites totaled 101,160 metric tons in September, 1952. The output of fused sulphur was 19,290 tons.

Acids

Acetic—Improvement in demand has created a steadier tone to the market for glacial. There is no shortage of stocks at present and tankcars are quoted on the basis of 9c. per pound, freight equalized. Production of synthetic acetic acid during October was placed at 36,785,883 pounds, compared with 30,974,010 in September and 36,096,362 pounds in October, 1951. The natural output in October amounted to 1,960,000 pounds, against 1,807,000 in the preceding month and 1,856,000 in October, 1951.

Formic—Demand for miscellaneous consumer uses has shown a moderate increase without imparing a favorable supply position. October production is placed at 1,195,982 pounds, compared with 892,014 in September, and 982,120 pounds in October, 1951.

Muriatic—Continued to find a steady outlet at former price levels. Some producers seem to be in a better position than others to take on new business calling for immediate shipment.

Oxalic—Consuming inquiry has shown no substantial improvement over the past month. It was stated that sales have been mostly for current wants. No shortage of stocks for immediate shipment. October production amounted to 1,611,878 pounds, against 1,391,829 in September and 1,820,378 in October, 1951.

Sulphuric—Shipments continued good in most instances with a temporary slowing down for agriculture due to heavy stocks of finished fertilizer being carried by mixers. Iron and steel industry said to be taking full contract withdrawals. Supply situation remained comfortable Sulphuric acid and oleum produced in the United Kingdom totaled 316,515 long tons (chamber, 120,500; contact, 196,015) in the third quarter of 1952, according to the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd. Capacity utilized was 62.6 percent. Superphosphate producers were the largest consumers, taking 74,552 tons; manufacturers of ammonium sulphate were second, taking 64,537 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum ingot declined 3 percent to 74,639 short tons compared with the previous month according to the Bureau of Mines. Effective November 17, the De-

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fense Electric Power Administration ordered a 10 percent cut-back in firm power for industries of the Pacific Northwest using more than 8,000 kilowatt hours weekly. This is in addition to interruptible power which has not been available since the first week of September. A power shortage in the Tennessee Valley further depressed production. The producers of primary aluminum lost an estimated 14,000 tons of production during November because of power shortages. Despite this set back indications point to a record year surpassing the war time record of 920,179 short tons produced in 1943.

Chromite — Consumption of the three grades of chromite during October at 974,017 tons increased 3 percent over September, according to the Bureau of Mines. As in the previous month, consumption varied according to the different grades; the chemical industry reported an increase of 18 percent over October; metallurgical (used in the manufacture of ferro-alloys and stainless steels) increased 8 percent, and the consumption for refractory use decreased 7 percent from the previous month. Stocks held by industry on October 31, were 757,569 tons, 2 percent below September 30.

Copper — December production of refined copper in the U. S. was placed at 113,965 tons by the Copper Institute. November output amounted to 100,075 tons. Deliveries to fabricators during December totaled 143,088 tons, compared with 125,338 in the preceding month. Refined stocks on December 31 were 58,858 tons, compared with 69,237 on November 30 and 71,528 tons on December 31, 1951. Daily average production during December was 4,616 tons, against 4,178 in November. Daily average production for the year 1952 was 3,950 tons. The output of crude copper last month was 81,876 tons, compared with 78,023 in the preceding period.

Lead—Not unusually active last week, although it was stated that a satisfactory tonnage has been booked for February shipment. The London market showed a steadier tone. At the close, domestic prices for the common grade remained at 14c. per pound, New York, and 13.80c. at St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Price for round lots was lower at $214 per flask, with lots of 25 flasks held at $217, both spot. Consuming demand was slow throughout the past week.

Tin — Domestic tin consumption increased 13 percent in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. The use of tin in October was 7,248 long tons (4,696 of primary and 2,552 of secondary) compared with 6,399 long tons in September (4,200, revised, of primary and 2,199, revised, of secondary). Tin stocks held by the government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other, but excluding the strategic stockpile and metal afloat enroute to the United States—decreased from 61,165 long tons October 1 to 59,170 tons October 31. Industrial stocks of pig tin, however, increased 807 tons and totaled 10,587 tons at the end of the month. Net receipts of pig tin by industrial plants were the highest since October, 1950. Imports of metallic tin were 6,883 long tons in October (7,586 in September). Receipts of ore in terms of contained metal amounted to 4,869 long tons in October (1,136 tons in September). In October the government-owned smelter at Texas City, Texas, produced 3,364 long tons of 3-Star (2,450 in September) and 25 tons of copan (25 in September) from cencentrates. In October 37 long tons of 2-Star were remelted and converted to 3-Star, and 200 tons of 3-Star were recast.

Zinc — October consumption in the United States rose 13 percent to 88,885 short tons to be the highest monthly rate of use since March, 1945, when the total was 91,286 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. All industry groups reported substantial gains in their use of zinc but the total of 40,466 tons used in galvanizing is the highest monthly rate on record since the consumers' survey was inaugurated in August, 1941. Manufacturers of brass and bronze products reported an increase of 26 percent in their consumption and die casters, and rolling mills each indicated 10 percent increases in their use of zinc. Stocks of slab zinc at consumers' plants declined 3 percent, whereas smelter inventories rose 1 percent to 95,342 tons on October 31. Zinc dust stocks at producers' plants increased 10 percent to 1,195 tons. Production of slab zinc at domestic smelters increased 6 percent to 80,588 tons. Zinc dust output continued to increase to 2,583 tons during October. Largely responsible for an 8 percent gain in zinc receipts at consumers' plants was a 36 percent rise in receipts of metal at brass mills and ingot makers. A total of 17,196 tons of zinc received at these plants was the highest monthly rate since December, 1946. Slab zinc received at rolling mills also increased substantially.

Polyethylene Film Venture Planned by Visking, Imperial

The Visking Corporation, Chicago, and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, are proposing to form a joint company in Great Britain to manufacture polyethylene film, it has been announced simultaneously by the two companies.

The new firm, it was reported, will probably be called Visqueen, Ltd., and is expected to manufacture polyethylene film for distribution in the British Isles and Europe. J. C. Smith, president of Visking, was reported to have indicated that Imperial Chemical will own a major portion of the stock.

Alcoa Absorbs Subsidiary

The Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the dissolution of the Aluminum Seal Company, Inc., Richmond, Ind., a wholly-owned subsidiary, and the absorption of that firm into the parent organization. The former subsidiary will be known as the Aluminum Seal Division of the Aluminum Company of America. There will be no change in functions and responsibilities of personnel, it was said.

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Manganese Buying Program Is Expanded by Government

The government has extended its manganese purchase program at Butte, Mont., to include the purchase of manganese oxide ore, according to an announcement by Jess Larson, administrator of the General Services Administration. Previously, the depot at Butte could not accept manganese ores unless 90 percent of the manganese content was in the form of carbonate.

Mr. Larson said that the decision to begin accepting oxides as well as carbonate ores was based on investigations which indicated that there are considerable quantities of manganese oxide ores within easy shipping distance of Butte, which could be handled by existing milling facilities at the depot.

Under the revised regulation, any producer authorized to ship carbonate ores to the Butte depot may now also ship oxides. Producers who have not obtained such authorizations may make application to the GSA regional office at Seattle, Wash. The deadline for such applications is June 30.

Shipments of oxide ores aggregating less than 200 tons in a thirty-day period will be purchased at a flat rate ranging from $4.87 a long dry tons for 18 percent ore to $51.62 per long dry ton for 39 percent ore.

Where shipments aggregate more than 200 tons in thirty days, a preliminary payment will be made on the same price basis, but final settlement will depend on tests to determine the amount of manganese that can be recovered from the ore.

The basis for final settlement will be $2.30 per long dry ton unit (22.4 pounds) for manganese contained in ore of the following specifications:—48 percent manganese, 6 percent iron, 11 percent silica plus alumina and 0.12 percent phosphorus. These are standard specifications.

Nat'l Lead Sees No Basis For FTC Pigment Charges

Officials of National Lead Company, New York, last week expressed disagreement with the recent decision of the Federal Trade Commission holding that the company violated the law by its methods of selling lead pigments (OPD, 1/19/53).

Company representatives stated that it was their opinion that there was no evidence to justify the conclusions reached by the majority of the commission and that certain terms of the order exceeded the authority of the commission.

It was pointed out that there had been two oral arguments before the commission on the merits of the case and that commissioner Lowell B. Mason, the only present member of the commission who had heard both arguments, filed a vigorous dissenting opinion. National Lead plans to appeal the order, which also affects six other companies.

Flatow Organizes New Firm For San Francisco Bay Area

Robert E. Flatow has announced the formation of R. E. Flatow & Co. to operate as a manufacturers representative in the San Francisco Bay area of California. Mr. Flatow, who recently resigned his post as US and Canadian sales manager of Brazil Oiticica, Inc., New York, was previously associated with Hardesty Chemical Company.

Mr. Flatow's firm will carry the exclusive representation of several major manufacturers of drying oils, resins, colors, shellac, fungicides, stabilizers and some specialties of particular interest. Operations are scheduled to get under way on or about March 1.

Filtrol Merger Completed

Merger of Filtrol Company of California into Filtrol Corporation, Los Angeles, has been completed, according to Myron A. Bantrell, board chairman of the latter concern. Under the terms of the agreement, stockholders of Filtrol of California will receive three shares of stock of Filtrol Corporation for each share of stock of Filtrol Company of California, or an aggregate of 663,132 shares.

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Flek Corporation, Plastic Molding Specialist, Formed

Formation of the Flek Corporation, Vernon, California, which will specialize in the molding of "KEL-F" plastic parts, has been announced by Robert L. Cummer, president. Jay W. De Dapper is general manager.

According to Mr. De Dapper, the company has just completed the installation of equipment for injection, transfer, compression and extrusion molding. Although the firm is now equipped to mold all industrial plastics, it will specialize in molding "KEL-F," a material produced by the M. W. Kellogg Company. Flek, in addition to being equipped for standard molding operations, has also installed equipment for the application of "KEL-F" dispersions, and for the electronic welding of plastic sheet and film into vessel liners and flexible containers of various types.

Packaging Adhesives Sales Group Set Up by Borden

A new sales group for packaging adhesives has been set up by the Borden Company, New York, as a result of further expansion by its chemical division. Raymond J. Lodge is sales manager for the group which has been set up to handle sales of adhesives to paper converters, label industries, cigarette manufacturers and other users of packaging adhesives. The new group was formerly part of the division's specialty department.

Cabot Carbon of Canada Adds Delacour-Gorrie Staff

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced that the personnel of Delacour-Gorrie, Ltd., has joined its Canadian company, Cabot Carbon of Canada, Ltd., which, it was reported, will be producing oil furnace blacks early this year at Sarnia, Ontario. The Canadian company will also act as sales representative for all Cabot carbon blacks, pine products, plasticizers and other materials manufactured by Godfrey L. Cabot.

Obituaries

Dr. Charles H. Herty, jr.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, jr., assistant to the vice-president in charge of the Bethlehem Steel Company's steel division, and an authority on the chemistry of making steel, died January 16 in Bethlehem, Pa. He was fifty-six years old.

Dr. Herty served as a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's school of chemical engineering practice from 1924 to 1926, when he was appointed head of ferrous metallurgy research for the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, Pa. He became director of research for the Metallurgical Advisory Board in 1931. Dr. Herty joined Bethlehem Steel as a research engineer in 1934 and in 1942 assumed the position he held at the time of his death. He was a son of the late Dr. Charles H. Herty, sr., a chemical engineer who had pioneered in the manufacture of pulp paper from southern pines.

Frederick S. Arguelles, president of the Seederer-Kohlbusch Company, Englewood, N. J., died January 17 in New York.

Berthold W. Boekemann, a public relations assistant at the Esso Standard Oil Company's sales division offices in Elizabeth, N. J., died January 18 in Lyndhurst, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Boekemann had at one time been training supervisor for the company's New Jersey sales division activities.

Charles R. Dawalt, sr., a foreman at the Bayway refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died January 19 in Bloomsburg, Pa. He was fifty-one years old.

Baisley P. Elebash, managing director of the Petroleum Land & Royalty Syndicate, died recently in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. He was fifty-six years old.

Leonard F. Kothlhoffer, an employee for thirty-four years at the Bayway refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died January 18 at the refinery. He was sixty-four years old.

P. J. McAuliffe, recently appointed purchasing agent for the Orange, Tex., plant of the United States Steel Corporation's consolidated western steel division, died in Orange January 8. He was forty-five years old.

Joseph L. Mitchell, executive with the Signal Oil Company in Modesto, Calif., died January 11 in Modesto. He was fifty-two years old.

C. F. Sauer, jr., president and treasurer of the C. F. Sauer Company, Richmond, Va., died in that city January 18. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Sauer had headed the company since the death of his father, the company's founder, in 1927.

Irving H. Shubin, assistant sales manager of the Sheffield Bronze Paint Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, died January 17 in Shaker Heights, Ohio. He was fifty-five years old.

George Van Nortwick, a vice-president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died January 18 in Rochester, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

Prof. George R. Wieland, paleobotanist and member of the Yale University faculty for twenty-nine years before his retirement in 1935, died January 18 in West Haven, Conn. He was eighty-seven years old.

Hal S. Wayl, Buffalo, N. Y., representative of the Ciba Pharmaceuticals Products Company, died January 15. He had been with the firm three years, and before that was Buffalo representative for E. R. Squibb & Son.

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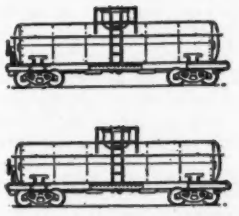

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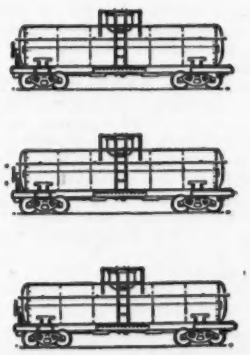

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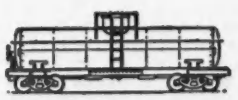

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Petroleum Derivatives

Liquefied petroleum gases showed price fluctuations as supplies in areas experiencing colder weather than usual became tighter. The price variations were in all cases limited in the area affected and were not sizable enough to affect the index. The tightness was in some cases due to lack of transportation facilities and brought about a pinch in supplies, particularly for non-contract consumers. No widespread shortage was indicated from the current situation.

Demand for aromatic solvents was high and was felt particularly strong for toluol. Supplies of this material remained below the levels required by the combined demands for it, which caused some industrial users to turn to less scarce materials. Government demands for toluol for use in aviation gasoline and nitration have remained very large, indicating that the tightness would be felt for some time. Aliphatic solvents were amply available from production that has remained unhampered. Higher boilers were also in a comfortable position.

The wax market showed considerable strength as most manufacturers reported shipping the greater part of their current production. The strength of the export market remained below the expectations of many dealers and showed little tendency to gain. Prices were maintained evenly without any trend toward shading. Crude oil imports continued their upward trend and topped earlier levels in the latest figures released. White mineral oils continued in adequate supply and were without feature. Production of petrolatum, up during the past sixty days, was maintained evenly and found an active interest on the market.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—The active consumer interest noted throughout most of the fourth quarter of last year continued in the past week without sign of decrease. Production was maintained at a steady rate, enabling consumers to obtain the amounts of the material they required without difficulty. No important changes in the condition of balance were expected in the immediate future. Prices, as well, remained at previously established levels and showed no inclination to vary.

Mineral Spirits—Production remained unhampered in the past week, enabling manufacturers to put adequate amounts of the material on the market and to satisfy most demands without difficulty. A good inquiry from industrial users was reported, indicating that the material would remain in an untroubled position for at least the immediate future. There were no price movements as quotations remained without change.

Toluol—The very tight supply situation prevailing recently remained basically unchanged during the past week. The needs of the military and of industrial users continued to be sizable and when added together, exceeded the quantity of the material available from production. The resulting pinch put non-military users in a difficult position, forcing many to turn to more readily available materials as substitutes. The situation showed no trend toward easing, since military requirements for nitration purposes and for aviation gasoline continued to be extremely large and showed a greater tendency to increase than to decrease in the immediate future. The government has in some instances issued directives to facilitate the filling of its orders. Prices remained unchanged in the week just past, as they have for a considerable period of time.

VM&P Naphtha—Although the past week was too early in the quarter to observe an overall trend, most manufacturers reported a continuation of the active demand of recent months. Industrial requirements have been extensive and have been reported on the increase in the past sixty to ninety days. Consumers were able to obtain their orders without difficulty, as production was maintained at levels that put ample amounts of the material on the market.

Xylol—A very lively interest in the material was noted during the past week, since at least part of the unsatisfied demand for toluol was filled by the more abundant xylol. Output was hampered somewhat by the necessity of turning some facilities to the production of toluol and this restriction, combined with the good consumer interest, prevented any sizable buildup in supplies. The situation was kept in balance, but was reported by observers in the trade as showing a strong undertone. Any easing in the tightness of toluol would be certain to be felt in the availability of xylol, it was reported. Prices during the past week were evenly maintained.

Market Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.13	104.13	104.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Supplies were found on the short side in areas where the weather has been colder than usual or where transportation of the material has been impeded by shortage of facilities. Both butane and propane users felt the effects of the tightness, although propane became the more restricted in quantity of the two in most areas where a shortage was noted. Most reserve supplies showed the effect of the increased call during past weeks and were sharply reduced. Price variations remained of a local nature as quotations of major suppliers held firm.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A good rate of business was reported by most manufacturers during the past week, although some felt that the market was beginning to show a somewhat weaker tone. However, most stated that they were shipping the greater part of their production and felt that the market was in no danger of immediate weakening. Prices were maintained firmly at the levels established earlier, all major producers adhering closely to their quotations. The falling off of demand for export shipment has been noted extensively and has resulted, according to trade observers, in a much more competitive market in this country.

Paraffin — A particularly active week was noted by manufacturers and a trend toward continued good demand seemed definite. Prices held firm, as in other grades of waxes, and there were very few instances of shading. The wholesale market was reported as being not so strong as it had been in the past, and certain weaknesses were evident in the long range view, but in spite of these factors, the immediate condition of the market was firm.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during December, 1952, amounted to 22,716,838 barrels, or an average of 732,801 barrels per calendar day, it has been reported. The average daily production during the year 1952 amounted to 824,756 barrels per calendar day.

An increase in imports of crude oil and petroleum products was reported for the week ended January 10 by the American Petroleum Institute. The rate of 1,304,600 barrels per day represented an increase of 201,400 barrels over the comparable figure for the previous week, and an increase of 97,300 barrels over the average for the four weeks ended January 10.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The past week witnessed little change in the solvent and diluent market. Demand remained at a good level for all items with supplies adequate to meet present consuming needs. Prices were unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 10, totaled 267,878,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 268,280,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 402,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,217,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 815,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FTC Issues New Order Against Indiana Standard

The Federal Trade Commission last week issued a new "cease and desist" order against Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago. In the order, FTC forbid what it claimed to be the selling of gasoline of like grade and quality (1) to one retailer at a price lower than the price charged a competing retailer and (2) to a retailer at a price known to be higher than the price at which it is being sold to a competing retailer by a wholesaler-retailer who receives a price less than the retailer-customer price.

While the commission made its original complaint in 1940, the first order was not issued until 1945 because of World War II. By its new order last week, FTC indicated that it was unconvinced that Indiana Standard had lowered prices for four Detroit gasoline jobbers "in good faith" to meet competition.

The case has already been the subject of a supreme court decision. In 1951, the court upheld the company's contention that "good faith" was a complete defense against charges that it gave lower prices to some customers than to others for the same goods. However, the court also sent the case back to FTC with instructions to determine whether Standard's prices to the four jobbers were, in fact, given in good faith to prevent the losing of business to another supplier. If they were, the court held, the commission would have no case. If not, then the company would be guilty of pricing practices made illegal by the Robinson-Patman act.

Last March FTC issued a "show cause" order stating that, in its opinion, Standard had not acted "in good faith." The commission told the company it would issue a "cease and desist" order after first giving Standard an opportunity to argue its case. Three members of FTC concurred in last week's decision. The other two—Albert Caretta and Lowell B. Mason—dissented.

Mr. Caretta argued that Standard's reductions were made in good faith to meet "a lawfully equally low price of a competitor." Mr. Mason, in a separate dissent, noted that he opposed the FTC action in the case from the very beginning, and said that he had been satisfied all along that Standard has acted in good faith. Thomas E. Sunderland, general counsel of Standard, said the company plans to appeal the ruling.

Fuel Oil Report Issued By Nat'l Petroleum Council

A report on trends in production, imports and end uses of residual fuel oils during the period April, 1946, through April, 1952, both on a nationwide basis and by significant regional subdivisions, has been issued by the National Petroleum Council. The report was made at the request of the Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

The report shows that in 1951, the United States total supply of residual fuel oil amounted to almost 20 percent above the 1946 total, with practically all of the increase occurring east of the Rockies. The midwest increased supplies by over 28.5 percent, while the east and Gulf Coast areas experienced a combined gain of almost 26.7 percent. Production on the Pacific Coast remained fairly stable throughout the period, with some decline recorded in 1950.

National Petroleum Council, McKay to Meet February 26

The National Petroleum Council will hold a meeting February 26 with the new Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay. Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the council, said that it will be an organization meeting and the first quarterly meeting of the 1953 council. Studies are now under way by committees of the council dealing with synthetic liquid fuels production costs, submerged lands productive capacity and the use of radio and radar in the petroleum industry. Chairman of the committees have been asked to prepare reports for the February meeting.

Sun Names Sales Managers

Appointment of new office managers for the Flint, Mich., and Syracuse, N. Y., sales offices of the Sun Oil Company has been announced. Joseph D. Cristian, formerly office manager at Williamsport, Pa., has been transferred to Flint, succeeding E. Lewis Martin, jr., who has assumed a similar post at Sun's Syracuse office.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Terminal Set Up in Kansas by Cities Service

Establishment of a liquefied petroleum gas storage terminal one mile west of Hutchinson, Kans., has been announced by Cities Service Oil Company. The terminal will include underground storage capacity of approximately 4,000,000 gallons, some above ground storage, and rail and truck loading and unloading facilities. Propane will be shipped to the underground storage terminal from nearby gasoline plants by truck transport and from other mid-continent plants by rail tankcars. The product will be injected into the underground caverns during the summer months, when LP gas is in light demand.

Jersey Standard Vice-Pres. Appointed to Reserve Bank

Appointment of Jay E. Crane, vice-president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), as a class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been announced by the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Crane will serve out the unexpired portion of the three-year term ending December 31, 1953. He will serve as chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the bank, and succeeds Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens & Co., of New York, who resigned to accept appointment as Secretary of the Army in the Eisenhower cabinet.

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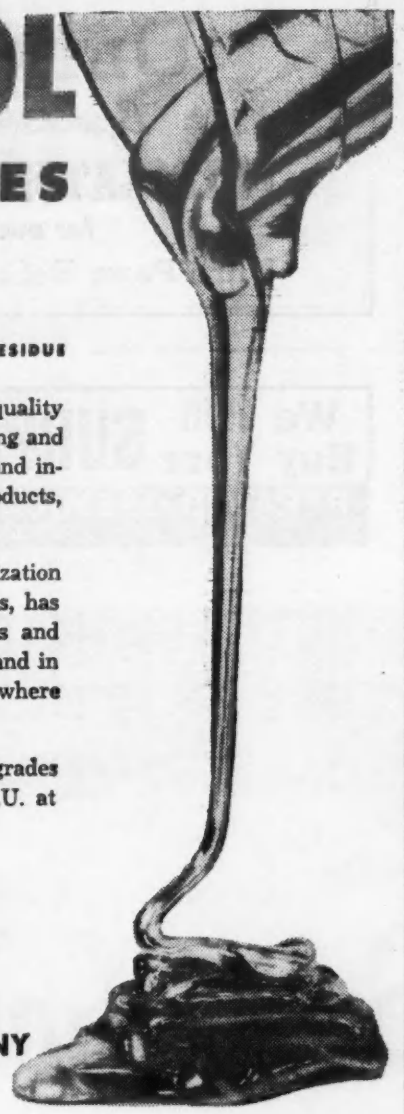

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4. Water Piping
5. Oil Piping and the Fanning Formula
6. Gas, Air, and Instrument Piping
7. Alloy Piping
8. Miscellaneous Piping Materials
9. Insulation
10. Piping Cost Estimation

Index

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Commerce Dept. Advisory Position Goes to Biggers

Appointment of John D. Biggers, president of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, as chairman of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce, was announced by former Secretary of Commerce Charles W. Sawyer shortly before he completed his term of office Januarry 20.

These four new vice-chairmen were also chosen:—Harold Boeschenstein, president of the Owens Corning Fiberglas Corporation; Eugene Holman, president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Reuben B. Robertson, jr., president of the Champion Paper & Fibre Company, and Sidney J. Weinberg, of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Metal Powder Show Set

The 1953 metal powder show and ninth annual meeting, sponsored by the Metal Powder Association, will be held at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 20 through 22.

CCDA Airs Problems

—Continued from page 4

the rubber industry needs to evaluate any new chemical material offered. Arnold R. Davis, of the rubber chemicals laboratory, American Cyanamid Company, New York, reported the case history of "Anti-Oxidant 2246," which dealt with the marketing of this new product to the rubber industry.

E. G. Schulte, technical director of the paint division, Glidden Company, Cleveland, noted that since World War I there has been an influx of new raw materials and new products in the paint industry. Illustrating his talk with charts, Mr. Schulte stressed the trend from natural to synthetic resins.

As evidence of the upsurge of new products, he quoted estimates by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., on the growth of latex paints. He said that Dow estimates that 2,000,000 gallons of latex paints were sold in 1949, that 30,000,000 gallons were sold in 1951, that the total for 1952 is expected to hover around 35,000,000 gallons, and that sales of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 gallons are looked for this year.

Paint Industry Requirements

A. B. Holton, technical director of the paint, varnish and lacquer division, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, dealt with some of the characteristics of pigments, polymers and plasticizers and various other ingredients used in coatings. As an example of current specifications covering raw materials, he reviewed one titanium dioxide pigment, mineral spirits solvent, ester gum resins and the polyol, pentaerythritol.

Mr. Holton pointed out that to introduce a new material to the coatings industry, the data required is probably to a great degree dependent upon the advancement of the art with respect to that particular type of raw material. He cited as an example the case of a new manufacturer of titanium dioxide pigment who might require complete technical evaluation, as against a potentially valuable chemical specialty, such as a drier promoter, which would be readily tested by the potential users.

Other Speakers on Program

Other speakers on the program were:—F. I. L. Lawrence, director of research and development, Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, Pa., who discussed "Chemicals for the Petroleum Industry—Technical Data Requirements"; K. A. Danskin, technical assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing, Lubrizol Corporation, Cleveland, who talked on "Development of Heavy Duty Lubricating Oils—A Case History," and N. R. Peterson, manager of coatings technical service, plastics department, Dow Chemical, whose topic was "Development of Synthetic Latices for Surface Coatings—A Case History."

Thomas Gets Perkin Medal

—Continued from page 5

would have outbreaks of sicknesses which now we have pretty well under control." With a science moratorium would also come a constant decline in the number of doctors, according to Mr. Thomas, who added, "Without the spur of research, many lose interest in going into the medical profession."

Without scientific progress, Mr. Thomas said, there would be no change in cars, household appliances and other consumer durable goods. Since the greatest incentive that leads the consumer to trade capital for these goods is the incentive of change, it could be expected that the loss of technology in this field could wreck our entire economy. The terrific resulting unemployment problem, the speaker said, could result in a violent revolution in this country, which could drive it into a completely totalitarian state.

Mr. Thomas said that without science and scientists "there can be no fight for survival, no war against retrogression." He pointed out that in this country this fight is carried on now by only about two-tenths of one per cent of our population—the 300,000 to 400,000 persons engaged in research activities for universities, for industry and for the government.

The speaker pointed out that he was not trying to make a case for more spending in research, that at the present time more than $3,000,000,000 is spent by colleges, business and government annually in research. He said, "It concerns me that we think that we can buy research with money alone. This is dangerous thinking. The danger is that the money we are spending in research in the fond belief that that is all we have to do, may not be well spent at all. Spending money doesn't automatically mean good research. In the research laboratory, it's thinking that counts."

The Perkin Medal is given by the American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry with the co-operation of other American chemical groups. Presentation of the medal was made by Wallace P. Cohoe, New York chemical consultant and past president of the society. Henry B. duPont, director and a member of the executive committee of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., told of the medallist's accomplishments and Harry B. McClure, chairman of the American section and vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, presided. Each guest at the dinner was given a dress tie made of "Acrilan" and rayon and dyed mauve, the color of Sir William H. Perkin's first synthetic dye and recalling the silk ties worn at the 1906 meeting when the medal was founded.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals last week lacked snap as consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate requirements. While business was light, withdrawals against former contracts moved in good volume. Most items were quotably unchanged and remained on a steady basis. Price changes were confined to egg derivatives. Flake egg albumen dropped 5 cents per pound, while yolk was lifted 6 cents, the second advance in the past fortnight. The high cost of eggs has delayed the start of yolk production thus far this season, resulting in reduced supplies.

Activity in sizing materials was limited to withdrawals against recent orders. Paper mills continued to take sizable quantities and the textile trade and other consumers absorbed only limited quantities. Trading in potato starch was restricted to imported material. Shipments of Danish were unchanged and steady, while price shading was reported in Dutch, to meet the lower price of the former. Demand for corn dextrin and starch was limited to actual needs. Tapioca flour continued in tight supply and the market was a nominal affair. Scarcity of Brazilian tapioca has increased interest for shipments of Java grades.

Wool yarn production in November declined 1 percent to 14,200,000 pounds weekly, according to the Census Bureau. Carpet yarn output increased slightly, but the gain was more than offset by the smaller production of other yarns on the woolen and worsted system. These yarns average 11,000,000 pounds weekly compared with 11,400,000 pounds in October. Total production for the first eleven months of 1952 was 622,700,000 pounds, 5 percent less than during the same period in 1951. Carpet yarns through November totaled 121,700,000 pounds and other yarns, 501,000,000 pounds.

Leather production was smaller in November than in October according to Tanners Council. Cattle hide leather production dropped to 1,959,000 hides compared with 2,224,000 in October; calf and whole kip skins, 847,000 against 1,046,000; goat and kid skins, 2,577,000 against 2,939,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,441,000 against 2,953,000.

Market Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 6c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumen, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
102.12	102.12	101.15	99.34

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production in October was indicated by the Census Bureau at 80,828,605 pounds, compared with 74,403,981 pounds in September. Conditions in the market remained steady. Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for prompt needs. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—Demand was fairly active, chiefly for immediate delivery. Withdrawals against contracts continued in good request. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Supplies were adequate to meet current demand. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Steady consuming demand was noted for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—As a result of lower production costs, albumin was recently reduced 3c. per pound for drum lots, while small quantities were unchanged. Market was steady at the lower level. Drums were quoted at 67c. per pound, and lesser quantities ranged up to 80c. per pound. Trading was reported moderate and restricted to prompt delivery.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest was still limited to immediate requirements. Prices were well held at prevailing levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Demand continued spotty and for prompt needs. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 2,234,000 bushels to 49,244,000 bushels for the week ended January 16, against 48,298,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Flake was reduced 5c. per pound, while other grades were unchanged. Demand was limited to actual requirements. Flake was quoted at $2.56 to $2.58 per pound, and powder, $2.60 to $2.62 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was quotably unchanged and steady at $1.01 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Scarcity of supplies further strengthened this market and quotations were again raised 6c. per pound. The high cost of eggs has delayed the start of this season's production, resulting in a paucity of available stocks. Prices ranged from $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, as to quantity for spot delivery. Sales were reported at $1.08 per pound, for later delivery.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry for replacements lagged last week. The spot market remained steady at unchanged quotations, while shipments of Dutch starch were easier due to the lower cost of Danish starch. The latter was maintained at 8.60c. per pound, carlots, exdock New York, duty paid. Quotations for Dutch ranged from 8.60c. to 8.85c. per pound, same basis, depending upon buyer and seller. On spot imported starch was unchanged at 9¾c. to 10½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Small lots of domestic starch were quoted at 11½c. to 12c., same basis.

Rice Starch—Business was confined to occasional small quantities for spot delivery at 15c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon grade and quantity.

Sago Flour — Spot demand was noted for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Raw was quoted at 7½c. per pound and refined, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse. Prompt shipment was quoted at 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour — Supply situation was still tight on spot, and small stocks were held at 14c. to 20c. per pound, depending upon quantity, seller and buyer. Shipments from Java of AAA were quoted at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock; AA, 9c. to 9¼c., and A, 8¾c. to 9c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Supplies were limited and well held at former levels. Demand was reported spotty, though consuming inquiry for replacements was more active. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light and closely held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Buying interest was more active.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was still limited. Shipments, however, were maintained at former levels. Colombian bark held at $60 per ton, exdock andEcuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Interest in replacements was still slow. Primary market was steady at unchanged quotations. JI's were held at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Trading was reported spotty, though tanners showed more interest in prompt shipment. Shipments were unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c., per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Sumac Leaf—Recent trading was reported for shipment at $115 per ton, exdock. Buying interest was light.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry for replacements still lagged. Primary market was firm and shipments were held at former quotations. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis, South African extract was unchanged at 11⅛c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index was lower last week at 112.75 compared with 112.93 in the preceding period. Price declines were recorded in BHC, cube root, dried blood, sabadilla seed, sabadilla activated with lime and tankage. The revisions in every instance were attributed to slow demand for consuming use. DDT looked somewhat steadier at the close although the market is going through a process of stabilization prior to the opening of the active season. Purchases by the government have relieved the market of a sizable part of the DDT surplus and the background is at least healthier than it was a month ago. Competitive influences have brought about lower prices for some of the weed control chemicals including 2,4-D and its isopropyl ester and 2,4,5-T and its isoproxyl ester.

No appreciable improvement could be noted in tonnage withdrawals of the basic fertilizer chemicals and no permanent increase is expected until fertilizer mixers are able to reduce stocks of mixed goods. Farmers are not taking on stocks at present and prefer to wait until they actually need supplies. This condition has affected withdrawals of ammonia sulphate, potash and superphosphate and is identical with the situation a year ago at this time. While some producers look for a shortage of ammonium sulphate late next month or early April, others are confused by offerings of imported material at practically parity prices with domestic. The superphosphate picture has improved with the availability of sulphuric acid and it looks as though requirements in potash will be leveled off by increased production.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Market conditions revealed no important change during January. Demand has exceeded output and domestic producers were unable to level off requirements while prices remained firm but unchanged.

Ammonium Sulphate—Demand for shipments of coke-oven sulphate has been dampened a bit by the influx of foreign material. Foreign sulphate was offered at $50 per ton in bulk landed at Atlantic ports with reports of sales down to $47. According to foreign advices there is no scarcity of European material although it was stated that Japan is temporarily sold out. Producers still look for a shortage of domestic sulphate to develop some time in late March or early April.

Bone Meal—Limited inquiry for fertilizer use with sales at $75 per ton reported for domestic. Stocks continued ample to meet requirements.

Castor Pomace—Light offerings found a market at $37.25 per ton for bags, carlots, works. The fertilizer trade has taken a lot of this material over the past few months because they could not secure nitrogenous process tankage.

Dried Blood—Priced lower in New York at $6.25 per unit of ammonia. Demand was exceedingly light last week. Chicago was unchanged at $6.00.

Fish Meal—Low point of the year's production occurs during the first quarter. Last year's output has now moved out of the hands of producers and a large part of it has been consumed. Imports will doubtless be the chief source of supply during this quarter the Department of Interior states. It seems probable that the amount thus obtained, although large, will not be sufficient to disturb current market relationships. Domestic production of the six major types of fish meal from January through October, 1952, was nearly 180,000 tons, a little more than for the corresponding period in 1951. Imports through September totaled over 168,000 tons which was more than domestic production of about 161,000 tons. The market has continued steady, supplies light, and demand not unusually active.

Phosphate Rock—Slight falling off in demand for domestic contract shipments reported due to heavy stocks of superphosphate at several acidulating plants. Demand for export has also shown a tendency to relax temporarily.

Crushed phosphate rock is becoming of increasing importance as a fertilizer in Brazil. Trade sources estimate that about 20,000 metric tons were crushed for direct application in the past crop year. Most of it was imported from the United States.

Potassium Muriate—No important change in the market situation last week. Demand for shipments of domestic potash remained down on account of heavy stocks of mixed fertilizer awaiting delivery from mixing plants.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand has shown some improvement, not substantial to date but the trend is toward expansion even if gradual. Stocks at present are in adequate supply to meet current wants and prices are unchanged.

Superphosphate — Continued relatively quiet last week. Production heavily sold on contract but withdrawals not moving too freely on account of heavy supplies of mixed goods awaiting shipment.

Tankage—Dropped rather sharply in price to $6 per unit of ammonia in New York on account of slow demand. Chicago unchanged at $6.50.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

BHC, .009c. per gamma unit.
Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Cube root, 2c. per lb.
2,4-D, 10c. per lb.
isopropyl ester, 12c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, 10c. per lb.
activated with lime, 6c. per lb.
Tankage, New York, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
2,4,5-T, 25c. per lb.
isopropyl ester, 12c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
112.75	112.93	113.08	113.31

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Pesticides

Attention was focussed on DDT last week where the market was still going through the process of stabilization. Prices named ranged all the way from 23c. to 26c. per pound with one producer quoting 25c. for immediate shipment and withdrawing prices for future delivery. The tone of the market appeared steadier at the close. Government purchases of around 9,000,000 pounds (8,800,000) has relieved the market of a sizable portion of its surplus. It was stated that part of the purchase was absorbed this month with the completion as far ahead as May. Trade estimates of November production were approximately 2,500,000 pounds. BHC remained quiet with prices quoted at .091c. to 1c. per pound. Some of the insecticides of vegetable origin were priced lower. Rotenone root (cube) was down to 21c. per pound, sabadilla seed was lower at 60c. and activated sabadilla ground with lime was lower at 35c. to 40c. per pound. Among the weed and brush distroyers, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were priced lower.

BHC—Production was down to 2,097,143 pounds in October, compared with 2,477,442 in September and 10,414,539 pounds in October, 1951. The gamma isomer content in October amounted to 494,696 pounds, against 526,513 in the preceding month and 1,412,677 pounds during October, 1951.

DDT—An appreciable dip in output was recorded in October. The total stood at 2,705,431 pounds, compared with 4,022,800 in September and 9,981,876 pounds in October, 1951.

2,4-D Acid — A moderate increase in October was noted in production, compared with the previous month. The total amounted to 2,915,941 pounds, against 2,312,105 in September. During October, 1951, production registered 1,788,279 pounds. Output of esters and salts amounted to 1,602,424 pounds in October, against 1,106,125 in September. Competitive influences have forced prices lower. The carlot price is 51c. per pound and l.c.l. 56c. to 63c. The isopropyl ester was lower at 55c. a pound in carlots and 60c. to 67c. in less, freight equalized.

2,4,5 — T Acid — October production totaled 323,094 pounds, compared with 409,993 during September. Figures for 1951 not available. Priced lower at $1.40 per pound in carlots and $1.45 in less. The isopropyl ester also down to $1.45 in carlots and $1.50 to $1.57 per pound in less, freight equalized.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Additional buying interest was noted during the week as more favorable weather prepares the way for spreading operations. Inventories of most materials were reported very good. The blood meal, bone meal and tankage markets appear softer every week with no indication of firming up. Domestic fish meal, mixed-tuna-mackerel, was quoted slightly lower over the week at $2.30 per unit of protein, sacks included, f.o.b. San Pedro. Imported meal, mainly South American herring and pilchard, was quoted at $2.25 per unit of protein, including sacks, ex-dock.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Monsanto Cuts Prices Of 'Krilium' Formulations

Sharp reductions in the prices of "Krilium" soil conditioner formulations for home gardeners and commercial growers have been announced by Roy L. Brandenburger, general manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's merchandising division, St. Louis, Mo.

The reductions amount to approximately 28 to 33 percent in the retail price of "Krilium" soil conditioners. The five-pound container of "Krilium" for home garden use was reduced from $6.95 to $4.95, with a comparable reduction in the one-pound size.

Chase Bag Names Three

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has named Robert J. Stevens sales manager of the multiwall division. E. S. Elgin has been appointed sales manager of the waterproof, polyethylene and crinkled paper products department of the specialty division, and G. N. Burns has been shifted to New Orleans, La., as regional sales manager of the multiwall division.

Liming Materials Liberated From Price Curbs by OPS

All sales of agricultural liming materials have been exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization. OPS said agricultural liming materials do not enter significantly into the farmer's cost of doing business. The agency estimated that they cost the farmer an average of only $18.15 per year, compared with $4,168 for other production expenses. Supplies of these materials are plentiful, OPS added, and there is no evidence that their decontrol will have any significantly adverse effect on the price level.

Eastern Pest Control

—Continued from page 7

synergists and activators; classification of insecticide particles, and weight-weight, weight-volume and volume-volume. An exhibit and demonstration of Bausch & Lomb Company microscopes and magnifiers, with special reference to the needs of pest control operators, will be given at this time.

During the evening the annual banquet will be held, with W. J. Mongeau, president of the New England Pest Control Association, serving as toastmaster. The guest speaker will be Dr. H. N. Glick, head of the department of philosophy at the University of Massachusetts.

Fish and Wildlife Program

The program on February 7 will feature a Fish and Wildlife Service program, with Howard A. Merrill presiding. The following addresses will be given:—"Recent Developments in 'Warfarin,' 'Tomorin,' 'Pival,' and 'Pivalyn,' by Mr. Buettner and Mr. Merrill, "Porcupines, Tree Squirrels and Chipmunks," by John A. Ludeman, assistant district agent, Durham, N. H.; "Woodchucks and Bats," by Carl Henry, assistant district agent, Westboro, Mass.; "Foxes and Raccoons," by Clarence E. Faulkner, mammal control supervisor, Amherst, Mass., and "Muskrats, Skunks and Oppossums," by Wesley Jones, mammal control supervisor, Westboro, Mass.

A feature of the conference will be an exhibit entitled, "What's Old in Pest Control?" This will be in charge of Mark Weintraub and will feature equipment and items used in the past.

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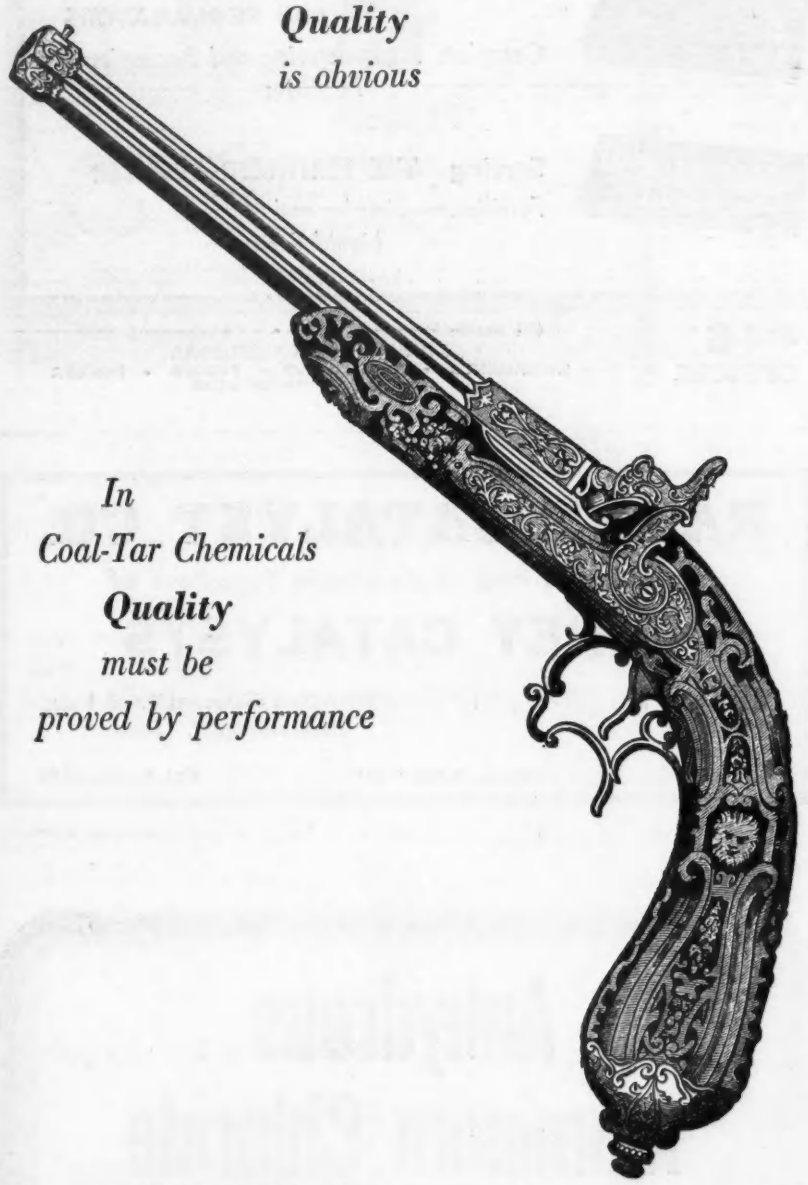

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Coal Chemicals

There was a modest amount of price activity in the coal chemicals market last week. One source reduced the prices of orthocresol, 30-degree material, by 2½c. per pound. Two other producers moved recently in tar bases. The result was an increase of 8.1c. in the less than carlot price of refined 2-degree pyridin, establishing a new range of prices. Imported crude naphthalene, 78-degree was reduced fractionally last week.

Other producers were expected to do something towards meeting the newly established low in the range of 30° orthocresol prices. Changes in the tar base schedules were reported in the markets for alphapicoline and the mixed beta-gamma isomer. The revisions were the first to be reported for these tar bases, hence they created a new range of schedules. The increase for alpha was 4 cents, making the outside price 44 cents in less than carlots. The less than carlot price for beta-gamma became 33 cents on the outside of the range.

One producer announced that its customers had been notified that new contracts for coaltar, creosote, and coaltar pitch would increase the 10 percent allowable under the changes in S.R. 13, effective February 15. These prices were fairly well in line with the trend already announced by another producer the previous week, insofar as the full 10 percent increase was concerned.

There has been no significant change in the market conditions of most coal chemicals in the past few weeks. The tar acids have not begun to show any real spark yet. The light oils have been enjoying a steady heavy demand. Toluol was in tight supply. Benzol was being sold as fast as it was made by coaltar producers. Xylol was said to be in an excellent balance. Pyridin remained tight. Phthalic anhydride was moving fairly well for most producers. Demand for styrene monomer was good, as was demand for resorcinol.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending January 24, was scheduled to be 99.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,234,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with actual production of 2,238,000 tons the previous week, and 2,133,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market conditions for this light oil were virtually unchanged from previous weeks. Producers were moving all of the coaltar benzol that they could make. Some sources reported the market to be quite tight. Most producers were unable to make any headway towards building up much of an inventory cushion, since the material was being moved right from production.

There was no further news to report in the price situation of this market. Many producers have already advanced their schedules of benzol allowed by recent changes in S.R. 13. Quite a few producers have not increased their prices yet. It was still expected that the remaining producers would advance schedules by whatever percentage was left, after their ammonium sulphate and other changes.

Coaltar—November production of crude was 65,394,882 gallons compared with October output of 66,231,712 gallons by coke-oven operators, and November, 1951, production of 65,551,500 gallons, according to Bureau of Mines information.

Total output of crude up to the end of November, was 635,006,457 gallons, as against 727,211,300 gallons produced in the eleven months from January through November of 1951.

One producer announced that its customers had been notified January 15, that the price schedules of coaltar would be advanced February 15, by the 10 percent allowable under changes of S.R. 13. The revisions, which affected crude and refined material, will bring that producer's schedules up to the 15.4c. price level announced the previous week for tankcar quantities. The scheduled increase will create a range in carlot quotations of 20.4c. to 27½c. per gallon, while less than carlots will become 28½c. to 28.6c. per gallon.

The changes in the refined material will bring the tankcar price up to 16½c. per gallon. The new carlot price would create a range of 27½c. to 28½c. per gallon, and less than carlots would be from 29½c. to 29.7c. per gallon. However, exactly what the range will be at that time, depend upon what other producers do in the meanwhile.

Creosote—The market for this material was relatively unchanged from previous weeks. Producers have been moving a fair amount of creosote. Supplies were adequate to take care of normal requirements of consumers, however larger orders sometimes had to be spread around in order to obtain all of the material.

One producer notified its customers that creosote schedules were due to advance the 10 percent allowable under amendment 14 to S.R. 13, effective February 15. The current range of producer quotations was 20c. to 22c. per gallon for the crude material, and will be held until other producers have increased their schedules and such changes are effective. It was anticipated that other changes would be made in the near future. Similar advances of refined coaltar material were announced with the crude material's increase.

Cresols—There has been no significant change in this market in the first few weeks of 1952. Demand was at approximately the same levels at which it was for the close of last year. Producers have not seen any real indication of a pickup in buying which had been anticipated earlier. Some sources said that January might turn out to be a pretty fair month, but it was not going to be a sales period of the size they had been looking for.

Cresylic Acid—The market conditions for this tar acid were just about the same as the others, and relatively unchanged from previous weeks. There has been no sign of a substantial pickup in buying yet. Domestic cresylic was moving, but not in the volume it has moved during the past.

There was no real change in the market for imported ADF acid. It was said that activity was dull. Prices were still between 85c. and 95c. per gallon, depending upon quantity. British suppliers of ADF material have been holding on to the 85c. price. There didn't seem to be any particular advantage to lowering prices at this time, since the volume of acid sold could not be greatly increased by a more attractive schedule, some sources felt.

Naphthalene—The market for crude domestic material was unchanged. Producers reported that there has been no real indication of a pickup in demand. The material was moving slowly. Even though phthalic anhydride production facilities have been increasing, and were expected to increase further, it was felt that there would not be any immediate tightening of naphthalene supplies. Producers felt that more naphthalene would be used to make the additional phthalic in a long-term view, but the crtical naphthalene shortages of the past weren't expected to develop.

There has not been any great change in the activity in the market for imported naphthalene. Sales of hot-pressed material haven't been too high. The general range of prices for 78-degree material was said to be 1/10c. lower than previous week. Thus, current quotations were from 3.75c. to 3.85c. per pound. There had been some quotations at the lower figure in earlier weeks, but not enough material had moved at that price to be representative of the market. Now, however, importers felt that the 3.75c. price was

Market Trends

Advanced

Pyridin, refd., 2°, 8.1c. per lb.

Reduced

Naphthalene, crude, imp., 1/10c. per lb.
Orthocresol, 30°, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
113.47	113.47	113.47	113.88

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 17, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,044,525
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	37,352,103
Benzol	gals.	3,611,071
Coaltar	gals.	16,563,176
Creosote oil	gals.	925,150
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,551,624
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,859
Toluol	gals.	710,277
Xylol	gals.	338,707

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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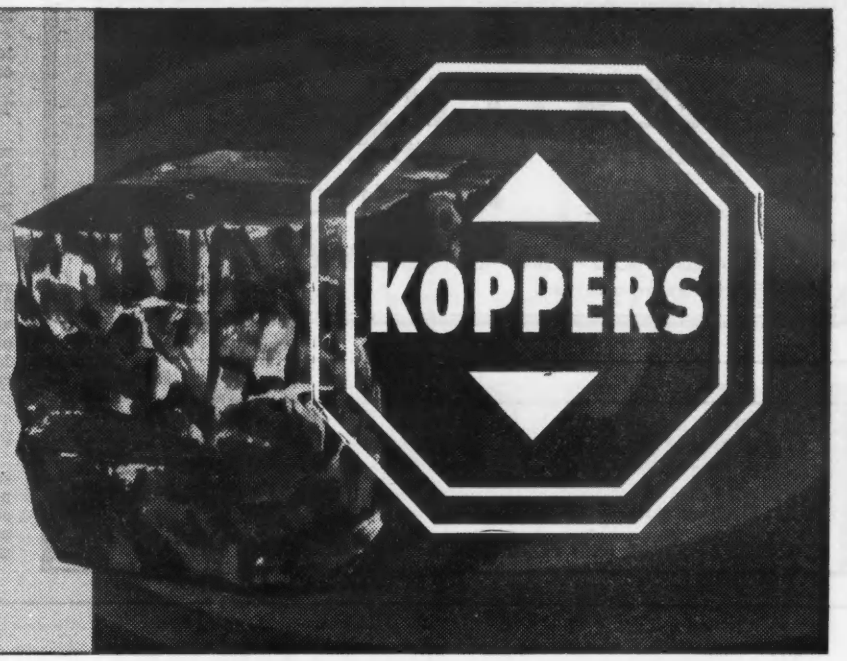

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representative of the bottom of the range of prices.

November cokeoven production of crude naphthalene was 10,923,983 pounds, compared with October output of 10,972,444 pounds, and November 1951 production of 10,915,200 pounds, the report from the Bureau of Mines indicated.

Total cokeoven output of crude naphthalene for the eleven months up to November was 98,775,764 pounds, compared with output of 119,387,200 pounds during the corresponding period of 1951.

Phenol—There has been little change in the market for this material. Demand has been a little better than it was several months ago, a producer of synthetic said. Producers of natural phenol said that activity has held to the levels established late last year. But, the expansion of demand which had been anticipated by producers has not begun to start thus far this year.

Pitch, Coaltar—A producer of this material announced an advance of schedules by 10 percent which becomes effective February 15. Contract sales of the 140-150°F. material were expected to become $40.70 to $41.80 per ton in carlots, under the revision.

Pyridin—Some producers were reported to have advanced their pyridin schedules under the recent amendments to S.R. 13. One source advanced schedules 8.1c. and another source moved up 10c. per pound. Current quotations ranged from $.981 to $1.15 per pound in less than carlots. Carload quantities could be obtained at $.976 per pound on an f.o.b. basis.

There were still other producers who were considering the changes allowable under amendment 14 and were expected to make some price announcements later. One source announced an adavance in denaturing pyridin, making the current range $2.80 to $2.82 per gallon.

Cokeoven production of refined 2-degree pyridin in November was 128,773 pounds, compared with October output of 122,719 pounds, and November, 1951, production of 136,500 pounds, information from the Bureau of Mines relates.

The November figure brings the eleven months' total up to 1,093,884 pounds, as against 1,360,400 pounds produced in eleven months of 1951.

Production of crude tar bases, on a dry basis, by cokeoven operators during November, 1952, was computed at 45,889 gallons, compared with October output of 38,712 gallons, and November, 1951, production of 49,100 gallons.

The totals for the January through November period of 1952 were 389,158 gallons of crude tar bases, against 487,400 gallons produced in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Toluol—The combination of demand from industry and defense uses of this solvent have kept the market in tight supply for the past several months. Producers did not look for any significant change in the near future. Demand for industrial finishes has been good and was expected to remain substantial as long as appliances and automobiles continued to move the way that they have been. There has been nothing thus far to indicate that there was going to be any lessening of government requirements for T.N.T. manufacture and the production of aviation gasoline.

Xylol—There have been some slight indications that this market has been tightening up a bit, although there still wasn't any real pinch on supplies. Consumer requirements of this light oil have been at excellent levels. Part of the current activity was felt to be the result of the tightness in the toluol market. Prices have held to their previously established levels.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Production figures from the Tariff Commission indicate that September output of technical and USP material was 197,836 pounds. The figures for October's production were not available.

Alphapicoline—Two sources advanced their schedules for this tar base, which resulted in the creation of a 4c. spread in producers' prices. Current quotations were from 40c. to 44c. per pound in less than carlots. Other producers were considering the changes allowable under amendment 14 to S.R. 13.

Anilin—October production totaled 8,768,571 pounds, compared with September output of 7,386,265 pounds, the Tariff Commission reports.

Beta-gammapicoline—An advance of 3c. per pound effective January 16, created a range in the current quotations of various producers of this material. The present less than carlot price was from 30c. to 33c. per pound.

Other producers were expected to advance schedules for this bar base under the recent changes of S. R. 13. However,

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this increase was the first such advance to be reported for beta-gamma.

Monochlorobenzene—Production in October amounted to 31,093,577 pounds, as compared with 25,988,272 pounds produced in September, according to the Tariff Commission.

Nonylphenol — Demand for this intermediate was currently low, it was said. Supplies were adequate for consumers immediate needs. Producers did not expect too much change in the coming weeks for this material. Prices have held to their established levels.

Orthocresol—One producer reduced the schedules for the 30-degree material by 2½c. per pound. The current quotations were at 16c. per pound in tankcars. Carlots of non-returnable drums were between 17.3c. and 19.8c. per pound, while less than carlots were from 17.6c. to 20.1c. per pound. Returnable drum prices remained at 19.5c. per pound in carlots, and 20c. per pound in less than carlots.

Other producers had not changed their schedules to meet the competition by press-time, but the reductions were under consideration. The grades of 29 degree material and 24 to 29 degree material were unchanged during the current revisions.

Phthalic Anhydride—There has not been too much change in the market for this intermediate. One source said that January did not get off to the same start as previous months. However, several other producers still report good activity for phthalic. Demand has been good from plasticizers and alkyd resins. Prices have remained at their old levels.

October output of phthalic was reported to be 19,036,122 pounds, by the Tariff Commission, compared with September production of 17,953,990 pounds.

Resorcinol—Demand for this material has been good. One source reported that the first part of February's production was already sold and it didn't look as if there would be any trouble selling the rest of the month's output. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. This intermediate was in a much better supply position than it had been during 1951 and early last year. The primary reason, for the improvement has been in the increased production facilities. Prices have remained at their old levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated.

Solvent Naphtha—According to the Bureau of Mines production report, cokeoven output of crude heavy solvent in November was 404,736 gallons, as against 486,954 gallons in October, and 449,900 gallons in November of the previous year.

Refined light solvent production in November was 5,351 gallons, compared with October output of 19,000 gallons and November, 1951 production of 19,600 gallons.

Styrene—Demand for the monomer has been excellent, a producer said last week. Requirements from the rubber industry have been good and activity in polystyrene resins has been high. Producers reported that there were no particular difficulties with the supply of material available for consumers.

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Harmon Color to Become Part of Goodrich Chemical

The Harmon Color Works, a division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will become a part of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company on February 1, it has been announced here recently by John R. Hoover, president of the chemical company.

Orville E. Isenburg, formerly international sales manager for Goodrich Chemical, has been appointed sales manager for Harmon colors. Victor Chartrand, formerly president of the Harmon Color Works, will join the Goodrich Chemical organization in an advisory capacity in the field of organic color sales. Manufacturing and technical activities for Harmon colors will continue under the direction of H. T. Madden and Vincent Vesce, respectively.

Harmon organic colors will continue to be manufactured at Haledo: and Kearny, N. J., Mr. Hoover said, and sales headquarters will be located in Cleveland, at the general offices of Goodrich Chemical. The Harmon Color Works was purchased by the B. F. Goodrich Company in 1950.

Flushed Colors for Industry Added to Hilton-Davis Line

Introduction of a line of flushed colors especially for use as industrial coatings has been announced by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc. Previously, according to Joseph A. Langner, manager of sales to the protective coatings industry, the firm's catalogue of flushed colors did not include colors in a vehicle specifically designed for industrial use.

The vehicle employed in the colors is a medium-short, soya bean oil alkyd resin. It contains 36 percent phthalic-anhydride. The colors are applied by spraying, dipping, roller-coating or electrostatic spray and, it was emphasized, work equally well for air-dry or bake-dry finishing. A complete range of twenty-five organic and inorganic colors, including anatase and rutile titanium dioxide pigments, make up the new line. They are available from Hilton-Davis in fifty-five-gallon and thirty-five-gallon drums, and five-gallon pails.

Republic Names Fitz-Gerald

Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has added C. A. Fitz-Gerald, jr., to its pig iron and coal chemicals division. He was previously associated for seven years with Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., in coal chemical sales.

Trade Briefs

The United Geophysical Company has elected C. C. Lister president, succeeding Herbert Hoover, jr.

Charles R. Wilke, of the University of California, has been elected chairman of the northern California section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

US Revenue Returns Increased During Nov.

Collections of internal revenue during November, 1952, totaled $5,345,808,260.80, as compared with $4,612,628,687.21 in the corresponding month of 1951, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	November 1952	November 1951
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$913,959.89	$1,867,512.56
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	179,056,197.05	146,542,496.21
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	23,751,796.21	21,769,761.50
Gasoline	75,420,994.08	57,999,732.94
Lubricating oils	5,826,278.09	6,670,024.77
Matches	716,660.41	511,599.80
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	28,547.30	40,889.70
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	1,029.80	17,750.56
Sugar	6,367,261.48	6,652,478.76
Toilet preparations, excise tax	7,878,976.55	8,916,488.06
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,352,776.19	2,524,390.86

Union Bay State Elects Paul Atwood President

The Union Bay State Chemical Company has announced the election of Paul W. Atwood as president of the organization. Mr. Atwood was formerly vice-president and director of Stewart Dougall & Associates, Inc., New York management consultants. At the same time it was announced that Roland D. Earle has been appointed director of new product development.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 134,037 gals. denatured type, Contracting Office, Hdqts., Topeka Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans., inv. 289, Feb. 3.

Alum, 180,000 aluminum alum, sulphate, com. powder, Corps of Engineers, 80 Lafayette St., N. Y., inv. 267, Jan. 30.

Boron, 2,500 lbs. powdered elemental boron, WCUR, WADC, Wright-Patterson, AFB, Ohio, inv. 264, Feb. 5.

Chemicals, misc., 1,920 bots. acetic anhydride, 768 bots. mercury bichloride, 1,248 bots. hydrochloric acid, 1,080 bots. nitric acid, 96 bots. nitric acid, 792 bots. phosphoric acid, 480 bots. sulfosalicylic acid, 3,768 bots. sulfuric acid, Procurement Division, Supply Service, Vet. Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-367, Feb. 2.

Chlorine, 20,000 lbs. liquid chlorine, 1 ton Government furnished cont., Chemical Corps Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md., inv. 108, Feb. 2.

Drugs, misc., 20,950 bots. procaine hydrochloride and epinephrine tablets, 14,400 bxs. tetracaine opthalmic ointment, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y., inv. 969, Feb. 2, and 6,240 bots. chloroquine phosphate tablets, 55,296 bots. dimenhydrate tablets, inv. 560-N, Jan. 29, 10,656 bots. acetate injection, cortisone, 9,216 bots. cortisone acetate tablets, 24,768 tubes crotamiton ointment, 10%, 60 gms., inv. 551-N, Jan. 30 and 5,616 bots. a-naphthol, reagent, 10 gms., 144 1-lb. bots. perchloric acid, inv. 959, Jan. 30 and 12 items of 55,768 bot. acetophenetidin, acetylsalicylic acid and caffeine tablets, 44,664 bots. acetylsalicylic tablets, 24,384 bots. aluminum hydroxide gel., dried tablets, 1,152 bots. p-aminosalicylic acid tablets, etc., inv. 946, Feb. 2 and 11 items of 2,160 bots. liver injection, 2,880 pituitary, posterior injection, 6,720 boxes phenobarbital sodium injection, 8,832 bxs. procaine hydrochloride, 1,920 bxs. same, injection, etc., inv. 933, Jan. 30 and 12,360 bots. corticotropin, 1,728 tubes 1-oz. chlorohydroxyquinoline ointment, 3,840 bots. diphenhydramine hydrochloride capsules, inv. 552-N, Jan. 30.

Ether, 7 items, including ether absolute, cresol solution glycerine, mercury, and paraldehyde, Procurement Division, Supply Service, Veterans Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-381, Feb. 5 and 8 items of 792 bots. ammonium sulfate, 504 cans bentanite, 504 bots. benzine, 2,688 bots. collodion, inv. A-385, Feb. 9 and 8 items including aluminum hydroxide, embedding compound cascara sagraded fluid extract aromatic, etc., inv. A-375, Feb. 4, and 11 items including aminophylline injection, aluminum subacetate solution, alcohol, cocaine hydrochloride, carbon tetrachloride, etc., inv. A-361, Feb. 2 and 6,240 ¼-lb. bots. sodium hydroxide, 744 1-lb. bots. sodium nitrate, 384 1-oz. bots. sodium nitroferricyanide, 1,656 1-lb. bots. sodium borate, 552 1-lb. bots. sodium nitrate, 240 1-lb. bots. sodium sulfate anhydrous, 480 ¼-lb. bots. resorcinol, 180 bots. silver iodate, 1,512 bots. sodium phosphate, 192 ¼-lb. bots. sodium iodide, 480 10-lb. cans sodium bicarbonate, 720 ¼-lb. cans zinc stearate, inv. A-383, Feb. 5, and 9 items including calcium gluconate, phenol sulfonphalein injection, sodium ascorbate injection, alcohol, inv. A-365, Feb. 3.

Gas, 265,000 liquid propane gases, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Francis E. Warren, AFB, Wyo., inv. 32, Feb. 10.

Paint, 74,330 gals. lacquer, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa., inv. B-54465 B, Feb. 2, and 209,000 lbs. pigment, basic carbonate, white lead, inv. B-54468 B, Feb. 4, and 20,000 gals. pretreatment wash. primer, inv. JD-155/152224/53Q, Feb. 6 and 412,913 gals. cellulose nitrate dope and lacquer thinner, inv. MIPR-14604307130Q, Feb. 9.

Enamel, 3 M gals. enamel, synthetic, flat finish, Contracting Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., inv. 456, Feb. 9. 383 gals. coating, G.E. Glyptal red, 2,425 lbs. developer, 1,080 pigmentalum., paste, etc., Contracting Officer, Topeka AFB, Topeka, Kans., inv. 266, Feb. 4. 450 gals. interior oil ready mixed semi gloss paint, Chief Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., inv. 31-3554, Jan. 29.

Varnish, 4 50-gal. dms. solvent varnish, 1,500 gals. dry cleaning solvent, Officer of Property & Supply, Dept. of Commerce, Maritime Adm., Div. of Purchase & Sales, 14th & E Sts., N. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. SD53-734, Jan. 29, 96 ¼-pt. cans gloss enamel, 48 1-gal. pails black paint, 636 cans interior paint, 40 ½-pt. cans pigment, in oil, 100 5-gal. cans stain, in creosote, roof, 360 1-qt. cans synthetic enamel thinner, 80 5-gal. cans mixing varnish, for aluminum paint, 60 1-qt. cans shellac orange varnish, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash., inv. SE-C-RR-771-1, Feb. 2.

Silicon, 6,593 lbs. powdered, Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 92, Feb. 6.

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PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

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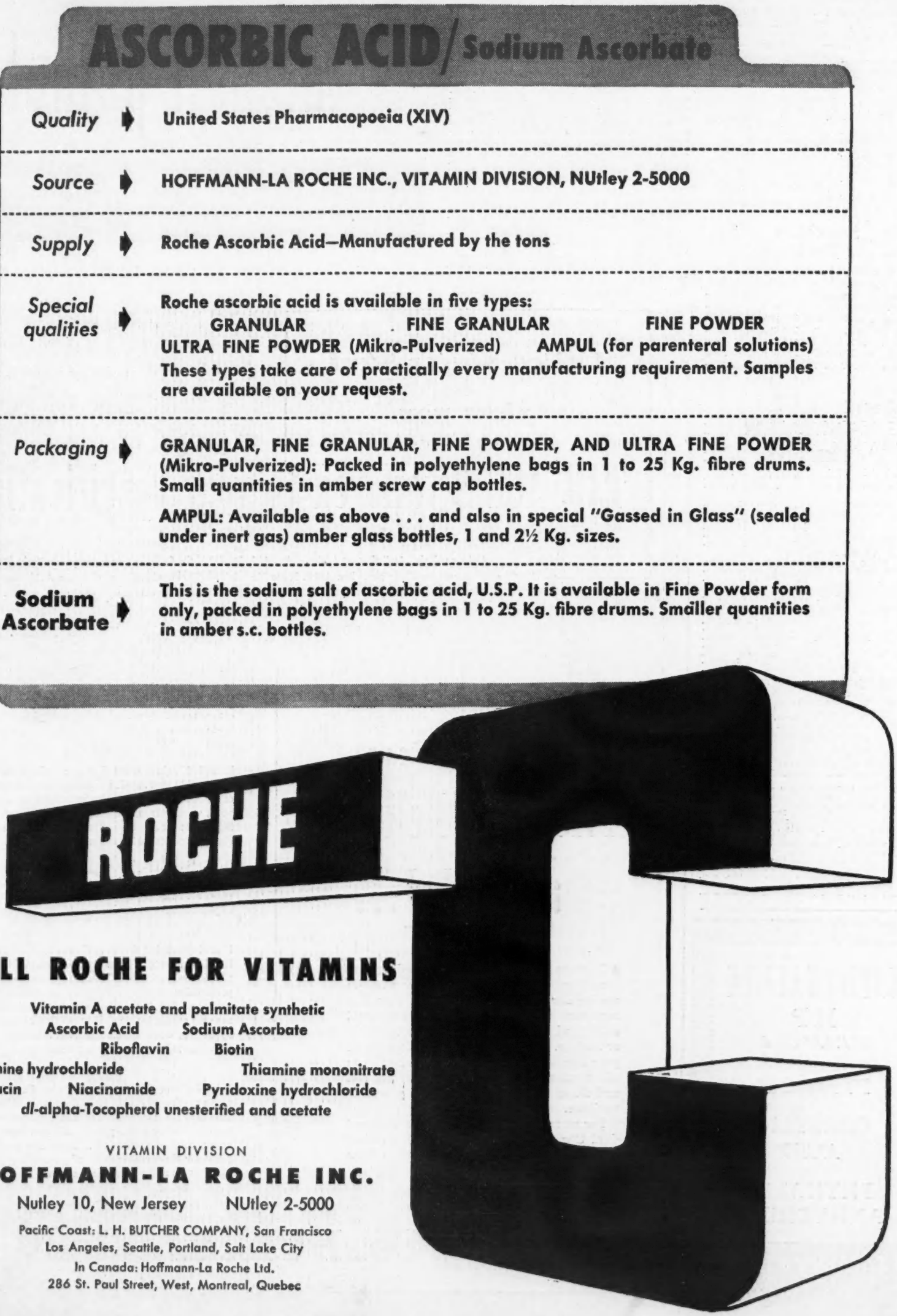
Quality	United States Pharmacopoeia (XIV)
Source	HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION, NUtley 2-5000
Supply	Roche Ascorbic Acid—Manufactured by the tons
Special qualities	Roche ascorbic acid is available in five types: GRANULAR FINE GRANULAR FINE POWDER ULTRA FINE POWDER (Mikro-Pulverized) AMPUL (for parenteral solutions) These types take care of practically every manufacturing requirement. Samples are available on your request.
Packaging	GRANULAR, FINE GRANULAR, FINE POWDER, AND ULTRA FINE POWDER (Mikro-Pulverized): Packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Small quantities in amber screw cap bottles. AMPUL: Available as above . . . and also in special "Gassed in Glass" (sealed under inert gas) amber glass bottles, 1 and 2½ Kg. sizes.
Sodium Ascorbate	This is the sodium salt of ascorbic acid, U.S.P. It is available in Fine Powder form only, packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Smaller quantities in amber s.c. bottles.



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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Silver cyanide was the sole item undergoing a price change in this market. It was advanced 1½c. per ounce. The most newsworthy occurrence last week was the purchase of 15,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Bids were opened last week and it was revealed that 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol had been bought from each of three producers, one being a major fermentation producer and the other two being synthetic producers. No official details were released either by the RFC or the producers making the sale as to the price at which the alcohol had been sold. In view of the present competitive alcohol market, it was not surprising that the producers involved in the sale were reluctant to divulge their selling prices on this contract. The civilian market in alcohol was said to have shown improvement over the last quarter in 1951. Demand was up and spot buyers were apparently not holding back to the extent that they had in 1951 despite the fact that effective January 1, alcohol prices were advanced by several producers.

Demand for ester solvents was reportedly improving and one source in the trade predicted a substantial rise in lacquer consumption in the coming year.

Furniture manufacture was at good levels. This industry consumes large quantities of lacquer materials. The automotive industry has also been operating at high levels, further affecting the increase in lacquer consumption.

Demand for isopropyl alcohol was said to be holding up well. Price schedules of the various producers of this alcohol have been changed and currently price schedules of all producers were in line. The general tone in the chemical market has shown significant improvement over that during the last quarter of 1951. The effect of the coming into power of the new government administration has had a beneficial effect upon chemical markets. Prices have stopped their downward trend and the flood of defense production during the coming year was expected to boost consumption of many large volume organic chemicals.

The drugs market was quiet with no new developments, price or otherwise. Demand for the synthetic vitamins was good and the general tone in the market was good. In commodities, menthol was holding firm. Codliver oil was in good seasonal demand and prices were unchanged.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP acetanilide was reportedly fair and sustained at a small volume. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry.

Production of USP and technical grades of acetanilide combined, totaled 197,836 pounds during September, 1952, the last month for which figures were available in the latest report of the Tariff Commission on production of specified synthetic organic chemicals.

Alcohol—Producers of industrial alcohol have reported that consumer demand has been going well. Supplies of both fermentation and synthetic alcohol were adequate for current inquiry. Pricewise there have been no further developments. The 15c. per gallon jump in price which some producers put into effect January 1, has apparently had little effect upon sales, according to reports from the trade. Actually the price advance was announced far enough in advance to permit consumers to take care of their needs at the former 40c. price. Spot business since the first of the year has been good, nevertheless.

All of the 1952 blackstrap molasses crop has been disposed of in addition to 34,000,000 gallons carried over from the preceding year, it was recently reported. Fermentation alcohol producers were able to buy blackstrap for 4½c. per gallon, f.o.b., Cuba., and a considerable quantity was bought at that price by one major producer. Since it takes 2½ gallons of blackstrap to yield 1 gallon of ethanol, fermentation producers are in an excellent position either to make a good profit at the current market or to reduce their price schedules at some future date without being squeezed as they were in 1951 when raw material costs shot up as high as 36c. per gallon of blackstrap.

Bids were opened this past week on the 15,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol sought by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its synthetic rubber producing units which were recently reactivated. Although not announced by any responsible agency, trade reports indicated that the price paid was in the neighborhood of 35c. per gallon, f.o.b., works. The contracts went to both fermentation and synthetic alcohol producers.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on January 17, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of November, 1952, in comparison with November, 1951.

Market Trends

Advanced

Silver cyanide, 1½c. per oz.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
91.73	91.74	91.74	100.58

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Production

	Gallons 1952	Gallons 1951
†Ethyl	31,552,121	40,477,497
*Completely denatured	52,614	86,809
*Specially denatured	19,560,881	24,338,477

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	2,101,075	3,178,913
tax free	34,667,950	54,404,915
*Completely denatured	62,578	98,546
Specially denatured	18,365,017	24,097,619

Stocks

†Ethyl	81,702,475	91,110,043
*Completely denatured	27,160	41,133
*Specially denatured	8,521,327	7,435,978

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in November, 1952, and November, 1951, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1952	Pounds 1951
Corn and corn products	6,195,059	28,867,673
Rye and rye products	.....	21,057
Malt and malt products	1,017,390	6,234,793
Wheat and wheat products	4,951,063	3,346,611
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	54,550	28,642,936
Other grain	.....	17,204,096
Total grain	12,218,062	84,317,166
Ethylene gas	8,794,772	5,628,440
Other materials	138,141	172,817

	Wine gallons 1952	Wine gallons 1951
Molasses	12,360,081	15,899,015
Ethyl sulphate	14,163,268	13,964,985
Sulphite liquors	18,321,300	21,042,300
Other materials	4,253,886	4,888,927
†Products used in redistillation	1,020,968	663,533

†Proof gallons.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to $4,039,500 pounds, as compared with 3,646,500 the previous week, and 2,887,950 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 1,242,000 pounds, as against the 2,148,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,316,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 10,760,850 pounds, compared with 16,784,950 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 6,274,400 pounds, as against the 10,060,000 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

Codliver Oil—Demand for this item was said to be going well. Pharmaceutical use of codliver oil is generally at its peak during the winter months when consumer consumption is the greatest. Prices continued firm at $1.55 to $1.65 per gallon.

Cortisone—Production of cortisone has been under way in England since last year. Production is expected to increase and by the middle of 1953 it is expected to exceed the present British usage of the material. The surplus may then be exported, it was reported. The starting material is described as a steroid substance derived from ox bile, and although the process is at present on a comparatively small scale, it is efficient and is expected to save dollar expenditure. The product is being marketed under the name cortisone acetate and is issued in 25-mgm. tablets for oral use. All supplies will be taken up at present by the Ministry of Health.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was reportedly fair to good depending upon the viewpoint of the producer queried. Supplies of both fermentation and synthetic material were ample for inquiry. Ethyl acetate consumption in lacquers was expected to pickup in coming months when the automotive indus-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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try really gets rolling on the expansion in output predicted earlier this year. The furniture manufacturing industry, a large user of lacquer materials, was said to be producing at good levels as consumers seek to build up their inventories. Ethyl acetate prices have continued steady and no price changes were anticipated in the immediate future.

Production of ethyl acetate during October, 1952, aggregated 7,362,592 pounds compared to the 7,984,018 pounds turned out in September, according to the United States Tariff Commission preliminary report on production of synthetic organic chemicals recently released.

Ethylenediamine—The price of ethylenediamine was recently reduced 3c. per pound. In addition to the price reduction, the producer has announced that the new price schedules applies to a new, purer product which is currently available. The amount of ethylenediamine contained in the product has been increased from 76 percent to 85-88 percent.

The current price schedule for this material in tankcars was 44 cents per pound of contained diamine. Drum carlot quantities were priced at 46 cents while less than carload lots were priced 1 cent per pound higher. This schedule was effective for the eastern territory.

Ethylenediamine is used in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, rubber accelerators, agricultural fungicides and insecticides, asphalt wetting agents and resins. In addition, it finds use in the neutralization of the acidity of oils, preparing casein and shellac solutions, stabilizing rubber latex and in corrosion prevention.

Gelatin—Total production of gelatin in November, 1952, aggregated 3,975,031 pounds, compared to the 3,905,277 pounds turned out during the preceding month and the 3,491,198 pounds during the corresponding month in 1951.

Classified by type, there were 2,617,092 pounds of edible gelatin produced in November, 1952, in addition to 598,394 pounds of pharmaceutical grade. Production figures for the technical and photographic grades were not given. In comparison, total production of gelatin in October last year included 2,776,604 pounds of edible material and 282,622 pounds photographic grade. Production for November, 1951, was comprised of 2,123,737 pounds edible grade, 139,160 pounds technical gelatin, 292,846 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 935,455 pounds of photographic gelatin.

Total shipments of gelatin during November, 1952, amounted to 3,906,555 pounds compared to the 4,091,879 pounds shipped during the preceding month and the 3,368,361 pounds shipped in the corresponding month in 1951.

Shipments of edible gelatin in the stated months aggregated 2,569,094 pounds, 2,640,401 pounds, and the 2,113,263 pounds, in the same order. Figures on shipments of the technical material were lacking, with the exception of that for November, 1951, which totaled 210,182 pounds. Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin totaled 448,101 pounds during November, 1952, compared to 257,612 pounds in the corresponding month in 1951.

Gelatin stocks totaled 8,716,284 pounds at the end of November last year com-

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pared to 8,647,808 pounds for the preceding month and 10,968,458 pounds during the corresponding month in 1951. Composition of stocks for November last year consisted of 4,438,673 pounds of edible gelatin, 903,188 pounds of technical grade, 969,848 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,404,575 pounds photographic material.

Milk Powder—Purchases by the USDA of nonfat dry milk solids aggregated 7,260,129 pounds of spray process, bringing the total to date this year to 11,911,604 pounds. Sales of this material totaled 86,450 pounds, this amount constituting the total to date. For the week ended January 8, 1953, there were imported from New Zealand 2,550 cases of milk powder, and 869 cases and 3,759 cartons of buttermilk powder. These amounts will not be included in the three-month quarterly limitations, as shipment was commenced before the restriction on such imports was ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin and salts continued only fair. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and the superabundance of penicillin on the market resulted in nominal quotations. Prices were extremely flexible with producers meeting competition at whatever prices prevailed at the time of sale. Inventories in the hands of consumers have been depleted but the competitive nature of the market has kept the price structure extremely weak with a great deal of bulk penicillin sold at cost and lower, in some cases.

Production of penicillin and salts during October, 1952, aggregated 31,865,336,000,000 Oxford units compared to that in September totaling 28,145,950,000,000 Oxford units, according to the Tariff Commission.

Propyleneglycol — Demand for this polyol was reportedly at fair levels. The uses for propylene glycol are varied with the result that consumption has been steady for a considerable period of time. The USP grade of propyleneglycol which has been on the market slightly over two years finds use as a carrier for active ingredients in the manufacture of pharmaceutical items. Another major use for this grade is as a humectant in the manufacture of tobacco. With few exceptions, USP propyleneglycol is not consumed in large quantities by any one consumer but rather its usage is in many end products and generally in small percentages. The industrial grade finds its greatest use in the antifreeze field. At present, consumption of propyleneglycol in this application is not very great due to the fact that antifreeze manufacture and consumption is a seasonal thing.

Supplies of propyleneglycol were ample for demand. Production of propyleneglycol in October, 1952, totaled 5,182,121 pounds compared to the 6,466,791 pounds turned out in September, the Tariff Commission reports.

Silver Cyanide—The price schedule for silver cyanide was advanced 1½c. per ounce last week reflecting the substantial advances in the price of silver bullion during the preceding week. The current schedule for silver cyanide in 2,500 ounce lots was 77⅜c. per ounce. The differential for 1,000 ounce, 500 ounce and 100 ounce lots, amounted to ¼c., ½c. and ¾c. per ounce higher.

Sugar — Production in Brazil in the 1952-53 season was forecast at 2,022,000 metric tons, including "rapidura" or brown sugar, a record output, although production may fall short because of the dry weather in the north Brazilian sugar region.

The output was 1,862,000 tons in 1951-52, and consumption was almost equal to production in that year. Exports were slightly over 5,000 tons, but are expected to be about 40,000 tons for 1952-53.

Prices of sugar are under the control of the Institute of Sugar and Alcohol, and have remained unchanged since the beginning of 1952. It is expected that they may be increased somewhat later in the production year. Ecuadoran sugar production during the grinding season, July, 1952, through January, 1953, was expected to total roughly 85,000 metric tons, about 25 percent above output in the preceding season. White sugar production, estimated close to 56,590 tons, is about 23 percent larger than that of the 1951-52 season.

Sugar mills in San Carlos and Valdez, which usually produce 90 percent of the total Ecuadoran white sugar output, reported that by the end of November, 1952, they had obtained about 16 percent more sugar per ton of cane than in the preceding season.

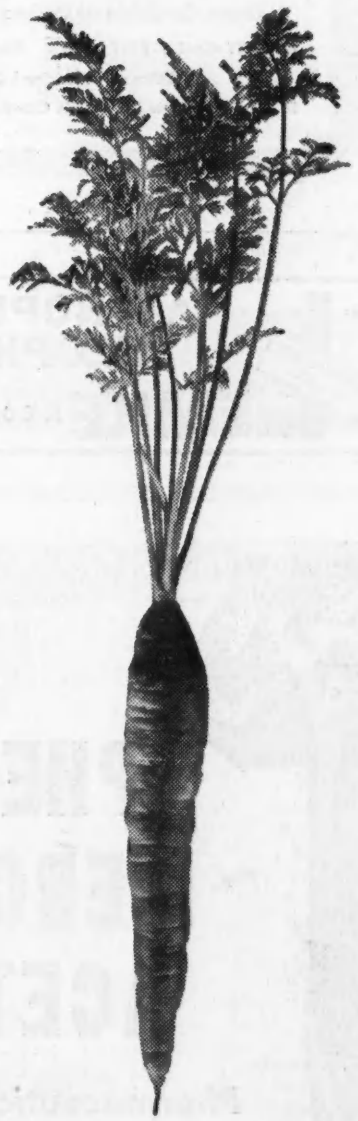
These two mills expect to have an exportable surplus of about 9,200 tons of raw or white sugar, which they hope to sell to the Near East or to Sweden. The Ministry of Economy has authorized trial shipment to the United States of 184 quintals of white sugar at $7.50 per quintal f.o.b. Guayaquil.

Oil Data Collection Again An Antitrust Law Liability

James P. McGranery, in one of his last official acts before retiring as Attorney General with the change in administration, withdrew the antitrust law immunity conferred upon nineteen oil companies eighteen months earlier to collect world-wide data on petroleum supply and demand, it was made known last week.

Mr. McGranery withdrew the immunity cloak January 19 without public announcement and in spite of known opposition to such action from the Departments of Defense and Interior, as well as director of mobilization, Henry H. Fowler. The Defense and Interior agencies are expected to request that the immunity be restored.

The oil companies were granted the right to cooperate in gathering the data as part of the program of supplying Europe with oil when the Iranian oil situation developed. Other parts of this program, such as exchanges and cooperative action to make up the deficit in supplies, were revoked by the Petroleum Administration for Defense last July when world oil supplies improved to the point where the special arrangements no longer became necessary.



Where does it turn into vitamin A?

Until a few years ago it was held that carotene, the ingredient that prompts mothers to urge carrots upon their offspring, is converted in the liver into vitamin A. (That's where 95% of the vitamin A in the human system is stored.)

But recently it has been found that actual conversion takes place in the lining of the intestine as food is absorbed.

This discovery was first made on rats and later found to be true for other animals, man probably included.

This leads to the question of whose intestines can do the best job of splitting carotene molecules into vitamin A molecules. We find that rats can do it very well, better than meat eaters like dogs and cats. Man, judged by how his intestine converts carotene, appears to be more of a carnivore than most vegetarians will admit.

All this is typical of the kind of information that we are constantly accumulating as part of our program of research on vitamin A properties and activity. We do this to assist you better with any problem involving the utilization of vitamin A and its formulation in pharmaceuticals and foods.

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Carter Liver Pills Ruling By FTC Upset in Court

The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, San Francisco, last week rejected an earlier ruling of the Federal Trade Commission which barred the use of the word "liver" in the name of "Carter's Little Liver Pills," manufactured by Carter Products, Inc.

The court maintained that the commission had committed error in the conduct of the trial in the ruling against the company which required the whole case to be thrown out. The court said in its conclusion, "We think the findings of the Federal Trade Commission examiner tended to be insufferably technical, where not wholly erroneous."

The order had said that Carter could not use the word "liver" in its advertising or in the product's name, because the pills had no effect on the liver. Attorneys for Carter, however, pointed out to the court that the commission had denied them full and complete cross-examination.

Lilly Injunction Granted In Schwegmann Action

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, in New Orleans, La., has ruled in favor of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., entitling the company to a permanent injunction prohibiting Schwegmann Brothers super market in New Orleans from selling Lilly items at less than fair-trade minimums. Lilly brought suit against Schwegmann recently, alleging fair-trade price violations.

The defendant challenged the constitutionality of the Louisiana fair trade act as well as that of the McGuire act. The court rejected the contention. The ruling was based on a prior supreme court decision in the "Old Dearborn" case which upholds a manufacturer's right to protect the good will of a trade marked product by means of an established retail price.

Misch Quits APMA Post

Fred W. Misch has resigned as treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, a post which he had held since 1944. Mr. Misch had previously served as a director of the APMA.

Fallek Appointed Distributor

Fallek & Co., New York, has been appointed exclusive distributor for the various cream and shampoo bases, lanettes and emulsifiers manufactured by Dehydag, Deutsche Hydrierwerke A.G., Dusseldorf, Germany. After its plants in the eastern part of Germany were taken over by the Russians, the German firm established new production facilities in Dusseldorf in cooperation with Henkel & Cie.

Wilbur & Williams Names Ad Mgr.

Wilbur & Williams Company, Boston, has appointed Elon R. Brown advertising manager. Mr. Brown was advertising manager for the Rubberset Brush Company, Newark, N. J., for six years. Previously, he served for two years as an advertising counsellor, and was for two years with Interchemical Corporation, New York.

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Squibb Veterinary Sales Managership to Wolfgang

The appointment of Paul R. Wolfgang as manager of the veterinary sales department of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has been announced by J. J. Toohy, vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Wolfgang was formerly manager of veterinary and animal husbandry activities for Merck Co., Rahway, N. J. He succeeds Donald G. Perkins who will serve as special consultant to the company on veterinary sales and promotion.

Mr. Wolfgang began his career with John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., as a salesman. He was appointed personnel manager and later served as executive secretary of the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry. After joining Merck in 1946 as executive assistant to the director of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, he became manager of vitamin products and then manager of vetinary and animal husbandry activities, before joining Squibb.

Winthrop-Stearns Appoints Jarecki to Chicago Office

R. A. Jarecki has been appointed branch manager of the commercial office, in Chicago, of Winthrop-Stearns Inc., New York. Mr. Jarecki had been serving since 1949 as sales manager in charge of the central states territory for the Bayer Company Division of Sterling Drug Inc., the parent company.

Phillips Ups Pivarnik

The promotion of William J. Pivarnik to the position of plant engineer of the Chas. H. Phillips Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been announced by O. W. Ergenzinger, vice-president in charge of the division. Stanley C. Rajczewski has been named to succeed Mr. Pivarnik as head of the finishing department.

N-Methylglucamine Data Issued

The market development department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued technical data sheet 153 MD-5 ob N-methylglucamine. The sheet contains a list of physical and chemical properties of the chemical, offers suggested uses, and includes toxicity data and a bibliography.

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Elects Johnson Vice-Pres.

C. M. Johnson of Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., has been elected vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Johnson joined the company in 1936, and in 1945, after the war, returned as manager of the San Francisco district. In 1947 he became general sales supervisor, and in January, 1948, assistant sales manager. He was appointed sales manager in charge of the United States division in November, 1948, a post which he has held until his election to vice-president in charge of sales.

W. C. Putnam, meanwhile, has been appointed division sales manager of an area covering eleven western states, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Putnam joined Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison in 1947 as a medical service representative in the Los Angeles district, and in 1950 was appointed district manager.

Isoniazid Raw Materials Production Set by Ansul

The Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has announced that next spring it will begin output of a half million pounds yearly of raw materials for isoniazid production. The materials will include gammapicoline, alphapicoline, 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine and the higher alkyl pyridines. Production, which will be in a semi-works plant, is in the pilot plant stage now, with samples due to become available soon.

Trade Briefs

Francis C. Brown, president of the Schering Corporation, has been elected a director of the National Newark & Essex Banking Company.

H. D. Pilchard has retired as manager of Wyeth Laboratories west coast division but will still serve the company as a "roving ambassador."

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Pfizer Executive Positions Go to Barwick, Molinaro

Courtland Barwick, formerly southern regional manager for the antibiotic division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed administrative assistant to Thomas G. Bradley, assistant general manager of the antibiotics division. At the same time, it was announced that Albert P. Molinaro has been named assistant manager of Pfizer's hospital sales department.

Hugh Stewart, formerly district manager at Houston, Tex., will move up to the post of southern regional manager left vacant by Mr. Barwick's promotion, and L. Allen Keller will assume the Houston district managership. Mr. Keller had previously been a professional service representative for Pfizer in St. Louis, Mo.

Sam G. Brock, special hospital representative from Jacksonville, Fla., has been appointed manager of the district comprising Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Brock replaces Carter H. Richardson, who has recently been appointed clinical research coordinator for the southern region. Other Clinical Research Coordinators named at the same time were John J. McCormack, central region; James C. Steward, western region, and Walter Fuhrman, eastern region. Posts as special hospital representatives have been given to Solon Collins, Jacksonville, Fla.; Carl Wille, Long Island, N. Y.; Robert E. Van Petten, Chicago, and Daniel J. Maloney, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cyanamid Names Dr. Golz Assistant Medical Director

Dr. Harold H. Golz has been named assistant medical director of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. He had previously been assistant to the medical director, Dr. D. O. Hamblin.

Dr. Golz will supervise Cyanamid's industrial hygiene and toxicological progrems and plant medical departments, except those of the Calco Chemical Division, which are supervised by Dr. A. F. Mangelsdorff. Before joining Cyanamid, Dr. Golz was chief of staff for the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia.

Schenley Labs Reports Howard in New Position

Dr. J. Campbell Howard, jr., has been named an associate medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., according to an announcement by Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, vice-president and medical director. Dr. Howard, who had been an assistant to the medical director for the past thirteen months, joins Dr. Philip A. Boyer as an associate medical director. Together they will supervise the clinical investigation of various products now under development by Schenley.

Vick Int'l Ups McClure

G. B. McClure, vice-president of Vick International, a division of the Vick Chemical Company, New York, has been promoted to the position of assistant general manager of that division, it has been announced by E. P. Anderson, president and general manager.

In his newly-created post, Mr. McClure will head up the division's new products development program. He will continue to be responsible for all phases of operation in Asia, and will supervise operations in the British Isles and Philippines.

McClure joined Vick in 1939. He became regional director in 1948, in charge of operations in Asia, and a vice-president last year.

Robins Co. Names Zeller General Sales Manager

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has named E. W. Zeller general sales manager. Mr. Zeller, who succeeds to the post held by the late E. F. Heffner, jr., joined Robins as southern division manager in 1945, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. In 1951 he transferred to Richmond to become assistant sales manager, while retaining the southern division managership. Fred M. Culbreth has been made southern division manager, with headquarters in Atlanta.

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FDA Reports Seizures Of 179 Shipments in Dec.

Seizure of 179 shipments of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics in December was announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration. Unfit foods accounted for 109 actions and aggregated 1,614,000 pounds in volume.

Fourteen drug preparations were seized; ten for false and misleading curative claims, three for failure to meet labeled strength, and one for short measure. Five device shipments seized included two with false and misleading therapeutic claims, two of clinical thermometers with inaccurate readings and a "treatment" machine with no directions or warnings.

One of the two cosmetics seized had a circular on the bottle with misleading claims that the "pore deep skin cleanser" would cure and prevent skin eruptions. Cosmetics with false medical claims violate the drug provisions of the federal law, according to the FDA. A hair tint was removed from the market because of false labeling statements that the color used was government certified and approved.

Gilman Appoints Norton Assistant to Vice-Pres.

The Gilman Paper Company, New York, announced that Lawrence K. Norton has been named assistant to Harry C. Lawless, vice-president and director of sales. In addition to his new duties, Mr. Norton heads the sales department of the Cellucord Corporation, a Gilman subsidiary. Prior to handling Cellucord sales, Mr. Norton represented the Kraft Bag Corporation, another Gilman subsidiary, in the southwestern territory.

At the same time, Gilman announced that Kenneth Rawson, formerly New York and New England representative for Kraft, is now covering the eastern territory for Gilman's gummed tape and general paper sales divisions. He will also assist in the solicitation and sale of converting and wrapping papers in the same territory.

APMA Details Plans

—*Continued from page 7*

Louis College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences.

E. F. Andrews, National Association of Purchasing Agents, will speak on "Little Sins of Selling" at a luncheon and in the afternoon Ralph L. Hazlett, sales training specialist, will speak on "Basic Principles in Dealing With People," while Paul J. Mundie, Humber & Mundie, will talk on "Selecting and Hiring the Salesmen."

Western Section Agenda

The scientific meeting will open the western section's program on February 16, with the presentation of the following papers:—"Shock Forces in Parachuting," by Dr. George L. Maison; "The Importance of Biological Precursors in Treatment," by Dr. Mannie E. Borsook; "Acute and Chronic Nicotine Poisoning," by Dr. Clinton A. Thienes, and "Psychological Factors in Hiring Technical Personnel," by Robert Snowden.

The production section meeting will begin with the presentation of a film, "Packaging," produced under the direction of Robert J. Gerathy, the Schering Corporation, and L. F. Mullick, Walker Laboratories, and narrated by Joseph Galino, Crest Laboratories. Dr. E. T. Margolis, Miller Laboratories, will speak on "Preparation of Water for Pharmaceutical Use," and the meeting will then adjourn until the next day. It will re-open with the presentation of a paper on "Relationship Between Research and Production in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing," by W. C. Gakenheimer, Merck & Co., and another paper to be announced at a later date.

The marketing section program will be held February 17, with the presentation of three panel discussions. They will be:—"The Role of Sales Manager and the Regional Sales Manager in the Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products," with Robert Cook, Merck & Co., the moderator; "Retail Drug Store Problems as They Relate to the Pharmaceutical Industry," with John Parker, Rexall Drug Company, the moderator, and "The Pharmaceutical Detail Man," with Al Hirt, Merck & Co., the moderator.

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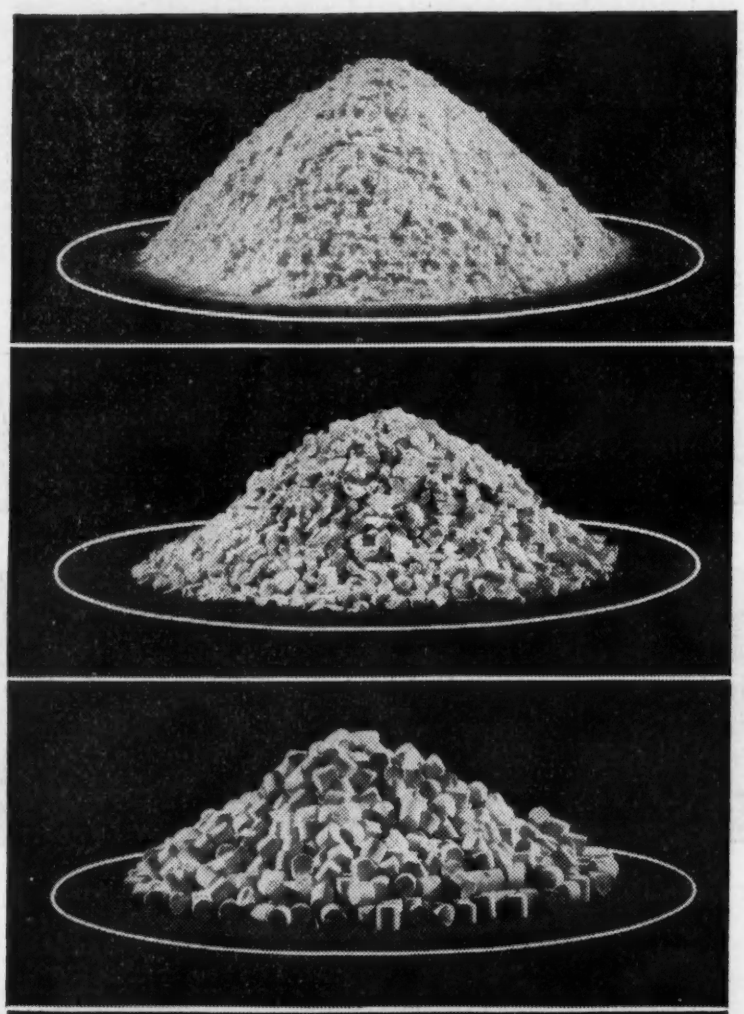

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Ophthalmic Solutions Must Be Sterile, FDA Decides

A policy of permitting sale in interstate commerce of only those ophthalmic solutions that are sterile has been adopted by the Food and Drug Administration, it was disclosed last week in a notice published by the agency in the Federal Register. The decision will require manufacturers and repackers to conform to new standards of packing and labeling eye preparations.

The agency said that investigations by pharmaceutical manufacturers, physicians, and the FDA have revealed that liquid preparations for ophthalmic use contaminated with viable microorganisms have been responsible for serious eye injuries and, in some cases, complete loss of vision.

"The Food and Drug Administration has conducted a survey of medical opinion," the notice added, "and has found that it is the consensus of informed persons that such preparations should be sterile. It is evident that liquid preparations offered or intended for ophthalmic use purport to be of such purity and quality as to be suitable for use in the eye.

"The Federal Security Agency concludes that such preparations fall below their professed standard of purity or quality and may be unsafe for use if they are not sterile. Accordingly, liquid preparations offered or intended for ophthalmic use which are not sterile may be regarded as adulterated within the meaning of section 501 (c) of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act and, further, may be misbranded within the meaning of section 502 (j) of the act.

"Liquid ophthalmic preparations packed in multiple-dose containers should (1) contain one or more suitable and harmless substances that will prevent the growth of microorganisms, or should (2) be so packed as to volume and type of container and so labeled as to duration of use and necessary warnings as to afford adequate protection and minimize the hazard of injury resulting from contamination during use."

Feeds Distributors Exempted From Following Price Cuts

The Office of Price Stabilization said January 16 that distributors of manufactured feeds are not required by SR 7 to the GCPR to reduce their ceiling prices simply because their suppliers reduce their prices. The matter was clarified for the distributors in interpretation 4 to SR 7 to the GCPR. The agency said:—

"It has been called to our attention that some distributors (i.e., jobbers, wholesalers and retailers) believe they must reduce their ceiling prices for a manufactured feed when their supplier decreases his price to them by selling below his ceiling price. This interpretation is issued to correct that impression.

"A distributor may, under section 2 of SR 7 to GCPR, increase his ceiling price for a manufactured feed whenever his supplier increases his price in accordance with section 1 of SR 7, but the distributor is not required to reduce his ceiling price if his supplier subsequently reduces his price."

Aluminum Fabricators Win Easing in Filing Order

Independent fabricators of aluminum and secondary aluminum smelters were relieved of a substantial amount of paper work by an amendment to M-5, the basic aluminum order, announced January 23 by the National Production Authority. The amendment provides that the secondary smelters and independent fabricators need not file for NPAF-167 after the January filing, although this provision remains in effect with respect to primary aluminum producers.

M-5 requires the primary producers to submit, on or before the 15th day of each month, a report on the quantity of aluminum for which they have accepted authorized control material orders or fabrication orders by a foil or powder fabricator, the quantity for which they have not yet accepted such orders, and the estimated quantity of aluminum they expect to ship against past due, unfilled orders.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Harvey M. Merker, of Parke, Davis & Co., has been elected president of the Detroit Library Commission.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., sales division has appointed Fred W. Nehring professional service manager.

Elmer H. Bobst, president of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., is chairman of the commerce and industry committee for the New York Cancer Committee.

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Amer. Chlorophyll Lab Head

Dr. Everette M. Burdick has been named director of laboratories by the American Chlorophyll Division of Strong Cobb & Co., Lake Worth, Fla. Prior to joining American Chlorophyll last May, Dr. Burdick was associated with the Department of Agriculture and Texsun Citrus Exchange, Welslaco, Tex., in research posts. Neil C. Spencer has been made chief of the control department.

Squibb's Former Chairman Establishes Fund at Cornell

Establishment of the Lowell M. Palmer fund for senior fellowships in the medical sciences has been announced by Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, dean of Cornell University's medical college. The fund has been created by gifts to Cornell from Carleton H. Palmer, former chairman of the board of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, in memory of his father, the late Lowell M. Palmer, who, at one time, held the controlling interest in Squibb.

The college will handle the administration of the fund but the recipients of the fellowships will not be limited to the Cornell staff and will be chosen by a board which includes representatives from several other medical schools.

Chemistry Lectures to Start Feb. 27 at Western Reserve

The twelfth annual "Frontiers in Chemistry" lecture series will begin February 27 at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. The first group of lectures will be concerned with "Advances in Colloid Chemistry" and the second with "Theoretical Organic Chemistry." Lectures in each of the groups will be given on alternate Fridays through May 1. The admission charge to each group is $10. Tickets may be purchased by mail or at the lecture room of the university.

The lecture schedule follows:—February 27, "Light Scattering Measurements," Bruno H. Zimm, research chemist, General Electric Company; March 6, "Modern Theory of the Chemical Bond," George E. Kimball, professor of chemistry, Columbia University; March 13, "Fundamentals of Emulsion Polymerization," Maurice Morton, assistant director of rubber research, University of Akron; March 20, "Isotopic Tracers in Mechanism Studies," Peter E. Yankwich, assistant professor of physical chemistry, University of Illinois; March 27, "Rheology of Non-Newtonian Colloidal Systems," Samuel H. Maron, professor of physical chemistry, Case Institute of Technology.

Also, April 2, "Driving Forces in Polar Displacement Reactions and Polyfunctional Catalysis," C. Gardner Swain, professor of chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; April 10, "Some Thermodynamic Properties of Ion Exchange Resin Systems. Ion Exchange Membranes," Harry P. Gregor, associate professor of physical chemistry, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; April 17, "Mechanisms of Reactions Involving Peroxides and Hydroperoxides," Robert B. Mesrobian, associate professor of polymer chemistry, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; "Aerosols and Smokes," Victor K. LaMer, professor of chemistry, Columbia University, and "Absolute Rate Theory in Organic Chemistry," Henry Eyring, dean of the graduate school and professor of chemistry, University of Utah.

Fair Trade Forum Postponed

The American Fair Trade Council has announced that its annual open forum meeting has been postponed until October or November because of the heavy demands of the new re-seller-affiliate program.

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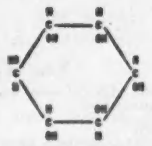

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STEARYL—100 bgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
ALOES—189 crts, Capetown
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE — 66 bbls, Republic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
68 bbls, Bank of Athens, Bremen
PERSULPHATE—2 dms, L Elien, Rotterdam
ANILIN DYES—18 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
250 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
OIL—5 dms, C Gitlan, Liverpool
6 dms, W J Bush & Co, Rotterdam
ANNATTOSEED—25 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Callao
ARABIC GUM—102 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
10 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
406 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bgs, Refractory & Insulation Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Illinois Glass Co, Lourenco Marques
5,040 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
BALSAM OIL—5 dms, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
BARBASCO POWDER—22,044 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
ROOT—410 bls, Chase National Bank, Iquitos
BEESWAX—161 blks, Djibouti
13 bgs, Jacmel
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
BERYL ORE—415 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rio de Janeiro
BETANAPHTHOL—625 bgs, Rotterdam
BILE—30 cs, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
BISMUTH—90 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—600 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
CADMIUM—30 cs, Chase National Bank, Kobe
40 cs, Yokohama
COPAL GUM—39 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
35 bgs, Cillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—177 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Chase National Bank, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Forvent Co, Fortaleza
354 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Smith Nichols Inc, Fortaleza
922 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,200 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Bros, Bordeaux
417 bgs, Nordisk Transport, Oslo
CASSIA—50 bls, Nederlandsche Handel, Hong Kong
1,200 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
200 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
614 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
155 bgs, R J Spitz, Padang
CASTOR BEANS—14,383 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
2,500 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
2,652 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
737 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Jacmel
3,774 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Lisbon
650 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,734 bgs, Lourenco Marques
OIL—396 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
86 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
83 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,581 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
2,023 bgs, Leghorn
11,060 bgs, Bordeaux
2,000 bgs, Trieste
2,000 bgs, Naples
CHOLIC ACID—36 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Givaudan Corp, Puerto Barrios
11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
COD OIL—100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, St Johns
98 dms, Arisia Oil Products Co, St Johns
100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
100 dms, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Szenkovits Corp, Reykjavik
150 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
35 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COLUMBITE ORE—560 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
CORIANDER OIL—1 cs, van Ameringen-Haebler Inc, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—479 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
50 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Bangkok
10 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
192 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
DIETHYLAMINEACETOXYLIDIDE — 2 cs, Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Gothenburg
DILL SEED—89 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
DINITROTOLUENE—1 dm, Liverpool
DOGWOOD BARK—59 bgs, J A Manton, Kingston
EARTH COLOR—125 bbls, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Bremen
450 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTOL—5 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Melbourne
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—37 bls, Chase National Bank, Sydney
OIL—31 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
28 dms, Melbourne
FENNEL SEED—62 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
177 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—286,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
346,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
97,859 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
72,780 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
108,044 bbls, Pontiac Caribbean Oil Co, Tampico
103,360 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
99,577 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
100,701 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
70,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
GALL, OX—1 dm, Internatoinal Packers Ltd, Melbourne
15 dms, J M Rogers Co, Callao
13 dms, Bio Process Division, Gothenburg
GALLIC ACID—10 bbls, Universal Minerals Inc, Genoa
GELATIN—204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Bremen
10 bls, Bank of N Y, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—58 bgs, B H Old & Co, Kingston
47 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
GLANDS—71 cs, F J Benkart, Durban
11 cs, F J Benkart, East London
2 cs, F J Benkart, Capetown
GLUE—816 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—41 dms, Chemical Bank, Sydney
59 dms, C J Schellings, Adelaide
136 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Amsterdam
29 dms, Sydney
545 dms, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—5 bgs, Meyer Shipping Co, Genoa
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GYPSUM—11,198 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAYATA OIL—7 dms, Melanol Corp, Chilung
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—600 bgs, River Plate Corp, Gothenburg
INFUSORIAL EARTH—959 bgs, H C Bugbird Co, Tampico
IRON BLUE—111 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
268 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
KELPMEAL—100 bgs, F H Fromm Co, Halifax
KIESELGUHR—2,970 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Bordeaux
KIESERTE—4,000 bgs, Purepac Corp, Bremen
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—233 bls, M J Golombeck, Izmir
LEMON OIL—10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Genoa
1 dm, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
PEEL—2 bbls, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, American Commercial Co, Callao
LICORICE ROOT—395 bgs, Wm E Martin, Izmir
146 bls, Wm E Martin, Izmir
LOCUST BEANS—1,016 bgs, Piraeus
8 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MACE—20 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
67 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
14 cs, C T Wilson, Macassar
28 cs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
137 bgs, C T Wilson, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
2,480 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—667 bgs, Kaunitz & O'Brien, Laurenco Marques
1,334 bgs, First National Boston, Lourenco Marques
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,300 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MELALEUCA OIL—6 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
MILK POWDER—5,445 bgs, Berg Hedstrom, Gothenburg
SUGAR—300 kgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, Plochman & Harrison, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Catania
MYROBALANS—4,901 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Vizagapatam
NAPHTHALENE—794 bgs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
3,333 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,012 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
10 dms, American Aniline Products, Hamburg
4 dms, G Anderson, Hamburg
11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULPHATE—5 cks, Inco Trading Corp, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—87 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Vizigapatam
NUCLEINIC ACID—3 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—34 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Macassar
68 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Macassar
231 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Padang
OITICICA OIL—100 tons, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
15 dms, National City Bank, Seville
10 dms, Oil import Co, Palermo
53 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
100 dms, Bank of America, Seville
131 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
78 dms, Seville
OPIUM—20 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istanbul
ORANGE PEEL—25 bbls, Messina
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Volkart Bros, Bombay
1 dm, Volkart Bros, Bombay
PAPAIN—35 cs, American Frement Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—450 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
100 bgs, Woolson Spice Co, Alicante
250 bgs, Continental Coffee Co, Alicante
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
500 bgs, H A Gogarty, Alicante
175 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
200 cs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Valparaiso
300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Alicante
300 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
500 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
300 bgs, Alicante
PARACRESOL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—8 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARATOLUENESULPHONCHLORIDE — 21 cks, Liverpool
PARAFFIN WAX — 1 cs, Superintendence Co, Genoa
PEATMOSS—300 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
996 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—1,049 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
228 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
960 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
32 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Oosthaven
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
840 bgs, Cochin
PERU BALSAM — 9 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
2 dms, Merchants Export Import Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, Dow Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
223,915 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,043 bbls, Esso Shipping Co, Las Piedras
PHTHALOCYANINE—5 cks, Rotterdam
PIMENTO OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, Chemore Corp, Genoa
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
400 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
75 bgs, McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—80 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
167 dms, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—600 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
PYRIDIN—45 dms, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam
7 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 6,867 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
51,654 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Metalsalts Corp, Tampico
75 flks, N Y Trust Co, Tampico
37 flks, Omni Products Corp, Tampico
750 flks, Interchange Commercial Co, Cadiz
87 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
RICE STARCH—63 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
100 bgs, Alexandria
ROSEWOOD OIL—13 dms, National City Bank, Iquitos
RUTIN—4 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
17 cs, Sydney
SABADILLA SEED—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaria
SAGE OIL—33 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
478 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
60 bgs, J H Khorana, Bangkok
167 bgs, J H Ross, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Kohsichang
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
850 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
625 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
550 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Calcutta
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, MacLac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
400 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
200 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
SERPENTARIA ROOT—27 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cochin
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
267 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cristobal
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
658 bgs, Sacharen Bros, Cristobal
537 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
SHELLAC—765 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
150 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
30 dms, Colony Import & Export Corp, Liverpool
SIENNA EARTH—7 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODIUM PERBORATE—25 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
TETRAHYDRATE—552 dms, American Metallic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—667 bgs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
SPRUCE EXTRACT—600 bgs, River Plate Corp, Oslo
STEATITE—275 cs, Leghorn
TALL OIL PITCH—173 dms, Ziegler & Co, Stugsund
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—143 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
333 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
333 bgs, Alicante
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—100 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Co, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
TUNG OIL—128 dms, Bank of California, Durban
TUNU GUM—263 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal
TURMERIC ROOT—57 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
57 bgs, C T Wilson, Bombay
57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
122 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
UREA—200 bgs, D & S Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
1,102 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
100 bgs, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
200 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Liverpool
1,500 bgs, L D Peters, Rotterdam
2,600 bgs, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Gothenburg
1,200 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Gothenburg
200 bgs, Liverpool
3,000 bgs, Genoa
3,693 bgs, Bordeaux
SYNTHETIC—7,200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—2,920 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Canakkale
1,815 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Papeete
10 cs, Otto Gerdau, Papeete
15 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Papeete
22 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
36 cs, A Gaya, Vera Cruz
WATTLE BARK—2,742 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—483 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
3,264 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
400 bgs, Venice
WOLFRAM ORE—143 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
110 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang
1,353 bgs, Bangkok
100 bgs, Hong Kong
WOLFRAMITE—200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—78 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Adelaide
20 dms, National Bank Australia, Melbourne
56 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
106 dms, N I Malstrom, Bremen
10 kgs, Hummel Chemical Co, Genoa
413 kgs, Genoa
WAX—52 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
YERBA MATE—100 crts, J Victori Co, Buenos Aires

Baltimore

ALCOHOL—48 cks, American Alcolac Corp, Bordeaux
ARSENIC, CRUDE—37 bbls, Asarco, Tampico
COTTON LINTERS—521 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
CUTTLEFISH BONE—112 cs, Bordeaux
MANGANESE ORE—2,950 tons, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Bombay
2,200 tons, National City Bank, Bombay
1,500 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Bombay
MOLASSES—505 bbls, Barbados
MYROBALANS—990 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,046 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
VALONIA CUPS—730 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Canakkale
979 bgs, Canakkale

Boston

CRESYLIC ACID—20 dms, Liverpool
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—49 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—320 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
6,127 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
UREA—1,429 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Genoa

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
BLEACHING POWDER—175 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CASEIN—109 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CHILLIES—25 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Kobe
COCONUT OIL—290 tons, L N Jackson & Co, Cebu
COPAL GUM—67 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
CAKE—800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
8,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
1,200 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cristobal
DILL SEED—41 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
EARTH COLOUR—50 bgs, L H Butcher & Co, Manchester
FENUGREEK SEED — 50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
GINGER—34 cs, Nishimura Co, Kobe
LANOLIN, ANHYDROUS—28 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Manchester
MOLASSES—282,317 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Takoradi
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—174,208 bbls, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
SEEDLAC—176 bgs, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,250 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TANKAGE—260 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Antwerp

Norfolk

UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—756 bgs, John Holt & Co, Durban
1,200 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
7,120 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
355 bgs, Chas Kurz, Durban
BERYL ORE—1,173 bgs, Chas Kurz, Rio de Janeiro
BERYLLIUM ORE—2,395 bgs, Chemical Bank, Victoria
BONEMEAL—1,054 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
7,428 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CASTOR OIL—225 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Commercial Bank, Melbourne
FLUORSPAR—850 tons, Chas Kurz, Genoa
280 tons, Irving Trust Co, Rouen
GLUE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—5,141 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
MOLASSES—1,911,422 gals, Antilla
283,952 gals, Manati
1,695,429 gals, Tarafa
MUSTARD SEED—15 bgs, C Simon, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 234,284 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
308,059 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
102,868 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
98,778 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Tuxpam
85,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
568,734 bbls, Texas Co, Sidow
104,600 bbls, Texas Co, Las Piedras
183,330 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
116,799 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
91,474 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
183,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Tripoli
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
232,508 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
POTATO STARCH—1,500 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRIDIN—15 dms, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—513 bgs, First National Bank, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—600 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,250 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Tradesmens National Bank, Hamburg
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,166 bgs, Durban
714 bgs, Tanga
ZIRCON SAND—9,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ARABIC GUM—14 bgs, Benton Co, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
761 bgs, Pabco Products, Durban
CALCIUM NITRATE—296 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—271 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—40 dms, Calcutta
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, C Czarinkow, Colombo
CLOVES—200 bls, Mombasa
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Suriago
500 tons, Cebu
CAKE—180 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—135 tons, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
MACE—14 cs, Catz American So, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, B C Ireland, Singapore
190 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,332 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—25 bls, Bunge Corp, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—103 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—110 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Singapore
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Public National Bank, Yokohama
UREA—183 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Papeete
44 cs, Bank of California, Papeete
WOOL GREASE—27 dms, S L Abbot Co, Liverpool
135 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, Benton Co, Manila

Breon Divisional Sales Position to John Valaik

The promotion of John Valaik to the position of divisional sales manager of George A. Breon & Company, New York, has been announced by Frederick O. S. Spencer, vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Valaik will assist C. B. Drolsbaugh in directing distribution of Breon medical products in the northeastern states.

Prior to his current appointment, Mr. Valaik had been associated with the firm's sales organization since 1946. He had represented Breon during that time in north-central Pennsylvania, from headquarters in Wilkes-Barre, where he will continue to be stationed.

Wrisley Ups Litkowski

The Allen B. Wrisley Company, Chicago, has announced the appointment of Paul Litkowski as sales manager of its drug and department store division and the appointment of Mrs. Clare Pierdon as a representative.

Mr. Litkowski had been assistant sales manager of this department and formerly covered the Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky territory. Before joining Wrisley he was with the Gallaher Drug Company, Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Pierdon, formerly with Yardley on London, Inc., Union City, N. J., will cover the St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., territory.

Chlorophyll in Medicine Booklet Available From Rystan Company

The story of chlorophyll in medicine and its clinically substantiated properties as an aid to normal healing are described in a new booklet prepared by the Rystan Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y., which is now available without charge to physicians, pharmacists, schools, and libraries. The title is "Chlorophyll in Medicine."

Nearly 100 references to reports in medical journals are brought together in what the company believes to be the most complete and definitive report yet available. Included in the monograph are a history of man's interest in chlorophyll; th pharmacodynamics of the substance; its many properties, particularly in encouraging the normal healing of resistant wounds and ulcers; and a review of the clinical applications of water-soluble chlorophyll preparations. Copies may be obtained by writing Rystan.

Chemo Puro Issues Catalog

The Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the distribution of its spring, 1953, price list of fine chemicals. This eighteen-page catalog contains information on the availability of nearly 200 high-purity chemicals, which are of interest to producers of prescription, proprietary and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Many products are available exclusively from Chemo Puro. Several new products have been added to the list of the company's established chemicals since the issuance of a catalog in the fall of 1952. Interested parties may write to Chemo Puro at 32-25 Queens boulevard, Long Island City 1, for a copy.

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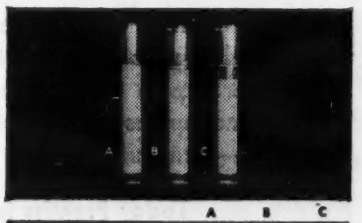

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C. Aluminum Hydroxide Gel, U. S. P. XIV Suspensions Prepared with Reheis Dried Aluminum Hydroxide Gel Type F-2000

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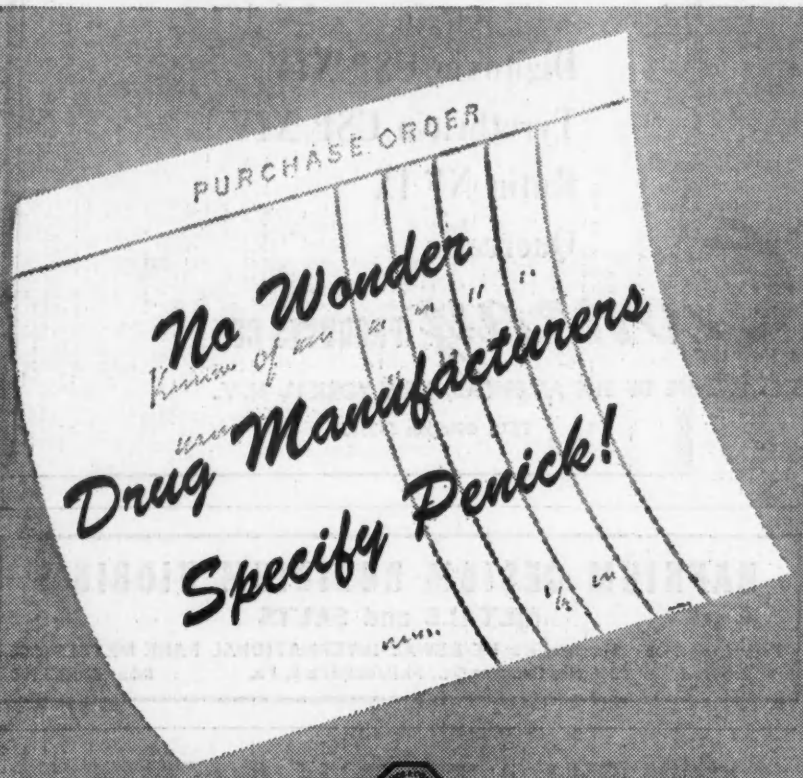

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Even the botanical market price index appeared to pause last week as the United States inaugurated its new president, squared away under the first party change since 1932, and ushered in a different philosophy of government; some called it a new era. The price index rose 0.001 point and became 106.99. Out of a total number of thirty-one changes in price, eleven were advances and twenty were declines but the extent to which prices rose narrowly exceeded the falls in values and thereby nudged the index upward by the smallest fraction of a point to develop in many weeks.

The rise in vanilla bean prices was quite sharp and was clear evidence of the basic strength that had come to all markets since it became certain that 1953 crops would be smaller than those of last year. Importers predicted that for the long pull, the trend would continue upward, barring occasional price fluctuations. Copaiba and tolu balsams turned downward moderately and the decline was not expected to run very far unless replacement costs shall change materially.

Decorticated cardamom from Guatemala was down sharply but it was the sole change in that group. African and No. 3 ginger root had fractional price recessions but the present prices for all varieties of ginger root were so low that most factors did not look for any sustained movement in favor of buyers.

Bohemian and French marjoram yielded some of their recent price stability, but Peruvian marjoram sold at an advance. Cassias were in low supply and were considered to be items of basic strength because of that situation. However, for a reason not disclosed, Saigons did not maintain their late advances. Spanish stemless and Turkish sage scored a fractional advance but Cretan and Greek material was lower.

Balsams

Copaiba—Although reports of an 85c. per pound market were current last week, leading suppliers for the most part were not disposed to do less than 90c. and some wanted upwards of $1.75, depending on whom was quoting who and the quality of balsam involved.

Tolu—Competition was rather keen and as low as $3 per pound was quoted during the past week. The range to $4.25 continued.

Beans

Vanilla—The spot market has worked to higher levels. Bourbon beans were priced at $4.50 to $4.75 per pound; Mexican, whole, $4.50 to $5; and cuts, $4 to $4.25. These movements brought the local market more closely into line with what has to be paid for the limited quantities of beans remaining unsold in foreign markets and it was a movement which most local sellers had foreseen for some time as an almost certain development. With shorter crops a virtual certainty this year, importers last week could see little chance of a reversal of the present upward trend for the long pull, though admitting the likelihood of price fluctuations.

Flowers

Poppy — Though no important change in consumer needs has developed, the absence of excessive stocks and the prices paid for what may be available together constituted last week supporting factors for the very steady prices ruling for some time past.

Saffron—Jobbing business constituted the main portion of transactions last week in both Mexican and Spanish materials.

Gums

Arabic—Reports obtained in local quarters said that during the past two weeks, some 5,000 tons had been sold at the origin at at least a ¼c. per pound advance. The recent floor was 11c. in the primary market. Official action has removed previous controls and the requirement that a license to export be obtained. Following that, the primary market price became 11¼c. per pound, and sellers reduced the quantities which they would sell to any one buyer. It remained last week for local prices to show a reflection of what seemed to have been an improved situation at the source. Spot prices were still 13½c. to 15c. per pound but there was a chance that the minimum might rise soon.

Karaya — The market continued to be rather slow; certainly it lacked any substantial increase in vitality and the much wished for improvement in consumption still awaited on the predicted improvement in the general state of business in textiles. Quotations remained at a range of 19c. to 30c. per pound, depending on seller. quality, and quantity.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis — Following the recent price concession which set the spot market for domestic goods at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound, a steadier undercurrent prevailed locally and no tendency, or even need, was noted to continue the movement downward.

Liverwort—It was still difficult to get a definitely firm price on this item, this being because the supply was so short that it was entirely at the disposition of dealers who might hold some merchandise. The nominal price was 80c. per pound.

Marjoram — Bohemian material was down to the basis of 22c. to 22½c. per pound; French was shaded to 21½c. to 22c.; but Peruvian was a fraction higher at 20c. to 29½c. These fluctuations came under the influence of trading in a market of limited demand.

Sage — Cretan and Greek sage were lower at 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Turkish was a fraction higher at 12½c. to 13c. The Italian officinalis remained at 18c. to 20c., and Dalmatian was also unchanged at 45c. to 46c. The changes in price were not the result of basic shifts in first costs but developed in the give and take of sellers asked prices and buyers bids.

Thyme—French leaves were a fraction lower at 22c. to 25½c. per pound, depending on quality, but there was no basic change in market fundamentals such as costs and consumer needs. Spanish leaves were very steady at 10c. to 10½c.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Quotations were steady at $2.50 to $3.10 per pound and depended upon

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek, Moroccan, ¾c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Marjoram, Peruvian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, stemless, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 50c. per lb.
cuts, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, 5c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, broken, 3c. per lb.
medium, 3c. per lb.
thin, 5c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Bohemian, 1c. per lb.
French, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Turkish, shipment, 1c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, ½c. per lb.
Greek, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
106.99	106.98†	103.07	118.56

*Obtained too late for index calculation.
†Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Jan. 16

New York

Cassia, 8 lots, 857 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 84 bags: moldy.
Chillies, 9 lots, 622 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 7 lots, 420 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 8 lots, 1,446 bags: filthy.
Dill seed, 89 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 2 lots, 220 bags: filthy.
Grains of paradise, 202 bags: filthy.
Mineral water, 100 cartons: false and misleading therapeutic claims.
Orange flower water, 4 cases: false and misleading therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 195 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 6 lots, 374 bags: moldy; insect bored.
Rosemary leaves, 28 bales: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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- GUM GHATTI
- GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
- GUM TRAGACANTH
- GUM EGYPTIAN (Talha)
- GUM KARAYA (Indian)

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who did the quoting and who was in a position to guarantee the potency of the ergot quoted. There was reason to believe that the total consumption of ergot has declined in this country, caused in part by competition from other products.

Roots

Ipecac—Some reports from foreign parts suggested an easing of replacement quotations in Central American replacement markets. Locally, steady prices but limited demand remained without signs of an early expansion in buyers' needs.

Mandrake—Holders of what remains of the 1952 crop await possible resumption of buying this Spring by manufacturing consumers who may need stocks to carry factory operations over into the new crop period. Despite little demand at present, prices remained steady last week.

Senega—The decline seemed to have ended definitely at the origin. Furthermore, there was a chance that between now and the pressure of new crop price views on the primary market, some gain in sales and values may develop. At the moment, the market was $2.15 to $2.20 per pound last week.

Serpentaria—This domestic botanical is so scarce as to be virtually nonexistent and the market at $5 to $5.10 is almost certainly nominal.

Therefore, the fact that the most recent report of imports at the Port of New York records the arrival of 27 bags, addressed to a spot botanical merchant, and originating at Cochin. Perhaps there is something new under the sun.

Turmeric—Madras root moved up a fraction to 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Other varieties showed no change in price. Stocks could compete with a reasonable expansion in demand, it was said.

Seeds

Anise—The only change in prices came in Spanish seed, which article sold down to 14¾c. to 15c. per pound under competition during the past week. Star anise was practically unobtainable; any holder could set his own price, depending on potential buyers' necessity.

Cardamom — Guatemalan decorticated cardamom dropped sharply to $2.15 per pound. Bleached and green cardamom held at unchanged price levels.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was down a fraction to the basis of 13c. per pound after some weeks of substantial price stability. Natural seed was 11c., nominally.

Fenugreek—The market worked up substantially last week and starting at 6c. per pound, sales went forward at 6½c. and, finally at 6¾c. for Moroccan seed. The market ended the week at the latter price position.

Poppy—Dutch and Polish seed remained steady at 15c. to 15½c. and 16c. to 16½c. per pound respectively. Turkish seed rose a fraction to the basis of 13c. to 13½c.

Spices

Cassia — Another price rise came in Canton-Kwangsi rolls. When and if available—and not much stock availed on spot—the market was 35c. to 40c. per pound, as to seller. All medium Saigon afloat was priced at 47c. per pound but anything actually spot probably could command 50c. Broken Saigon on spot was down to 43c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice was higher at $1.63 per pound and available only to a very limited extent. No Madagascar spice was known to be available in first hands.

Ginger — Prices were still depressed. African root was shaded to 15c. per pound. Although other varieties lacked price change, none were very steady in price despite the fact that current quotations were extremely low. The general depression of prices on all kinds of ginger root was expected to result in a reduction of total production this year.

Paprika—The range on Czech pepper was narrower, being 34c. to 35c. per pound. Spanish pepper on spot was lower at 42c. to 46c., depending on seller and quality of material.

Pepper—Much of last week, spot black pepper developed strength, although it was admitted that the moderate price rise might prove to be temporary. Spot quotations were up to $1.18 per pound; Malabar, January shipment, $1.14; February shipment, $1.12. Turkish chillies afloat were shaded to 34c. to 34½c. and white pepper on spot was down to $1.42; January shipment, $1.36.

One estimate of the 1952-1953 crop of black Malabar pepper puts the crop at 21,000 tons. With India and Pakistan likely to require 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, the exportable surplus was set at 17,000 to 18,000 tons. The 1952 crop of white pepper was estimated at 1,000 tons; December 1 stocks, 300 tons with possibly 300 tons held over from the previous crop.

Domestic consumption in 1952 was estimated at 12,000 to 12,500 tons, including the armed forces and government agencies purchases. Some have estimated it higher, some lower.

Black pepper prices on Friday were as follows:—Malabar, spot, $1.20 per pound; January shipment, $1.15; and February shipment, $1.14.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Buying interest in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market during the past week exceeded the expectations of many dealers, and indicated that the present month, usually very slow, might prove considerably better than usual. This picture was spotted with many of the problems that beset manufacturers during past months, low consumer inventories remaining the outstanding one. This difficulty was considered a potential advantage to the trade, since a turning point in the trend toward small lot buying was expected to be near.

The trend toward declining prices was reflected in the week's price changes, in which the balance lay on the downward side. Aromatic derivatives of bois de rose oil were lowered in price, as production was greatly facilitated by the abundant supplies and weakened prices of the raw material. Linalool and linalyl acetate were both among those affected by these conditions, which put them in a position very favorable for the consumer. Natural bergamot oil was offered at a decreased price, the reduction resulting from the action taken some weeks ago by the Consortium in lowering the export price floor imposed for the oil. The oil remained in an unsettled position and the downward trend was expected to continue. A decline in the index of .39 brought that figure to 163.42.

Further declines in the prices of orange oil showed that the recent weakness in that oil had not been halted. Expressed California and distilled oils were lowered while at the same time the lowered costs for these oils effected reduced prices for their concentrates. Recent import costs from Holland put caraway oil in a lower range on spot, although these reduced prices did little to stimulate a sluggish consumer interest. Lavandin oil was offered at quotations below those in effect previously, in spite of the fact that the new crop oil would not appear for some six months. Reductions effected for cetyl alcohol put this aromatic in a considerably lower position.

Anise oil held its firm position as replacement remained virtually unobtainable. Prices edged forward for the material still available on the market. Lemon oil was also among the oils in short supply and showed every indication of remaining difficult to obtain for some time. Considerable attention was focused on spearmint oil as demands showed added strength and dealers believed that the available supplies of the oil might become very tight in a short period of time.

Exports of essential oils to England during the first six months of the current year would be limited in dollar value to the amount permitted during the same period of 1952, it was determined by the British Board of Trade. The action would have considerable effect on firms in this country exporting to England, since in many cases a potential market for domestic oils existed in England but remained undeveloped because of currency exchange difficulties.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, anise, USP, Chinese Star, 10c. per lb.
Lavender, 38-40% ester, 40c. per lb.
Lemon, USP, California, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Alcohol, cetyl, NF, 12c. per lb.
extra, 49c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 25c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 20c. per lb.
96-98%, 55c. per lb.
Oil, bergamot, natural, NF, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Caraway, NF, 35c. per lb.
Lavandin, 35c. per lb.
Orange, sweet, dist., 30c. per lb.
expressed, USP, Cal., 10c. per lb.
sesquiterpeneless, $15 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
163.42	163.81*	168.99	180.85

*Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—An increase of 10c. per pound was effected during the week with the withdrawing of the quotation of $2.25, formerly the lowest one at which the oil was offered. The current increase was in line with the generally tightening position of the oil. With replacement from continental China cut off, the oil was certain to become increasingly difficult to obtain.

Bergamot—Prices of imported oil continued to work downward as a result of the recent lowering of the price floor by the Consortium. Offers ranging upward from $11.50 per pound were made in the past week. Prices have in some instances been slower to reflect the weaker tone of the market, since a number of dealers have attempted to dispose of the oil already on hand at previously established prices. The lowered export price was considered in the trade as certain to narrow down the current wide margin on quotations, and a continued trend toward weakness was expected.

Bois de Rose—Prices as low as $3.35 per pound were maintained as a weak tone continued to mark this oil. The abundance of Brazilian oil has forced the price steadily downward to a point well below the floor price imposed by the government of the exporting country. A continuation of this situation was indicated by the abundance of oil available for export. The lower prices have affected the aromatic derivatives of the oil as well.

Cananga—A fairly small inquiry was noted for the oil but even this amount of demand was barely met from the currently small amounts of the oil available on the market. Prices ranged upward from $10.50 for native oil and from $11 for rectified oil. The fact that the odor of the oil has changed in recent years has complicated its use, according to trade sources and has lessened its demand.

Caraway—Recent prices on replacement from Holland have tended to be on the weak side and were responsible for the price decline noted during the past week in the domestic market. Offers ranging upward from $2.65 per pound were made, this quotation falling 35c. below the previous low offer. The lower costs aroused little buying interest as the oil continued in no more than moderate demand.

Dillseed—A rather strong tone was noted by dealers who stated that available supplies of the oil were not very large. The quotation of $2.80 per pound offered from one source was maintained during the past week, while other offers ranged upward to $4.25 per pound. Several dealers who formerly handled extensive quantities of the material have reported currently having no stocks.

Dillweed—The oil remained available at the higher price range effected during the previous week, and showed a strong tone. Dealers reported receiving a sizable quantity of orders and attributed the present increased call to the fact that the season of greatest demand comes before the producing season and that consumers as a result were placing orders before the oil was needed to insure filling their requirements.

Eucalyptus—Prices held steady during the week in spite of the fact that there was no big call for the oil. 70-80% oil was offered from 75c. per pound and 80-90% oil ranged upward from 85%. Dealers reported a weaker tone for the oil and stated that supplies ranged from comfortable to abundant. No important change in the supply or price position of the oil was expected in the near future as the season for normally highest call was past.

Lavandin—The oil presented a somewhat uncertain picture, as some six months remained before the appearance on the market of the new crop material. Dealers for this reason stated that it was difficult to see ahead as to future price trends. Some stated that advances were to be expected in the coming months. During the past week a price of $2.15 per pound was offered from one source, this price representing a 35c. drop from the low offer noted during the previous period. Other quotations ranging upward to $2.75 showed no variation.

Lavender—An increase of 40c. in 38-40% ester oil was effected when the previous minimum quotation for this grade was raised to $5.25. The market for lavender oil has remained devoid of price changes for some time and the week's increase formed no discernable trend. 30-32% oil ranged from $3.10, while 40-42% material was offered from $6 per pound.

Lemon—A stronger trend in prices was noted during the week as the previous minimum offer for California oil was increased 10c. per pound to $5.75. The increase was effected as the amount of oil available on the market remained strictly

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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limited. In short supply for some time, dealers expressed the opinion that the oil would remain scarce for at least the immediate future. Prices for Italian oil held steady. Imported oil remained of lesser importance on the market, since imports were not too large in quantity and somewhat uncertain as to quality.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Demand for this Brazilian oil remained quiet in the past week and the price level was unchanged. Quotations ranged from 58c. to 90c. per pound and appeared steady. Some informed observers expected a slightly weaker price structure in the near future. In past months, however, the price floor maintained by the country of origin have had more meaning for this oil than for bois de rose oil from the same country.

Orange—The recently weakened prices had a noticeable effect last week on prices for concentrates. Quotations for sesquiterpeneless oil dropped $15 below former offers with prices as low as $135 per pound. Terpeneless and other concentrates of the oil were affected in a comparable manner. With the price of the raw material so far below the prices previously in effect, the current declines in concentrates was inevitable. The costs of the labor involved in making the higher concentrates has remained unchanged and this factor, trade observers pointed out, would modify the reductions that could be effected in prices.

Distilled sweet oil was offered at quotations 30c. below the 70c. minimum in effect earlier. Expressed California oil also dropped, continuing the downward trend of recent weeks with a price of 80c., 10c. per pound below the earlier minimum offer. Other offers ranged to $1, according to brand. Trade circles expressed uncertainty as to whether the end of the downward price spiral had been reached. All agreed, however, that no recovery was in sight and that supplies remained more than ample for current needs.

Sage—The price structure of Dalmatian oil has shown definite weakness in past

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weeks, as price changes in a downward direction have been effected and maintained. The oil currently ranged upward from $7 per pound, a price that was approximately $3.50 lower than the minimum price one year ago. Trade opinion held that Dalmatian oil had been too high for some time and that the current lower range offered the oil at more realistic prices. Clary oil remained steady during the past week in a price range beginning at $20 per pound. With a smaller output and a smaller demand than Dalmatian oil, clary fluctuated considerably less. Spanish oil maintained a good demand and held to previously established prices. 90c. constituted the lower edge of the range for this oil.

Sandalwood — An evenly maintained price structure characterized this oil as it remained within the earlier range of $9.75 to $11.80 per pound, these prices depending upon brand. Demand held at the approximate levels of recent weeks and showed no tendency to vary. The oil was offered in amounts ample for most inquiry and would remain in this comfortable position, trade circles reported, for the foreseeable future.

Spearmint—A marked strengthening of tone was reported in trade circles, where an increased demand has been felt. Prices asked for the oil in this country tended to go upward, in some cases rather sharply. On spot sales, the market was unaffected by these stronger views, as quotations ranging upward from $7.75 remained in effect. Some upward revisions were expected in the near future since the amount of oil not taken by contract remained limited. A price of $8.60 per pound for redistilled oil was reported from one source.

Wormseed— Quotations reported from Maryland indicated that no weakening in the price structure could be expected in the immediate future. The oil has remained firm ever since the last crop was gathered, a good inquiry since that time helping to maintain the strong undertone. During recent weeks dealers have noted a continued active demand and felt that this would in turn lead to a continued independent view on the part of growers.

Ylang Ylang—The scarce position of this oil remained without change, as almost all quarters handling it reported very small stocks. The oil was due to remain none too plentiful, it was reported, since very little oil is currently being produced. The present situation was attributed by observers in the trade to the fact that very few new plantations have been developed in the past two decades while during the same period the old ones have gradually been producing less oil. Oil from Madagascar has been unobtainable on the market during the past two years while Bourbon oil has been available in small amounts and at relatively high prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cetyl Alcohol—Quotations offered during the week lowered the price range and effected a reduction in minimum quotations. Material of NF specifications was priced at 63c. for quantities of 140 pounds or more and at a cent a pound higher for smaller quantities. Earlier quotations began at a price 12c. higher than the current one. Specially purified material in lots of 500 pounds or more was priced at 83c. per pound and was 2c. per pound more on lots smaller than this size. Previously the minimum quotation for this grade material was 49c. higher.

Linalool—The material derived from bois de rose oil was offered at prices 25c. below the previous low quotation. An offer at $5.35 per pound was the week's minimum quotation and reflected the easier price structure in effect for bois re rose oil. The availability of the derivative was affected by the supply position of the oil from which it is produced. The large supplies of Brazilian bois de rose have facilitated production in recent months and resulted in a situation extremely favorable to the consumer. Linalool derived from lignaloe wood remained unchanged in price, quotations ranging upward from $5.35 per pound. The position of this aromatic has been stabile for a considerable period of time.

Linalyl Acetate—A reduction of 35c. per pound was effected in the 90-92% material derived from bois de rose when it was offered from $5.45. The 96-98% material was affected as well, dropping 35c. with a quotation of $6.05. The lowered offers of the material constituted another aspect of the situation in respect to bois de rose oil. Lowered prices and ample supplies of the oil put its derivatives in an easy position. The aromatic derived from petitgrain commanded prices ranging upward from $4.60 per pound and showed no inclination to vary this position.

Storax—The USP material originating in Hondouras has been in a tight supply position for some time and was reported during the past week as showing no tendency toward easing. Prices reflecting this position were prevelant, quotations ranging upward to $2.05 per pound. Increased prices, where they have been put into effect, have been unavoidable, it was stated in the trade, because of the relatively primitive methods of gathering and producing the material.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The only price change noted in this market last week was a reduction in Argentine casein brought on by fluctuations in the South American market. Lead and zinc pigments were quiet, pricewise. No changes were anticipated in either market until a definite trend emerged in lead metal and slab zinc.

Producers reported that dry colors have been moving along in good volume. Some sources were just catching up on backorders. Prices of the colors were firm. Demand for lead pigments was reasonably good. Producers said that business in zinc pigments was very good.

The 1951 production figures for bentonite have just come in, and they show that all previous records were broken during that year. The same was true of fuller's earth output during 1951.

Synthetic resins continued to move very well. Producers reported that demand was quite good for most synthetics and looked strong enough to keep up for quite a while. The degree of optimism in these markets could be seen by the statement that a boom was expected for synthetic resins during the first half of the year. Alkyds were moving very well. Prices have been firm at their recently established levels. Demand for urea-formaldehydes was very good. Producers were encouraged by the fact that buying continued to hold to its high levels after increased prices went into effect at the beginning of the year.

A source reported that the market for the gums has showed some increase in activity during the past week. It was felt that the problems of the inventory period were over and buying was beginning to pickup. The current low prices of the gums were felt to be an incentive to consumers to buy the material. The market for shellac has been going along at a steady pace. Prices have remained firm in the face of some recent fractional fluctuations of the Calcutta market.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
88.44	88.44	88.44	101.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Paste, Powder—Producers' net shipments of atomized and grained powder, flaked powder, and paste totaled 3,905,000 pounds in November, compared with 3,851,000 pounds in October and 2,170,000 pounds in November, 1951, according to nformation from the Bureau of Census.

A breakdown of the figures shows that November shipments of atomized and grained powder was 2,820,000 pounds, as against 2,665,000 pounds shipped in October. Flaked powder shipments were 277,000 pounds in November, compared with 319,000 pounds in October. November shipments of paste were 808,000 pounds, as against 867,000 pounds shipped n October.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of furnace black in November increased 6 percent over October, according to figures from the Bureau of Mines. Production of contact black declined in November. Shipments of both types decreased about 2 percent. Furnace stocks decreased 2,000,000 pounds and contact followed the upward trend that prevailed through 1952. Total exports in October decreased from the September rate.

Following is a table, expressed in pounds, comparing the months of November and October:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1952	86,645,000	41,272,000	127,917,000
Oct., 1952	84,527,000	44,158,000	128,685,000
Nov., 1951	94,493,000	53,491,000	147,984,000
Jan.-Nov., 1952	944,989,000	521,167,000	1,466,156,000
Jan.-Nov., 1951	944,326,000	592,118,000	1,536,444,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1952	89,095,000	36,953,000	126,048,000
Oct., 1952	94,198,000	39,194,000	133,392,000
Nov., 1951	84,955,000	43,464,000	128,419,000
Jan.-Nov., 1952	904,298,000	416,083,000	1,320,381,000
Jan.-Nov., 1951	901,730,000	545,930,000	1,447,660,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1952	122,273,000	227,187,000	349,460,000
Oct., 1952	124,723,000	222,868,000	347,591,000
Nov., 1951	64,447,000	111,502,000	175,949,000
Jan.-Nov., 1952	122,273,000	227,187,000	349,460,000
Jan.-Nov., 1951	64,447,000	111,502,000	175,949,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Nov., 1952	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct., 1952	12,413,000	11,046,000	23,459,000
Nov., 1951	12,948,000	21,056,000	34,004,000
Jan.-Oct., 1952	101,229,000	145,195,000	246,424,000
Jan.-Oct., 1951	124,822,000	240,662,000	365,484,000

Dry Colors—There have been no price revisions reported during the past week. Producers said that the colors were moving along very well. Demand has been sustained at a good level. One source said that it was pretty well caught up with the backlog of orders created when buying got heavy late last year. It was anticipated that current demand levels will be held up fairly well.

Lead Pigments—There was no activity pricewise in the market for these pigments last week. Pig lead prices took a turn towards quietness and the lead oxides were firm at their established levels. Other lead pigments were not likely to move at this time, a source stated, because the recent fluctuations in lead metal have failed to establish a definite trend.

Buying activity was at approximately the same levels as it has been. Sales were considerably improved over the low summer buying of last year. Producers were looking for the activity to hold up fairly well.

Zinc Oxide—Total production of zinc oxide in November was 15,995 short tons, which was virtually the same level of output as October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of zinc oxide at producers' plants on November 30, were 20,736 tons, or 11 percent above the total at the end of October.

Although total output changed only slightly, the production of leaded zinc oxide was 19 percent higher than during October. Output of lead-free zinc oxide, however, was 5 percent below the previous month.

A 10 percent decline in shipments of oxide brought the total to 13,960 tons, the lowest monthly rate since May, 1952. Leaded grade shipments dropped 29 percent below October, and lead-free zinc oxide sales were 11,369 tons, or nearly 5 percent below the previous month.

Zinc Pigments—There was no price activity for these pigments as a result of the last reduction in slab zinc prices. Schedules of the pigments were not expected to change because the metal was back down to where it was in October, a source said.

Leaded grades of zinc oxide were not expected to move with the reductions in lead, unless lead pigments moved first, one source said.

Synthetic Resins

For the first time since World War II, the German plastics industry held a national exhibition in Duesseldorf in October, 1952, according to the Department of Commerce. Virtually all major producers and fabricators in West Germany were represented. The principal objectives of the exhibition were to popularize the use of plastics in many fields and acquaint consumers and processors with more efficient use of these materials in their production programs. Large chemical companies which manufacture plastic materials were leading exhibitors.

Production of plastics in the Federal Republic increased from 22,000 metric tons in 1947 to 168,000 tons in 1951, and was expected to reach approximately 200,000 tons in 1952. Considerable progress has been made in the export trade in plastic materials. Exports rose from DM 29,700,000 in 1950 to DM 108,000,000 in 1951, (DM 1 equals US $0.238). Lack of capital prevents the industry from making the fullest use of research and development work, trade sources stated.

Alkyds—A very high level of activity was sustained in the market for this synthetic material and for many other similar resins. Producers were very optimistic about the future of synthetics during the year. One source said that it looked as if business would be booming, in the first half of the year at least.

Maleics—The market for these synthetics has shown good activity. Demand from the furniture industry has kept up to a high level. Producers expected that buying will be held up quite well. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Demand for these synthetics has held up well. A source reported that consumers were reordering since the first of the year. It was said that

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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the price increase which went into effect at that time (announced earlier in the year), has not dampened the amount of buying. As a representation of the increase, quotations of water soluble plywood glue, 65 percent, came up to 10½c. from 8¼c. Business in the plywood industry was holding up well, it was said, and orders for urea- ormaldehyde were still strong.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—October production of this plasticizer was 1,976,981 pounds, compared with September output of 1,410,240 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Diethyl Phthalate—Total output of this material in October was 1,904,363 pounds, a report from the Tariff Commission shows. In comparison, September production was 1,760,602 pounds.

Dioctyl Phthalate—October production figures for D.O.P., which were partially estimated, indicated output of 6,969,629 pounds, compared with 7,351,170 pounds produced in September. These figures include data for di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Production of tricresyl during October was 1,658,988 pounds, as compared with 1,149,826 pounds in September, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—There hasn't been too much change in the activity in this market in the past several weeks. Importers said that there was some fluctuation in the position of the Argentine market. Early in the past week, the floor price for Argentine material came down ½c. to 12½c. f.o.b., after the previous week's ½c. advance (13c.). It was added that some sources were still selling at the 13c. level, although the floor price was ½c. below that figure. Thus, there was some doubt as to whether the market there was actually firmer or weaker.

In this country, there has not been much change in buying levels. The mills became a bit interested the previous week when the market started to rise. However, there hasn't been a general pickup in buying interest yet.

Prices here, based on the 12½c. floor price, were quoted at a range of 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound. But, some sales of casein were reported at the 16¾c. level. Thus, there has been an overall reduction in the range of quotations for imported material of ¾c. per pound, making the range 16¾c. to 17½c. per pound.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information on consumption and stocks is related to the softwood plywood industry and comes from Bureau of Census figures. The table is expressed in pounds, on a dry basis.

	Consumption	
	November	October*
Total	7,217,000	9,081,000
Soybean glues	3,986,000	5,040,000
Urea resin glues	285,000	290,000
Phenolic resin glues	2,137,000	2,748,000
Other glues	809,000	1,003,000

	Stocks	
	November	October*
Total	5,234,000	5,578,000
Soybean glues	2,990,000	2,926,000
Urea resin glues	208,000	256,000
Phenolic resin glues	1,588,000	1,892,000
Other glues	448,000	504,000

*Revised.

Natural Resins

The market for gums has started to show some pickup in activity, a source said. The first couple of weeks of the year were not too active. There was some buying, but only for immediate requirements. The past few days indicated an upward

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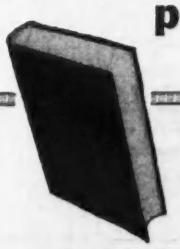

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trend, it was felt. The gums were now at attractive prices, which should encourage consumers to use the material, it was said. Continuous price reductions over the past year or more, have brought schedules for the gums down to levels low enough to permit consumers to use the material to their advantage, it was added. Prices were firm where they were currently. Supplies were good enough to take care of the present demand.

Shellac—There has been no specific change in the market for shellac. Prices of the oranges and bleached grades were unchanged. Importers said that activity has been fair and steady. The material has been moving along at a pretty good rate. Some increases in buying were expected later this quarter, however, the current market was satisfactory.

Recent firmness in the Calcutta market was reversed last week, when prices came back down fractionally. The fluctuations in the Indian market have not been reflected in prices here in recent weeks inasmuch as they have been only fractional changes and have not demonstrated a strong, definite trend.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
K	...	...	...	7.50*	...
M	...	...	...	7.95*	7.50‡
N	...	...	7.41*	...	7.60‡
WG	...	...	...	7.89*	...
WW, X	7.88*	7.95*	7.70†	...	7.79*‡

Sales, USDA

232* 100* 1,636* 400* 808*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B—N $8.30, WG $8.90, WW $9.00.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535†	.53625†	.535†	.535†	.538†
Sales	1†	8,000‡	1†	8,000‡	14,000‡

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.

Fillers and Extenders

Bentonite—Bentonite production in 1951 broke all former records, according to the Bureau of Mines. There was a 25 percent tonnage increase in 1951 over 1950, and a 52 percent value increase compared with 1950. Increased activity in oil well drilling and the overall expansion in the foundry industry were responsible for this large bentonite output.

The foundry and petroleum industries consumed 94 percent of the total tonnage. Rotary mud drilling accounted for 38 percent (460,261 short tons), filtering and decolorizing oils 33 percent (367,940 short tons), and foundry-sand bond 23 percent (282,753 short tons) of total output. The remainder (77,914 short tons) went into a wide variety of uses.

Fuller's Earth—Production of this material in 1951 exceeded all previous records, according to information received from the Bureau of Mines. The tonnage increase was 22 percent more than 1950, the previous record year.

Fuller's earth consumed in mineral oil refining during 1951 totaled 175,348 tons, or 36 percent of total output, compared with 40 percent in 1950, and 47 percent in 1949. Absorbent uses took 97,465 tons. This was 20 percent of the total for 1951, against 21 percent in 1950, and 22 percent in 1949. Insecticides accounted for 86,339 tons, which was 18 percent, compared with 18 percent in 1950, and 12 percent in 1949. Rotary-drilling mud took 79,469 tons, or 16 percent of 1951's output, compared with 10 percent in 1950, and 9 percent in 1949. Consumption of 20,251 tons by vegetable oil amounted to 4 percent of the total, against 5 percent in 1950, and 6 percent in 1949. The remainder was in other filtering and clarifying binders, and unspecified uses.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the sharp break in coconut oil caused by heavy offerings of resale oil here and on the Pacific coast and the lack of buying interest. Prices dropped from 1 cent to 1¼ cents per pound. Copra also was easier, declining $5 per ton. Coconut fatty acid, lauric and myristic acids were advanced due to the recent boost in the cost of coconut oil. Soybean, and peanut oils were off fractionally while corn and cottonseed were unchanged.

Supplies of tallow and greases were top heavy and light trading took place at fractional declines for all grades. Export business which recently was the mainstay of lower grades dried up. This created an easier tone in industrial animal oils. Lard and oleo oil was lower.

Linseed oil was inactive, but was the firmest of drying oils. Refined fish oil was reduced fractionally. Tung oil continued weak, but was only slightly lower. Pressure of domestic oil on the market was expected to lessen, as the price of oil was close to the government support loan level.

Further price advances featured the carnauba wax market. Dwindling supplies on spot and increased buying interest raised No. 3 crude, 4 cents per pound; refined, 6 cents per pound and No. 1 yellow 7 cents per pound. Offerings were materially reduced for all grades. Ouricury wax also was firmer and refined was lifted 3 cents per pound.

Department of Agriculture has announced the establishment, by the Commodity Exchange Commission, of limits on speculative trading in cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard futures, effective April 1, 1953. With certain exemptions for cottonseed and soybean processors, the maximum net long or net short speculative position which any person may hold or control in any one future or in all futures combined, on any one contract market, is as follows:—Cottonseed oil, 3,600,000 pounds (60 contract units); soybean oil, 3,000,000 pounds (50 contract units); lard, 1,600,000 pounds (40 contract units). The above amounts are also fixed as daily maximum trading limits. The limits apply to all speculative trades and positions. Bona fide hedging transactions are exempt from the limits. The orders also exempt a soybean or cottonseed processor's sales and net short positions in the respective oil futures markets to the extent offset by the oil content of spot soybeans or cottonseed owned or purchased by such processor, provided the price risk involved is not otherwise offset.

Market Trends

Advanced

Acid, coconut, ½c. to 1½c. per lb.
Laurie, 90%, 1c. per lb.
Myristic, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, cochin, ½c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. per gal.
Wax, carnauba, N. C., No. 3, crude, 4c. per lb.
ref., 3c. per lb.
No. 1 yellow, 7c. per lb.
Ouricury, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, 1¼c. per lb.
N. Y., 1c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1952
106.91	106.85	107.75	118.78

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Coconut—Quiet demand and increased offers of resale oil weakened this market and prices dropped sharply. Crude oil was nominal at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for prompt shipment. At New York, January delivery was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt with little buying interest.

Copra—This market was easier and shipments were offered at $225 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast off $5 per ton and $230 New York basis.

Corn—Trading was light, but the market held steady. Crude was sold at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quiet and unchanged at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures dropped sharply late in the week due to weakness of lard, soybeans and grains, which resulted in liberal liquidation erasing early fractional gains. Trade buyers continued to take March and kept that month from declining to the extent of deferred positions. Consuming demand for refined oil was slow and inquiry for export continued featureless. Additional tenders of crude oil to the government under the support loan brought estimates up to about 7,000 tankcars, of new crop oil, plus 2,200 tankcars of old crop oil. Crude oil was scarce and firmer early, but fractional gains were not sustained. Market closed unchanged and nominal at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and Valley and 13¾c. Texas.

CCC will offer for sale nearly 11,000,000 pounds of crude cottonseed oil at a fixed price and will buy refined oil from purchasers of crude. Refined oil purchases will be made on a competitive basis in quantities determined by the amount and grades of crude oil bought by processors. The purpose of these transactions is to make refined oil available to CCC for storage, since refined oil is less perishable than crude. Price of crude oil to processors, according to the agency, would be either 15⅝c. or 15½c. per pound, depending upon area from which the oil came through price support operations.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the period ended Jan. 23 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	193	16.90	16.58	16.61S
May	282	16.50	16.10	16.15S
July	132	16.29	15.77	15.85S
September	30	15.70	15.35	15.34@15.37
October	5	15.00	14.75	14.85@15.00

Total sales, 642 contracts.

Memphis.—Market quiet. Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and soybean oil 12¼c., same basis. Cottonseed and soybean meals easier under light demand. Prices considerably below ceilings due to pressure of resale meal. Mills holding firm at ceilings, apparently well sold ahead.

Linseed—There was no improvement to the quiet consuming demand for linseed oil. While business was slow, the market remained on a steady basis, despite lower flaxseed. Raw oil was quoted at 14.5c. to 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 15.75c., tankcars, New York delivery. Withdrawal of oil against former contracts continued fairly active.

Minneapolis.—Sales of raw linseed oil improved somewhat last week, crushers in the Minneapolis area reported. Strength in the flaxseed market and the prospects of lower meal prices brought some users into the market for limited coverage. Official tankcar basis held at around 14.7c. per pound but a moderate amount of business was done as low as 14.2c. earlier in the week.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,900,000	8,940,000
Since Sept. 1	159,630,000	161,700,000

Flaxseed—Trading restricted by limited offerings. Market closed lower.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices were fairly steady. It took only a moderate demand to firm prices in view of the limited offerings from day to day. Cash seed sold in a range of $4.00½ to $4.05½ a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Processors and merchandisers bought about 57 cars and 4,107 bushels in trucklots in the spot cash market. On a to-arrive basis they booked only 3 cars and 23,070 bushels in trucklots. Receipts totaled 118 cars as against 154 cars in the previous week and 149 cars in the same week last year. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 45 cars, compared to 41 cars the preceding week and 48 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	248,200	298,300	57,800	153,300
Since Sept. 1	11,584,500	17,047,000	1,754,750	2,798,700

Oiticica—In the absence of trading, this market was a nominal affair. Refined ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, depending upon seller. Drums were unchanged at 26½c. to 27c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest improved as a result of the suspension of export shipments from Spain. Prices were firmer at $2.45 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot delivery, as to quantity, with moderate volume of business reported on that basis. Olive foots were quiet and nominal

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Palm — This market was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were quoted at 11.30c. per pound, New York, January delivery. Drums ranged from 12.40c. to 14½c. per pound, depending upon quantity, for spot and later delivery.

Palm Kernel—Business was slow. Market was unsettled by lower cost of coconut oil. Tankcars were nominal at 14½c. per pound, in bond, New York.

Peanut—Crude oil was irregular, with sales at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 26¾c. was quoted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet, but steady. Refined oil was well held at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Trading was light, and the market was lower with beans. Crude oil was sold at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January shipment; 12½c., February; 12¼c., March and April-June 12⅛c., same basis. Refined salad oil was available at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the period ended Jan. 23 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	49	12.50	12.15	12.25S
May	47	12.40	11.95	12.03@12.07
July	54	12.20	11.80	11.90@11.95

Total sales, 150 contracts.

Tung—Market continued unsettled under liberal offerings and limited buying interest. Prices were off fractionally and could have been shaded on firm bids. Domestic oil was quoted at 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and imported oil at 30c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 31½c. to 32½c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

According to the Nyasaland Tung Growers' Association, tung nut plantations in Nyasaland, in southeast Africa, at the end of 1951, covered 17,810 acres and tung oil production totaled 787,000 pounds, an increase of 92,600 pounds above 1950. Estimated oil production is placed at 600 tons for 1952, and will reach about 2,000 tons by 1956.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lack of buying interest for domestic delivery and export further weakened the market and all grades dropped ⅛c. per pound. Offerings were liberal. Choice white was quoted at 5⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4c.; house, 3⅞c. and brown, 3½c., same basis.

Lard—Futures were easier and off fractionally. Cash lard was lower at 9⅛c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow — Trend of prices continued downward and quotations declined another ⅛c. per pound. Trading was reported limited at the decline. Offerings were liberal. Fancy was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¾c.; special, 4⅜c., and No. 1, 4¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Grease and tallow oils were unsettled by the lower cost of basic materials. Neatsfoot oil was quiet and unchanged. Extra oleo oil was easier, off ½c., ranging from 10½c. to 10¾c., with light trading thereat. Oleo stearine was inactive and quotably unchanged.

Fish Oils

Cod — Improved trading featured this market and sales of tanked Newfoundland oil were reported on the basis of 8c. to 8½c. per pound, drums, c.i.f. New York, for sizable quantities. Small lots on spot were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Refined Fish — Refined grades were easier and off ½c. per pound. Consuming demand was confined to prompt needs. Light pressed was cut to 10½c. per pound and alkali refined to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was in spotty demand and unchanged at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, and 6½c., Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Market continued quiet although one unconfirmed sale of crude tuna oil was reported at 6¼c. per pound, tankcar, f.o.b. San Pedro. This was supposedly for shipment to the midwest and may not represent the true market for this oil which has been quoted, nominally, at 5c. per pound. There has been no further production of mackerel oil, with nominal quotations 7.125c.-7.25c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Menhaden oil quotations remained unchanged at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

Recent higher cost of coconut oil resulted in advances of ½c. to 1½c. per pound in coconut fatty acid, depending upon seller. Other vegetable oil fatty acids were unchanged, but steady, reflecting the steadiness of basic oils. Recent narrow declines of tallow and greases have not affected red oil and stearic acid. Demand for fatty acids was quite active for prompt delivery.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for cottonseed meal continued slow. Mills tendering stocks to the government as fast as produced, but scattered lots of resale were available at $82 per ton sacked Memphis, $84.50, Georgia and $85 South Carolina mills for immediate shipment. Cottonseed meal is still priced too high compared to other proteins; 36 percent meal was offered at $5 per ton less than 41 percent.

Linseed Meal—Resale meal moved at concessions, while crushers maintained ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Mills continued to hold their linseed meal quotations to the ceiling of $82, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis last week but there was marked easiness, especially on solvent meal grading 36 percent protein. Resellers have sold as low as $76, and not much business has been done at that price. The solvent meal was

—*Continued on page 81*

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3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".

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1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank.

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1—4'6" x 35' Calciner, made by Ruggles-Coles Co., complete.

2—6' x 60' Vulcan Iron Works, complete; each with or without 3' x 50' Rotary Cooler. By installing lifting flights these Kilns would make excellent heavy duty dryers.

1—7'6" x 125'; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'. 1—8' x 54', Struthers Wells, with Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, 40 HP motor, furnace, Coen burner, etc.

4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each.

5—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.

8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

15—Sperry 18" x 18", Cast Iron, Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, closed delivery, 11 chambers.

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1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".

1—20 gal. S. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.

2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens.

2—Glen 340 qt. Mixers.

1—Day 5000 lb. horizontal dry mixer, m.d.; 1—D 10, 1250 lb.

1—Patterson S/S 110 gal. Vacuum Sigma Bladed Mixer.

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2—Oliver 5'3"x3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.

1—Bird 36"x50" solid bowl Continuous Centrifuge, SS, 40 HP.

1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.

1—AT&M 42" Suspended Centrifugal 347 stainless, bottom discharge, motor driven.

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1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.

1—Albright Nell 60"x80" Single Drum Dryer or Flaker.

1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.

4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x5', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.

3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.

4—Shriver 30"x30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.

4—Sperry 24"x24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.

1—Sperry 24"x24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.

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1—Steel Tank 10'x30', welded ASME, 50# pressure.

2—Raymond 4 roll, high side Mills.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 36 steel leaves, 4" centers.

1—Robinson 40"x104" Triple Deck Sifter.

1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank 30'x26', 135,000 gals.

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40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.

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24"x94"x1/8", rubber lined.
6'x29' type 347 SS, 21 trays.
8'x36'x⅜" (2—NEW).

CRYSTALLIZERS
12" Screw, jackt'd., w/cover (5).

DIGESTERS
3900 gal. jackt'd., agit., ASME 75 PSI.

DRYERS—MISC.
30"x8' Stokes Model 59AB, Vacuum, Rotary.
5'x6' Blaw-Knox Drum, atmospheric, steel.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz, conveyor.

FILTERS
8'x12' Feinc, rotary, vacuum.
8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
No. 7 Sweetland, 172 sq. ft., 41 taps.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.
12" Sperry, aluminum, 10 chambers.

FLAKER
5'x6' Blaw-Knox.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
4'x35'x½" welded.
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.
502-20 Roto-Louvre.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
5'6"x25'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
7'x60'x⅜".
7'x120'x⅜",
7'x160'x⅜",

(Many others in stock. Send us your requirements.)

MILLS
6'x8' Abbe, Ball, type GPH (3).
2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.
4-roll Raymond.

MIXERS
2190 cu. ft. Johnson, paddle type.
140 cu. ft., double shaft, paddle.
77 cu. ft. Blystone, heavy duty (2).

PULVERIZERS
Williams #3 Hammermill.
Raymond #1, complete unit.

REACTORS—ACID GLASS
400 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.
500 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.

STILLS
600 gal. 57"x8' copper, shell 25 PSI, jacket 100 PSI.
1500 gal. 66"x10'x1" cast iron.

STORAGE TANKS
3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
6000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

PRESSURE VESSELS
1050 gal. 4'x12'x½" 106 PSI.
1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
8200 gal. 8'x23'x2" 390 PSI (4).
9500 gal. 7'6"x28'x½" 125 PSI.
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" ASME 150 PSI.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME 50 PSI.

Phone or Write for complete descriptions, prints and prices. Ask for our current catalog
● Send us your surplus eqpt. lists ■

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70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Machinery & Equipment Merchants

JUST PURCHASED

1—Stainless Steel Rectang. Tank, 12' l x 9' w x 4' deep, open top, flat bottom.
1—Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer, #207-10 (2'7" dia. x 10' l) —stainless steel contact parts complete with belt feeder, fans, furnace, controls, etc.
1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—250. gal. Aluminum Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—1,500 gal. Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.
1—Acme #8½A Jaw Crusher, 9 x 16 opening; 20 HP motor.
1—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, T316, vertical, closed.
12—Vertical Agitators—40 HP Horizontal gearmotor 3/60/220-440/1750-350 RPM with Turbo #5B (5:1 ratio) vertical drive, steel shoft and turbine impeller.
1—275 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Bin or Hopper, Type 316, ¼" thick, welded and reinforced, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8" high on straight side—10' O.A. Ht.

NOW LIQUIDATING

Manufacturing and packaging equipment of Chemical Manufacturing and Distributing Co., Easton, Pa. Equipment priced to sell:

1—500 gal. Pfaudler Kettle.
3—Powder Mixers — 2000#, 1,000#, 800#.
1—Viking Rotary Pump, 3".
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1-Sl.
1—Lightnin Agitator—3 HP—431 RPM.
3—12,000 gal. Steel Tanks.
2—7,500 gal. Steel Tanks.
1—1,000 gal. Stainless Clad Rectang. Tank.
Lot Pumps,
Tanks, Kettles.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

We have just purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, conveyors, office and machine shop equipment, etc. Also 600,000 gallons total capacity welded steel tanks from 3,500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
9—5,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 4,200, 5,700 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—6-gal Nickel autoclave, 1,500# T.P., agitated.
1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 40, 100 and 250 gal.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 330, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-S1, #2-TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H. P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

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HARDINGE MILLS—7'x36", 8'x22".
KETTLES—Alum. 275 gal. Jacket/agit.
HAMMER MILLS—Wms. LGI, Reg. #1, GA30 w/motors.
PEBBLE MILLS—Lab, 30x33 to 6'x8',
SCREENS—Tyler 3x5—w/1-2-3 deck. Selectro 18x48 double.
FILTER PRESSES—24", 30", 36", 42"—closed—washing—open to 72 leaf.
JAW CRUSHERS—8x14, 14x28, 24x36, 48x60.
SCREW CONVEYOR—14", NEW 50'.
COMPRESSORS—IR 7x6 w/mtr.
ROTARY KILNS—4'x30', 5'x40', 6'x80'.
BLOWERS/EXHAUSTERS to 60000 cfm.

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METUCHEN 6-0245

SPECIAL
Vallez Filter 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.

DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers. 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
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Ambrose Aut. Can Filler.
Kari Kiefer Visco Filler.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mill, porc. lined; 60"x42".
International Pebble Mills, porc. lined; 8'x8'; 50 HP.
Large Stock of Filter Presses.
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Change Can Mixers, all sizes.
French Oil Hydraulic Presses.
Hvy Duty, Dbl. arm Mixers; all sizes.
Dryers, Cabinet and Continuous types.
Dopp 650 gal. Jktd. Agtd. Kettles.
Sharples, DeLavel Clarifiers.
Extensive Stock of Paint, Oil, Varnish, Ink, Color Equipment.
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Customs Cases Policy Change Being Weighed

An important change in policy, respecting prosecution of suits by the Department of Justice in the area of customs matters, is under consideration by the department as a result of the recommendations contained in a management study completed recently by a management consultant firm. The recommendation was the adoption of a policy of "abiding by the result" in customs cases involving the same or similar goods.

Attorney General James P. McGranery revealed the proposal in a report to President Truman on the work of the department just before turning the office over to his successor, Herbert Brownell, on January 20. Mr. McCranery explained:—

"At present, since each customs case involves a specific lot of goods owned by a specific importer, an adjudication that one importer's lot of goods falls within a certain category and is therefore dutiable at a certain rate is not res judicata on a second importer even though the goods in question are identical in kind.

"The tendency towards multiplication of litigation which this rule of law creates is heightened by a reported policy on the part of the customs division (of the Department of Justice) to avoid amicable agreements between the division and various importers to abide the result of a test case. The justification for this position is that such agreements would preclude the government from relitigating a given issue if it were unsuccessful in the first instance.

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8—500 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks with covers.
2—275 gal. Stainless Steel closed top tanks.
4—200 gal. Stainless Steel open top tanks.
6—100 gal. Stainless Steel open top tanks.
1—125 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd Kettle.
1—100 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. Kettle.
1—75 gal. Stainless Steel Jkt. Kettle.
1—150 gal. Stainless Steel Jkt & Agt. Kettle.

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1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, 5'x3'.
2—Tolhurst Rubber Covered Centrifuges, 14" & 26".
1—Abbe #2 Master Rotary Cutter.
1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Lab. Double Drum Dryer, 6"x8".
1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Dryer, 7½'x60'.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7'x120'.
4—Devine, Stokes & Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5, 9 & 12 Shelves.
1—Alco Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 60 sq. ft.
3—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 45 & 500 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. Unused.
1—Buflovak Type VRC Double Effect Monel Evaporator, 250 sq. ft.
1—Bird 24" Monel Screen Type Centrifugal Filter.
1—Oliver Homogenous Lead Filter, 8'x8'.
4—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Presses, 12"x12", Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers Each.

1—Swenson Walker, Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 4-10' Sections.
1—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Press, 24"x24", Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.
1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Closed Delivery, 3" Frames, 35 Chambers.
1—Baker Perkins Jacketed Lab. Mixer, Size 4, Stainless Steel Construction, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gals.
1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 12 gals.
2—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. each.
1—Glascote Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1600 gals., Unused.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals.
1—Combustion Engineering Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gals., 300 PSI.

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HORIZONTAL WELDED STEEL
CONSTRUCTION WITH DISHED HEADS

The following tanks in first-class condition still erected in brewery in New York City, available for immediate delivery and inspection is cordially invited.

10—7530-gal. (approx.) tanks, 8'6" O.D., length of shell 13'6", 2-12" dished heads, 17'0" total overall length.
4—7350-gal. (approx.) tanks, 8'6" O.D., length of shell 13'1", 2-12" dished heads, 17'1" total overall length.
3—5270-gal. (approx.) tanks, (vertical), 8'6" O.D. length of shell 12'0", 2-12" dished heads, 15'0" high.
1—6040-gal. (approx.) tank, 8'2" O.D., length of shell 15', 2-12" dished heads, 17' total overall length.
1—5725-gal. (approx.) tank, 8'2" O.D., length of shell 13'10", 2-12" dished heads, 15'10" total overall length.

FILTER SALE—We have for immediate delivery 12 stainless steel filters, including Niagara, Klein, Enzinger, Kiefer, Sparkle, etc. Tell us your requirements. Our prices are approximately 50% of new! Write us directly. Attention Box O. P.

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FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day. 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vapertite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur. con.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Press: Davenport 2-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

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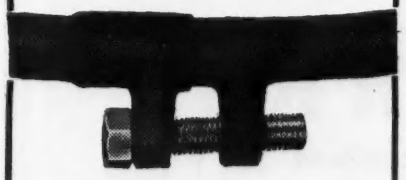

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We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums, Samples on request.

This is another development by DRUM PARTS, INC., manufacturers of locking rings exclusively and originators of DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

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ADZOIL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Chester, N. J.

1—15 HP Farquhar Steamaster package boiler—complete.
1—Shriver 24" x 24" cast iron filter press.
1—200 gallon steel steam jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—2500 gallon steel agitated and coiled vacuum reactor.
4—Ingersoll Rand iron centrifugal pumps.
1—Steam jacketed condenser, 40 sq. ft. with Devine 4" x 6" vac. pump.
5—Miscellaneous centrifugal, diaphragm and vacuum pumps.
8—Steel welded tanks, 500 up to 10,000 gallons.

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T. Kestner & Hecht. Day.
Paint Mills: Day. Lehman, etc., solid rolls
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler. 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl arm. pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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Stainless FLASH Tank, 8'x6'.
200 gal. S.S. Jkt. Pasteurizer.
Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. 300 gal. Pasteurizing Kettles.
Pfaudler 400 gal. Jktd. Reactor.
Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators; Steel, Copper.
2 Vac. Chamber Dryers; 40"x42" 20 shelf with all accessories.
2 S.S. Drum Dryers, 5'x10' compl.
Hammer Mills by Williams, Gump, Raymond, Mikro, Jay Bee, etc.
Oliver 6'x3' Nickel Rot. Vac. Filter.
Sweetland Filters; No. 2 to No. 12.
S.S. Bubble Cap Column; 8½"x19'.
Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18"x12'.

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New York 13, N. Y.

Tall Oil Development Called 'Flextal' Reported by Farac

A new, non-crystallizing tall oil called "Flextal" has been developed by the Farac Oil & Chemical Company, Chicago. The material, produced by distillation, can be made up to 60% rosin acid content in liquid form.

"Flextal," according to the company, offers an economical replacement for rosin-fatty acid mixtures used in the production of varnish. Esters made from it are claimed to be fast drying, fast bodying, light in color and bland in odor, with good color retention and elasticity. In addition to its use in the varnish industry, the product should have wide application for soluble cutting oils, soaps and emulsifiers, it was said. In these applications it is expected to replace rosin and oleic acid mixtures. "Flextal" requires no melting or blending and saponifies readily at lower temperatures. It blends with all petroleum bases, makes stable emulsions, is fluid at normal temperatures and is non-crystallizing. The material is being produced in rosin acid contents of 37 percent, 45 percent and 60 percent.

NEW YEAR - OLD PRICES

1—Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center Slung Centrifuge.
2—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Centrifuges.
1—Buflovak 6' Jack. & Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Devine 13 shelf Vac. Dryer, 40"x43".
1—Stokes 138 Vac. 6 Shelf Dryer, 24"x36".
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Leaves.
3—Wood Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 18" & 24".
2—Sperry 36" Cast Iron Presses, Hyd. Closures.
4—Stainless Kettles with Agitators, 100 to 150 Gals.
1—Stainless Steel Kettle, 900 gals. with Ag.
3—Dopp C.I. Kettles; 60, 250 & 650 Gallons.
3—Stainless Jack. Kettles, 300 Gals. D.M. Ag.
4—Mikro Pulverizers—Bantam SH to 2 TH.
1—Rotex Screen, 40"x120", Motor Drive.
3—Alum. 27" & 36" Bubble Cap Columns.
2—Erie City 200 H.P. Economic Boilers, 150# W.P.
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks, to 20,000 Gals.

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FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #251 Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Sppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x48"
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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YOUR PREFERRED SOURCE FOR GOOD REBUILT EQUIPMENT

E—Evaporators Steel, 250 and 3,500 gals.
G—Quimby Pumps 1½" Double Shaft
U—Unscrambler, Island 22"x6' Long
I—Intensive Simpson Mixer Size "O" Style M
P—Pulverizers Mikro #1-2-3 & 4
M—Mills Patterson Jkld 6'x16' & 4½'x5'
E—Elector, Two Stage 8" type B 32
N—Nash Hytor Pump Model L6
T—Tablet Machine, Stokes RD4 Complete

C—Cutters Rotary Abbe #1—2 & 2½
L—Louisville Rotary Dryer, 6' & 50'
E—Elmco 8'x8' Vacuum Filter Complete
A—Autoclave 3500 gal. Jktd. & Agtd.
R—Reactor, type 347 SS 30 gal. Cap.
I—Imp Mill Raymond 9"x18" Chamber
N—New Steel & SS Ribbon Mixers
G—Groen SS Jacketed Kettles, all Sizes

H—Horizontal 10,000 gal. Steel Tanks
O—Orville Simpson 20"x48" Sifters
U—United Oliver Filter 8'x12' & 3'x12"
S—Sparkler Filters Model 33-D-17 & 14-S-7
E—Evaporating Dish, Glass & Nickel Clad

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Fatty Acids Data Offered

"Fatty Acids . . . Prepared for Action From Nature's Chains," is the title of a new twenty-page booklet covering the technology and usage of fatty acids from an all-industry point of view. It describes fat-splitting processes, separation of individual acids such as stearic and oleic, and methods used in purification and chemical modification of the natural acids. A composite flow sheet shows how various animal fats and vegetable oils are processed to yield dozens of different specification products. The booklet is offered by the fatty acid division, Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, as a joint project of twenty-two producer members.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 78

freely available but the expeller type was in more restricted supply. Forward interest was at a minimum and only nearby requirements were being covered by feed mixers. Shipments were good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	13,080,000	8,700,000
Since Sept. 1	283,230,000	275,520,000

Peanut Feed—Feed 45 percent in the Southeast, was offered at $83 per ton, sacked, but trading was limited to small lots locally. The government has not indicated when peanuts for crushing will be released. Solvent feed was available in small quantities at $82 per ton, sacked South Alabama immediate shipment.

Soybean Meal—Demand continued spotty. Supplies were ample. Meal 44 percent was quoted at $70 per ton, bulk Decatur, January-February; $71 March; and $74 April-September. Mills in North Carolina maintained $86 per ton sacked for 45 percent old process, February shipment. A few scattered lots in South Carolina were sold at $85 per ton sacked or $80 bulk, April-May shipment. Mississippi Valley mills reported sales at $72 bulk and $77 sacked for January-February shipment. Several mills intimated they will crush a few soybeans throughout parts of Georgia and Alabama during February and March, and have indicated price of $85 per ton sacked, f.o.b. mills.

Waxes

Beeswax—Buying interest in crude wax replacements slackened, but the market remained steady at the recent advance. Crude African was unchanged at 48c. to 50c. per pound and Central American at 55c. to 56c. per pound, as to quantity for spot delivery. Refined grades were well held at unchanged levels.

Carnauba — Prices continued to advance under good consuming demand and depleted stocks on spot. The Brazilian market also was firmer and offers for shipment were light and above prices prevailing in the local market. North country, No. 3 crude was lifted to $1.07 to $1.09 per pound and refined to $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, on spot depending upon quantity and seller. No. 1 Ceara yellow was boosted to $1.37 to $1.38 per pound, following sales at $1.36 per pound. No. 2 was held at $1.35 to $1.37 per pound.

Ouricury—The advance in carnauba was reflected in refined and prices were raised to 76c. to 78c. per pound, as to quantity.

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 300 gal.
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1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.

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1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
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4—Tanks 100,000 gals. each.
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4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL:
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. totally enclosed motor & Drawer Feeder—like new.
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Two (2) Used Railway tank cars, capacity between 8,000 and 12,000 gallons with heating coils. State condition and where located for inspection. OPD 731.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete Plants—Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

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Technical Salesman, mature, energetic, sound experience in selling industrial fine chemicals direct and by correspondence, is offered the opportunity to associate with growing chemical concern, to be in charge of sales and, if justified by results, eventually to acquire share of corporation. Only offers with all pertinent information considered. OPD 732.

POSITIONS OFFERED

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Bios Laboratories, New York, is now offering five new chemicals. They are:—Ceryl alcohol, chelidonic acid (jervasic acid), 2,4-dichlorophyrimidine, myoglobin and quinic acid (hexahydro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydroxybenzoic acid).

Synthetic Fuels Output

—Continued from page 3

projects under the defense production act be made available to private industry for this purpose.

Cooperative Projects Cited

The extensive interest of industry in the bureau's synthetic liquid fuels program, he noted, is demonstrated clearly by the number of companies that have joined the bureau in cooperative projects. Of 134 cooperative agreements in effect during 1952, it was pointed out that ninety-two were between the bureau and private industry, including engineering, construction and equipment concerns, and oil, chemical, and coal companies. The remainder were between the bureau and educational institutions, individuals, and other government agencies. Outstanding among the industrial cooperative agreements are those with the Alabama Power Company for underground gasification of coal, with Babcock & Wilcox Company on the development of powdered coal gasification, and with Standard Oil Company of California, Koppers Company, and Blaw-Knox Construction Company, which provide resident engineers at the Rifle, Colo., oil-shale project.

Issued in two volumes, one dealing with coal and the other with oil shale, the report describes in detail last year's scientific and technological work on the production of synthetic liquid fuels from both of these raw materials. A summary included in each volume reviews briefly the accomplishments of the past twelve months in all phases of the Bureau of Mines synthetic fuels program.

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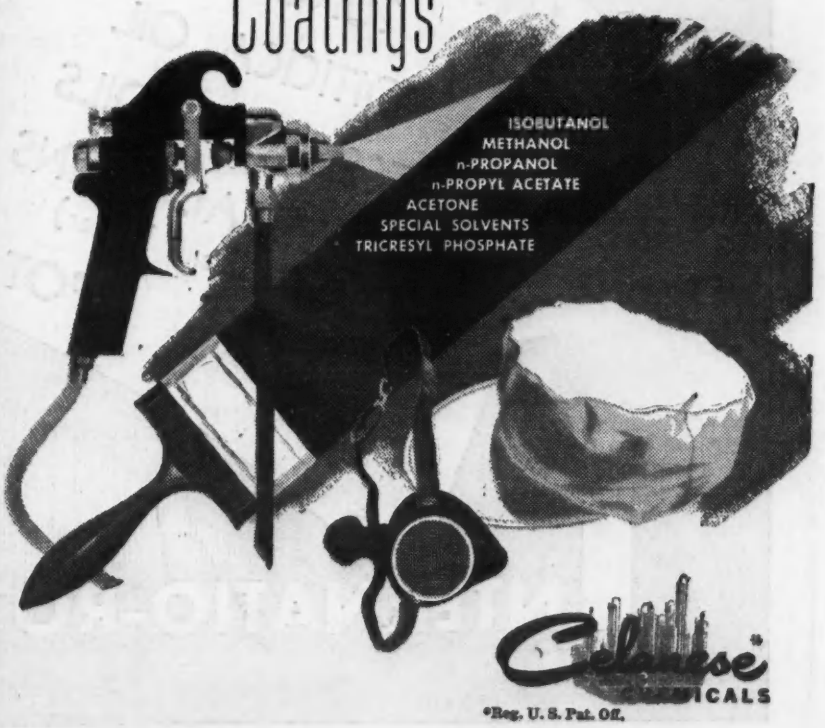

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical and Related Markets in 1952

Coal Chemicals

Viewing the year 1952 in retrospect, it is easily seen that the materials in the coal chemicals market began the year at a comparatively slow pace. A rather quiet spring faded into sluggish summer buying. Then activity seemed to perk up at the end of summer. Going into fall, business picked up some of the enthusiasm of the election campaign. Later, some markets showed a tendency towards leveling off at their newly attained levels, as the yearend inventory problems cropped up.

The important aspect to note was that the general level of business finished out the year in a stronger position than any thought possible during the slow summer months. In addition, there was a good deal of optimism for the prospects in 1953. The results of the national election, which was expected to bring a government with a business man's type of thinking, had much to do with the newborn hopes. The industry looked for less government regulation, and hoped for lower taxes. Producers were hopeful that the expansion of activity, which had started in early fall, would be rekindled early in 1953, and would continue to spread until the markets were in a position up near capacity levels.

Poor Summer Hinted Early

A quick glance at the market conditions as they changed throughout the year shows that the early months gave hints of poor summer activity. Markets, which had formally seen scanty supplies, were showing signs of becoming plagued with surpluses. The hard and fast buying of 1951, which finally tapered off in the last quarter of the year, began to show results in the form of overloaded stockpiles. Consumers came to realize that their frantic buying had been a mistake. Consumption was not nearly enough to warrant the buying that had been done. In fact demand began to drop off somewhat, and inventories were reduced more slowly.

A poor start of the year for the plastics industry, the protective coatings industry, synthetic resins and adhesives, and the continued textile slump all contributed to reduced demand for coal chemicals. The trend towards easier market conditions were first noticeable in the tar acids. The cresols and cresylic acid came into 1952 with approximately balanced supply-and-demand relationship. However, a slackened demand from cresylic resins and other outlets soon brought both of these markets into a long supply position. The market for phenol followed along on the same road. Decreased requirements for phenolic resins and adhesives were the major contributors to a softer phenol position.

Some Items Started Tight

To be sure, there were some coal chemicals which started out the year in reasonably tight supply. The light oils were by no means abundant. The benzol shortage still looked very real to some consumers who were unable to get material when they needed it. However, the problem of benzol scarcity did not look so severe later on in the year during the steel strike when large consumers were not pressed for material. Toluol also started out the year in a short supply position. The lack of industrial demand for industrial finishes soon produced a softer tone in the toluol market, and makers were glad that government requirements for T.N.T. production and aviation gasoline were there to take up the slack in the market.

Crude naphthalene supplies were short at the opening of the year, and remained comparatively so, for the first quarter. The signs of easing became more apparent during the second quarter and the early summer months. It was obvious that the long naphthalene shortage was definitely over. The combination of reduced demand and sustained high-level production eased the situation to such an extent that producers were not fearful of the results of the steel strike, nor were consumers clamoring for more material during the shutdown of the cokeovens. If

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Chemicals by Coal Hydrogenation Called Year's Major Development

Production of chemicals by coal hydrogenation came of age in 1952. In a year of major progress by the chemical industry, this advance, above all others, has the most far-reaching implications in terms of scientific development and economic potential. An outgrowth of seventeen years of research and development work in the field by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, the commercial feasibility of coal hydrogenation as a method for producing chemicals was demonstrated publicly for the first time last May.

The demonstration was held amid considerable confusion centering about the economic possibilities of producing liquid fuels by coal hydrogenation. The Bureau of Mines made great claims for its multi-million-dollar project patterned after the German industrial coal hydrogenation work. The National Petroleum Council looked into the figures and termed the operation essentially non-competitive and impractical. Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, a private consulting firm, was hired to evaluate the process. Hampered, however, by having to use many government figures, Ebasco took a position about midway between that of the mines bureau and NPC. At last reports, gasoline production via coal hydrogenation was viewed as impractical from a cost viewpoint in the present market and primarily as a source to fall back on in the event of an emergency.

Carbide Takes Different Approach

Carbide, however, took a vastly different approach to coal hydrogenation. The company noted that it takes much less hydrogen and much less work to hydrogenate coal to a point of making many valuable chemicals. To degrade these valuable chemicals into much less valuable liquid fuels would take considerably more work and money. Laboratory and pilot plant work indicated that the logical and economic goal of coal hydrogenation was the production of chemicals. To Carbide, this made sense. It built an $11,000,000 trial plant to prove it was on the right track. The unit was capable of processing 500 tons of coal daily, and was successfully operated for months, on an experimental basis, at the rate of 300 tons a day.

From the economic viewpoint, Carbide's successful plant operations were based on two key factors. One was its development of a continuous process, as opposed to the German batch process as employed in the Bureau of Mines project. The other was the use of catalysts to speed up the reaction.

Chemicals Produced by Process

Among the chemicals produced directly by the process and at a cost which permits their sale at prices competitive with these chemicals produced by regular means are such aromatic hydrocarbons as benzol, toluol and xylol. Tar acids produced include naphthalene, methylnaphthalene, phenol, cresols, xylenols, alkyl phenols, and similar products. Tar bases such as quinolin are produced, as also are such amines as anilin and mixed toluidines. Various new chemicals for which markets will be developed are homologs of these compounds, together with indane, acenaphthene, anthracene, phenanthrene, 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridine and many others.

The next step, according to Carbide's thinking for the future, is a battery of three such plants, each capable of processing some 3,000 tons of coal per day. Such operations would be economical and profitable, it is argued, even with purchased hydrogen.

Soil Conditioners Cited

Perhaps the second most important chemical development in 1952, especially from the standpoint of the potential world food productivity, was the fruition of years of research in the production of good commercial soil conditioners. This development was highlighted at the end of 1951

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The downward trend in chemical price schedules which had begun to manifest itself at the end of 1951 was evident throughout the past year. Competition among chemical producers was fiercer and the price levels of many chemicals was significantly lower at the end of the year than they had been at its inception. Buying was, on the whole, restrained with consumers buying for immediate needs only, in many cases. Inflation became less of a factor as the year wore on and price ceilings, although in effect, were meaningless in all but a few instances. Shortages were virtually non-existent and many producers of chemicals were forced to cut back production in order to avoid superfluous inventories.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-two had more than its share of strikes. However, due to the large inventories carried over from the preceding year and the depressed level of consumer buying, the production loss was not missed. There were a few notable exceptions, however. The loss of over two months' production of synthetic glycerin as a result of a strike enforced shutdown of facilities was perhaps the most serious to be felt in this segment of the industry. At the time of the shutdown which went from May to mid-July, most glycerin producers were covertly gladdened at the prospect of being able to sell more glycerin due to the withdrawal of the synthetic material from the market. The producer of synthetic glycerin was unable to soften the blow since existing stocks were also strikebound on the same premises.

Refined Glycerin Prices Drop

With the beginning of the new year, refined glycerin had taken a 10-cent per pound price drop. In February the price was cut another 5 cents and in March, an additional nickel per pound. The overall result was that by May, refined glycerin prices had fallen 20 cents. Consumer demand was only fair, while stocks were ample. This situation continued until after Labor Day when seasonal increases in consumption, in addition to the stepped-up pace of both military and civilian spending, boosted consumption appreciably. Toward the end of the year consumption had been increased to the point where supplies of crude glycerin were insufficient.

Crude prices had advanced from 20 cents in March to 29 cents, nominal, in December. In November the price of refined was upped 5 cents per pound and spiraling crude prices forced another advance in December, 1952, bringing CP material to 44 cents. Glycerin stocks at the end of 1952 were down substantially from those at the end of the previous year, with no relief in the crude supply shortage ex-

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Trend of Drug & Fine Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	101.01	100.58	99.24	98.10	97.91	97.91	96.35	95.77	95.75	93.88	93.00	93.81
L.	100.58	99.65	98.22	97.91	97.91	96.44	96.07	95.75	94.12	92.73	92.79	91.74

	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	106.39	106.15	105.15	103.42	102.82	103.02	102.63	101.28	100.92	100.77	100.77	100.81
L.	104.49	105.53	104.37	102.40	102.06	102.86	101.59	100.96	100.77	100.77	100.77	100.77

Heavy Chemicals

Tonnage shipments of heavy chemicals did not set any records during the first half of 1952. Large inventories of finished goods carried by glass, textile, soap and leather plants were fully reflected in the demand for chemicals. At intervals during this period several plants closed down temporarily and many others operated on part time schedules. Meanwhile, contract withdrawals of chemicals fell off substantially and producers found stocks increasing rapidly in several instances. The tight items, including chlorine and sulphuric acid, were permanently eased and supplies for immediate shipment developed in most every direction except nickel salts. These chemicals remained in short supply throughout the year because producers were unable to secure metal in sufficient quantities to meet the consumer demand. The situation was deplorable because producers had ample facilities to expand output if metallic nickel was made available.

Petroleum Refinery Demand Encouraging

Probably the most encouraging feature during the first quarter was the maintenance of demand for use in petroleum refineries, although this was aggravated by labor difficulties at intervals. The inquiry from the steel industry was fair but this was seriously interrupted later in the year by the suspension of activities due to a strike which lasted nearly two months. While the government permitted price advances in cobalt salts, it rolled back prices of muriatic acid, oxalic acid, phosphorus oxy and trichlorides, potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate. The trend of quicksilver was downward and lead and zinc were soft with stocks increasing. By April it was apparent that the pinch in chlorine and sulphuric acid was over. New production of anhydrous ammonia was made available and was absorbed without affecting the price situation. Substantial quantities of sulphur in different forms were obtainable and indications pointed to gradual improvement in the overall sulphur position.

During the summer months a seasonal slowdown occasioned by vacation periods took place. Producers of caustic soda and soda ash were forced to cut back production in an effort to hold these chemicals in balance. Soda ash was comparatively easy to adjust but caustic soda was a problem, particularly electrolytic, owing to its effect on chlorine. Most of the cutback therefore was confined to the lime-soda process. Tight spots disappeared one by one with the exception of nickel salts. Ending on the steel strike took place on July 24 and the resumption of output appeared to stimulate confidence in the chemical consuming industries. The feeling prevailed along in August that the most serious slump in the movement of industrial chemicals had passed. September occasioned a broader demand with a disposition on the part of buyers to confine operations to actual wants. This feeling was inspired by the fact that stocks of chemicals in most every line were ample.

Rayon Production Recovers

Production and shipments of rayon and acetate yarn and staple recovered strongly in the last half of 1952 after sharp declines early in the year, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Production of yarn and staple, which had averaged 112,000,000 pounds monthly for the first eight months of 1951, fell steadily until a low point of 79,000,000 pounds was reached in April of 1952, and then rose so that an average of 105,000,000 pounds a month was produced in the period of August through November, 1952. Producers' shipments started to fall off much earlier than production, and stocks therefore began to climb sharply as early as July, 1951, and continued to rise despite production cutbacks. Inventories hit a new high of 120,000,000 pounds in March, 1952, but were worked down thereafter and by November they totaled 75,000,000 pounds, or about a three weeks' supply in relation to shipments.

This condition was fully reflected in demand for chemicals essential to the production of rayon. The prolonged drought

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Mobilization Blueprint Drawn in 1952

The main events of 1952 can be summarized in three brief paragraphs as follows:—

1. Continuation of the mobilization program to a point where most of the distribution controls no longer became necessary and price and wage controls were rapidly fading out of the picture.

2. Virtual completion of the task of programming the expansion of industry production to meet the needs of the defense buildup.

3. A change ordered by the voters in the political completion of the government which placed the Republicans in control of all branches for the first time in twenty years.

As we moved into 1953, many important problems and decisions still faced the country, not the least being the question of the future of price and wage controls. Because of the bitterness that developed between opposing forces in the election campaign, this has become a political as well as an economic issue, and is now squarely up to the Eisenhower administration.

President Truman put it there in mid-December after he had nearly upset the whole program by granting the coal miners their full $1.90 raise over protests from his own Wage Stabilization Board. His action produced a crisis in administration of wage controls when the entire industry membership on the board resigned in protest.

Elements in Mobilization Machinery

The mobilization machinery is composed of three main elements—materials controls, price controls, and wage controls. The situation surrounding each of these phases at the close of the year was as follows:—

Sections of the defense production act dealing with priorities and allocations expire on June 30. While amazing progress was made during the year in meeting the requirements of the military and industry for scarce materials, there are still some bad spots in the supply picture, as for example in the case of nickel, cobalt, columbium and tantalum. It is believed that Mr. Eisenhower will ask that authority be maintained to at least see that supplies of these metals are channeled to the military.

Price controls are a different matter. Here the pressure from business is great and even some segments of labor, notably the CIO, have called for an end of price restraints. The labor view is that wage controls are a sham and both should go at once. Both price and wage controls will die on April 30 unless congress acts before that date. The new administration was still considering at the end of the year what to do about it. Studies made by the Economic Stabilization Agency that the ending of price controls may add $5,000,000,000 to the cost of the military program will weigh heavily in the consideration of the question.

Wage Control Picture Confusing

The wage control picture was even more confusing. The Republicans contended that the coal wage increase allowed by Mr. Truman was nothing less than a political payoff for the support of the Democratic party by John L. Lewis, but ESA administrator Michael DiSalle insisted that the coal wage decision can be "sealed off." The Republicans would like to abolish wage controls entirely on the grounds that they have never been effectively administered and have only been a source of irritation to labor. However, they tie in so closely with price control that the termination of one and not the other is unlikely.

In contrast to the controversy that surrounded price and wage controls throughout the year the program of materials controls moved along comparatively smoothly. The peak of control orders of the National Production Authority was reached early in the year. Supplies improved so rapidly as the year progressed that by the end of 1952 the books of the agency were nearly cleared of special distribution orders. The Controlled Materials Plan was still in operation, but even this was being relaxed considerably, and consideration was being given to revoking the order soon after the first quarter of 1953.

Sulphuric Acid, Sulphur Curbs Ended

Among the chemical industry controls that were revoked during the year was the order on sulphuric acid, M-94, which was terminated in August, and the sulphur order, M-69, which was ended in November. Controls also were lifted on methyl chloride and nylon in January, use of quebracho in oil well drilling in March, allocation of sebacic acid, bismuth, cadmium, lead, and antimony, in May, among other actions. At the end of the year, the chemical division had wiped its books clear of all control orders. Inventory limitations, however, remained on about a dozen chemicals. At the start of 1952 there were about seventy chemicals on the inventory limitation list.

Expansion of production was the main task of the mobilizers. Most of this was encouraged through the issuance of certificates of necessity permitting accelerated amortization of new plants and facilities. As of December 30, the Defense Production Administration had issued 15,015 certificates covering expansion projects having an investment of $24,082,656,000. Rapid amortization was allowed on 61 percent or $14,714,424,000.

Expansion Without Tax Aid

In many cases, industry expanded its productive facilities without the aid of tax certificates. This was particularly true of the chemical industry which laid out plans to spend upwards of $5,000,000,000 by 1955 in new plants and equipment. This figure, including both certified and uncertified expansions, represented facilities for production of chemical products coming under the jurisdiction of the chemical division of NPA. It does not include synthetic fiber, rubber, fats and oils petroleum and agricultural mineral products which may be used by the chemical industry.

The chemical industry committed itself to the largest expansion in its history and topped every other industry except steel. The growth in the four-year period 1951-55 will average $1,250,000,000 a year, while at no time in the past has the industry invested as much as $1,000,000,000 in expansion of facilities in any given year.

A total of some 176 expansion goals was established by the Defense Production Administration during the year and of this number fifty-seven were for the production of essential chemical materials. The chemical goals established will increase capacity of the materials affected by 70 percent over January, 1951. As of the end of the year, sufficient facilities had been assured through rapid tax amortization and unassisted expansion to meet forty-one of the fifty-seven goals.

Price Restrictions Eased

While the orders controlling distribution of materials were being relaxed during the year, the Office of Price Stabilization was loosening the screws on price ceilings in response to the growing demands of industry for relief from the pressures of rising materials and labor costs. A considerable number of products were removed from price control, although they were all of very minor importance to the economy. None of the important chemicals were released from price control.

Some of the major price control actions taken during the year included the following:—Ceilings on soap, tallow and grease were rolled back; potash producers asked for a boost in their ceilings; a tailored order was issued in April for the superphosphate producers; rollbacks were ordered on ceilings for crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil, crude corn oil and lard, and later revoked; imported copper was decontrolled in June in a move by the Office of Defense Mobilization to increase imports; the paint and varnish price regulation was revised to provide manufacturers with more flexible alternative methods of establishing ceilings; coal chemical producers were granted an increase in ceilings; ceilings on products sold on a delivered price basis were raised to reflect increased freight rates.

Shortly before the year came to a close, considerable pressure was exerted to have the President suspend price controls entirely, but this was unsuccessful.

Changes in Key Personnel

Also, the top personnel of the defense agencies had changed completely by the end of the year. Michael DiSalle, who resigned as price director in February to campaign unsuccessfully for a seat in the United States senate, was succeeded by Ellis Arnall, former governor of Georgia. He resigned in August and was succeeded by Tighe Woods, former rent stabilizer, who resigned after three months, and Joseph H. Freehill, who had been with OPS almost from the beginning, was named director. Roger Putnam resigned as director of the Economic Stabilization Agency in December, and Mr. DiSalle came back to Washington as his successor.

Other important personnel changes during the year were the resignation of Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilizer, in a huff over the White House handling of the steel strike; Manly Fleischmann resigned as head of DPA to return to private industry; Henry H. Fowler moved from administrator of NPA to head of DPA, and finally director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. He was succeeded as NPA administrator by Richard A. McDonald, of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, who resigned in December, to be replaced by Horace B. McCoy, a career veteran of the Department of Commerce.

Defense Act Changes

In the matter of defense legislation, the administration at the start of 1952 sought a two-year extension of the defense production act, plus repeal of the Capehart and Herlong amendments that had been written into the law a year earlier. The administration's proposal drew no support, however, and the law finally enacted provided for even less control over prices than before. And instead of a two-year extension, congress provided for ending price and wage controls April 30, 1953, and priorities and allocations on June 30.

While developments bearing directly on the mobilization program demanded most of the official attention in Washington there were many other developments of importance during the year:—

The Office of Alien Property, which was under sharp attack in congress for its delays in disposing of seized properties, finally decided to put Schering Corporation up for sale in March. The property was purchased by a financial group for $29,131,960. At the end of the year, however, the company was being sued by the Department of Justice for failing to release a number of its patents for licensing on a non-exclusive basis, as allegedly provided for in the purchase contract.

Because of the many delays encountered before Schering was offered for sale, the senate voted an investigation of the Office of Alien Property, but nothing further was done about it.

Delaney Committee Reports

The Delaney committee of the house completed its investigations of the use of chemicals in foods and filed four reports, covering the use of chemical fertilizers, use of chemicals in cosmetics, use of chemicals in foods, and fluoridation of public water supplies. The committee cleared chemical fertilizers of charges that they are harmful to humans and animals, but recommended legislation for the pretesting of chemical additives to cosmetics and foods.

As an alternative to legislation proposed by the Food and Drug Administration for pretesting chemicals used in foods, the Manufacturing Chemists Association drew up legislative recommendations that would require holding up the new use of any chemical additive in or on food for sixty days after a notice of such intended use has been filed with FDA. As of the close of the year, Rep. John Delaney of New York, chairman of the house committee, was drafting legislation for introduction in the new congress.

Bread Standards Issued

Standards for bread were issued by the agency which denied the use of the polyoxyethylene type of surface active agents as optional ingredients, but enforcement of the standards, which had been set for August, was held up when Atlas Powder Company, producer of the outlawed chemical, brought suit against the Federal Security Administrator. The court later held that the administrator acted lawfully in excluding polyoxyethylene monostearates from the standards, but the decision was being appealed at the end of the year.

A decision by the drug industry not to draw up a list of drugs which should be sold only on prescription was announced in January and was received with disappointment by FDA. The agency had hoped the industry would prepare such a list as it would aid in administering the Durham-Humphrey act which provided FDA with clearer authority on dangerous drugs. FDA stated that it would prepare its own list, but at the end of the year the list still had not been issued.

Durham-Humphrey Rules

Meanwhile, regulations carrying out the provisions of the Durham-Humphrey act were issued in tentative form in February, and promptly brought criticism and recommendations for many changes from the drug manufacturers. The regulations in final form were issued in July with all features relating to the Durham-Humphrey act eliminated.

The only legislative matter affecting the drug industry during the year related to barbiturates. A subcommittee of the house ways and means committee held a one-day hearing on the barbiturate problem and heard representatives of the industry protest against proposals that barbiturates be classed as narcotics and be made subject to the narcotics laws. A special committee of drug industry trade associations was formed to study the adequacy of control measures to prevent distribution of barbiturates in illegitimate channels.

Disclosure that one of the antibiotics in widespread use, chloromycetin, was the cause of blood disorders in some patients created a stir in drug circles in July that brought demands for removing the drug from the market. Investigations made by the Food and Drug Administration, the American Medical Association, and the National Research Council, developed the decision, however, to continue the use of chloromycetin, but under revised labeling that cautioned physicians against its indiscriminate use. FDA also released isonicotinic acid hydrazide, one of the new anti-tuberculosis drugs, for use under close medical supervision.

FDA Loses Inspection Power

FDA suffered a telling blow at the hands of the courts on its enforcement program. The Supreme Court of the United States held that FDA lacked authority to make inspections of plants without the permission of the owner. The decision was followed by an announcement from FDA that it would appeal to congress for an amendment to the law and the drug manufacturers said they would join in the request.

Among the developments in the field of industry pricing were these:—The Federal Trade Commission issued an order establishing maximum limits on the number of tires that may be sold at the maximum discount. It was the first time that a quantity discount rule had been issued and, though challenged by the tire dealers, it was upheld by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Congress passed the McGuire bill validating the non-signer clause of state fair trade laws and the measure was surprisingly signed into law by President Truman. The house judiciary committee failed to act on the McCarran bill, C. 719, and the measure died with the end of the session. The bill proposed to write the "good faith" doctrine of the supreme court in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) case into law.

The customs simplification bill, H. R. 5505, which the house had passed in 1951, was considered by the senate finance committee for several months. Extensive hearings were held, but in the end the committee decided against reporting the bill, and it died with the end of the session. The house ways and means committee held three days of hearings on a proposal to repeal the three-cents-per-pound processing tax on coconut oil, but this too died with the end of the session. However, legislation was passed suspending import duties on lead and zinc, but before the year was out, the duties had been restored by Presidential order because prices had fallen below the limits established in the bills.

Casein Import Quota Set

The administration failed in its efforts to get congress to repeal section 104 of the defense production act, which required curbs to be placed on imports of dairy products and certain other products under price support programs. As a result of the law, a quota was placed on imports of casein of 40,000,000 pounds for the year. Industry protests against the restrictions brought relief in the form of an increase of 15 percent in the quota for the final quarter of the year and just as the year came to an end, the Department of Agriculture announced that the quota for this product was being dropped entirely for 1953.

The International Materials Conference came under fire in both the senate and house during the year with charges being made that the agency was largely responsible for the shortage of copper in this country. The house Republicans conducted an investigation into the legality of the IMC, and issued a report blasting the agency. DPA administrator Manly Fleischmann strongly defended it against the attack and accused the Republicans of making no attempt to get the facts as to the purposes of the IMC.

Oil Cartel Probe

The "big news" of the oil industry was the report of the Federal Trade Commission charging the existence of an international oil cartel, participated in by several

—*Continued on page* 63

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Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Record

Heavy Industrial Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Acid, acetic, glac., 99.5%..	$5.50	$5.00	$3.93	$3.25	$8.12	$7.62	$9.00	$9.00	$9.00	$9.00
Chromic, 99%	.15¼	.15¼	.16¼	.16¼	.21¾	.20	.28	.27	.28	.27
Formic, 90%	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13	.12½	.142	.14	.17	.142
Muriatic, 18°	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.70	1.50	2.45	2.45	2.80	2.45
Nitric, 36°	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.11¼	.11¼	.13½	.13	.16¼	.159	.1590	.1575
Sulphuric, 66°	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	20.00	19.85	20.00	20.00
Tannic, tech.	.40	.40	.71	.71	.69	.69	.95	.59	.95	.95
Alum, ammonia, gran.	3.50	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.30	3.80	3.80	3.80
Aluminum sulphate, com..	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Ammonia, anhyd., com.	.04½	.04½	.05	.05	.03075	.03075	.0395	.0395	.0395	.041
Arsenic, white	.03	.03	.04	.04	.06	.06	.06½	.06½	.06	.05½
Barium chloride, tech.	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	85.00	80.00	156.00	156.00	152.00	152.00
Bleaching powder	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.23	3.75	2.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.02
Calcium acetate	1.90	1.65	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Arsenate	.06½	.06½	.07	.06½	.09½	.09	.11	.11	.11	10
Chloride, flake	22.00	22.00	18.50	18.50	22.00	18.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Chlorine, liquid	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Cobalt, oxide, black	1.84	1.67	1.84	1.84	1.27½	1.16	1.76	1.33	1.76	1.76
Copper, carbonate	.169	.14	.19½	.18	.26	.24	.22	.22	.23½	.22
Sulphate, 99%	4.75	4.10	5.15	5.15	7.60	7.10	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
Copperas	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	21.00	17.00	28.50	28.50
Epsom salt, tech.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.05	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
Glauber's salt, dom.	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.75	1.25	2.15	2.15	2.25	2.25
Lead acetate, wh. brok.	.11	.10	.12½	.12	.18½	.17	.25	.23	.25	.23
Arsenate	.11	.10	.11	.09	.21¾	.20	.30	.28¾	.30	.27½
Magnesia, cal., tech.	.26	.26	.26	.26	.33	.29	.32	.32	.32	.32
Magnesium chloride	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	37.00	50.00	45.00	51.00	49.00
Nickel salt	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14½	.14	.23¼	.25	.26¼	.23¼
Phosphorous, red, export.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.44	.40	.42	.42	.56	.42
Potash caustic, solid	.06¼	.03¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.079	.079	.079	.079
Potassium carbonate, cal.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07½	.07¼	.0825	.0825	.0825	.0825
Chlorate, powd.	.10	.08½	.09¾	.09¾	.11½	.09	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
Saltpeter, gran.	6.50	6.50	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	9.25	9.25	9.75	9.75
Soda ash, 58%, light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Caustic, solid	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.85	2.50	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Sodium chlorate, dom.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08¼
Phosphate, tribas	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	3.50	2.70	4.05	3.90	4.45	4.45
Silicofluoride	.05¾	.04	.12	.05	.07½	.06¼	.07	.05	.07	.05
Sulphur, crude, mines	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	22.00	21.00	22.00	21.00
Tin, crystals	.40	.36½	.39	.39	.92	.72	1.11	.71½	.80¾	.71½

Coal Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Acid, benzoic, tech	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.42½	.40	.42½	.42½
Cresylic, high-boil	.68	.49	.81	.81	1.42	.90	1.20	1.20	1.20	.90
Sulphanilic, tech.	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18	.18
Tobias	.65	.55	.55	.55	.62	.60	.74	.74	.74	.74
Alphanaphthylamine	.32	.32	.32	.32	.35	.35	.45	.45	.45	.45
Anilin oil	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.11	.19	.17	.18	.18
Benzol	.16	.16	.15	.15	.21½	.17	.37	.30	.38¾	.30
Creosote oil, crude	.13½	.13½	.15½	.15½	.19½	.17	.20	.20	.20	.20
Dinitrobenzene	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.16	.20	.20	.20	.20
Dinitrophenol	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.34	.34	.34	.34
Diphenylguanidin	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.43	.43	.44½	.43
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.50	4.50	3.50	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Nitrobenzene	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07½	.07	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
Paradichlorobenzene	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12½	.11	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
Phenol, USP	.14½	.13	.12½	.12½	.11½	.10½	.19¼	.17¼	.19¼	.18
Phthalic anhydride	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.17½	.14½	.22½	.19	.22	.21½
Resorcinol, tech.	.75	.75	.68	.68	.68	.68	.84	.82½	.82½	.82½
Tar acid oil, 15%	.22	.21	.27½	.27½	.43	.26½	.40	.40	.40	.39
Toluol, pure	.30	.27	.33	.33	.30	.23	.35	.26	.35	.26
Xylidin, mixed	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.35	.50	.39	.39	.39
Xylol, com.	.27	.26	.27	.27	.30	.25	.35	.25	.35	.25

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Albumen, egg, edible	.75	.60	1.80	1.73	3.00	1.70	2.13	1.72	2.61	1.41
Annatto seed	.07½	.06½	.06½	.06	.19	.14	.22	.19	.26	.22
Chestnut ext., liquid	.01¾	.01⅝	.02¾	.02¼	.0433	.0433	.0510	.04¾	.0510	.0510
Cochineal, gray	.37	.35	.37	.37	.67	.65	.67	.67	.90	.68
Cutch	.04¼	.04	.05¼	.04¾	.12	.12	.08	.07½	.08¼	.08
Dextrin, corn, white	3.50	3.30	4.00	3.95	8.09	5.19	8.44	7.74	.0868	.0848
Egg yolk, dried, dom.	.67	.59	1.00	.87	1.20	1.15	1.36	1.12	1.24	.95
Fustic ext., cryst., No. 1	.24	.22	.24	.16	.42½	.41	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%	.20	.20	.16	.16	.15½	.15½	.20¾	.2030	.2030	.2030
Indigo, synth., 20% paste	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.28	.28	.28	.28
Logwood ext., liq., No. 1	.10½	.09½	.12½	.12½	.18½	.18	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
Nutgalls, Aleppo	.29	.23	No price		.52	.50	.38	.33	.38	.38
Potassium bichromate	.08⅞	.08⅞	.09⅝	.09⅝	.11½	.10¾	.14¾	.14½	.14¾	.14½
Quebracho ext., liq., 35%	.03½	.02⅞	.05¾	.04½	.07½	.06	.08¼	.06	.08¼	.08¼
Sago flour, raw	.04	.02½	.05	.04½	.09½	.07	.08¾	.07½	.07½	.07
Sodium bichromate	.06⅞	.05⅞	.07⅝	.07⅝	.09	.08¾	.10½	.09¾	.11¼	.11
Hydrosulphite	.16	.16	.17	.17	.19	.18½	.25½	.24½	.25½	.24½
Starch, corn, pearl	2.65	2.45	3.10	3.10	7.02	4.07	7.05	6.57	7.29	7.09
Valonia cups	39.00	30.00	No price		58.00	53.00	70.00	64.00	70.00	64.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Acid, stearic, dble pressed	.12½	.10	.1500	.1400	.38	.23	.26¼	.11¾	.12½	.11
Degras, common	.10	.07	.12½	.08¾	.12	.10	.13½	.11	.12	.11
Oil, castor, No. 3	.11½	.07½	.13	.12¾	.33¼	.27½	.3525	.2975	.33¾	.25¾
Coconut, crude	.05⅝	.02½	.0950	.0635	.26	.11	.22	.11¼	.16	.07½
Cod, Newf.	.72	.32	.90	.78	.24	.20	.19	.14½	.14	.10
Corn, crude	.07½	.04⅞	.12¾	.12	.37	.18	.25¼	.13½	.15	.10¾
Cottonseed, crude	.06⅜	.04¼	.12¾	.12½	.37	.16	.25½	.12¾	.14⅜	.10¼
Linseed, raw, N. Y.	.1020	.078	.136	.106	.385	.2910	.23	.1480	.20	.1595
Menhaden, crude, Balto.	.36	.21	.666	.60	.23	.14	.18	.10	.09	.06
Oleo, extra	.12	.08	.19¾	.13¼	No stocks		.23	.21	.20	.11½
Palm, Congo	.05	.03⅝	.09¼	.09	No stocks		.27	.19	.18¾	.11¼
Peanut, crude	.07¼	.05⅝	.13	.13	.37	.19½	.27	.16	.26½	.12¼
Red, single dist.	.08½	.06¼	.1245	.1100	.32¾	.17¾	.26¼	.11¾	.12¼	.10¾
Sardine, crude	.38	.22	.66½	.60	.25	.18	.19	.09	No stocks	
Soybean, crude	.0650	.0450	.12½	.11¾	.34	.15¼	.21¾	.12½	.13⅜	.08⅞
Tung, imp.	.25	.14	.3865	.34¾	.58	.21	.41	.34¼	.42	.32¾
Tallow, extra, loose	.07	.04½	.0971¼	.0862½	.26¾	.11¾	.17¾	.07½	.07¼	.05
Wax, bees, crude, Afr.	.29	.27	.49	.37½	.59	.45	.72	.61	.60	.44
Candelilla, crude	.18½	.15½	.38	.33	.76	.62	.77	.63	.77	.75
Carnauba, No. 3, N.C., cr.	.48	.28¾	.79	.73½	1.53	.73	1.40	.98	.98	.89
Spermaceti, blocks	.22	.18	.26	.24	.50	.44	.32	.29½	.27	.24

Fertilizer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Ammonium sulphate, dom.	28.00	28.00	28.20	23.00	38.00	28.20	45.00	32.00	49.50	40.00
Phosphate rock, Fla., 70-68%	1.90	1.90	2.20	2.20	3.49	2.60	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.35
Potash manure salt, dom.	.58½	.58½	.60	.60	.20*	.20*	.21*	.21*	.21*	.21*
Muriate, 60%	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½*	.37½*	.42*	.42*	.43*	.42*
Sodium nitrate, crude, dom.	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	40.50	35.00	51.00	48.00	51.00	51.00
Superphosphate, pile	8.50	7.50	10.24	9.60	13.68	12.60	16.50	15.20	17.20	16.40
Urea, dom., 46%	95.00	95.00	85.00	80.00	73.00	63.00	110.00	95.00	110.00	110.00

* F.o.b. N. M. mines.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1931 H.	1931 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Acetone, CP	.06	.04½	.10	.08½	.08	.07	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08⅛
Alcohol, butyl, norm.	.09	.07	.15¼	.13½	.35	.25	.28	.18¼	.18¼	.13
Denatured, SD1	.22½	.19½	.53	.53	.98½	.82½	.57½	.57½	.57½	.43
Amyl acetate, ex fusel	.12½	.09½	.14½	.14½	.27	.24	.28	.18	.18	.15
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65	33.30	31.10	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60
Black, carbon, standard	.0375	.0375	.03825	.03625	.075	.074	.10	.10	.10	.10
Blue, Prussian	.36	.33	.36	.36	.42	.42	.48	.42	.48	.48
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03¼	.03	.03¾	.03½	.08	.05	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼
Casein, domestic	.20	.07	.31	.14	.34	.24½	.42	.34	.34	.28
Cellulose, acetate, flake	.36	.35	.30	.30	.36	.36	.40	.40	.43	.40
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.051	.12	.12	.19	.18	.18	.13	.13	.11
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.21	.23¼	.23	.32	.29	.38	.34	.38	.35
Gum, copal, Congo	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	.28	.25	.25	.25	.25	.21
Dammar, Bat., A/E	.13¾	.11⅞	.25¾	.25¾	.35	.29	.23	.23	.25	.23
Ester	.06½	.06	.09½	.08½	.16¾	.13	.17½	.12	.16	.14
Lead, red, 95%, dry	.0810	.0735	.09¼	.086	.176	.15¾	.2155	.1975	.2155	.1625
White, bas., carb.	.07	.07	.08½	.07¾	.16	.14	.2010	.1850	.2010	.1625
Litharge, common	.0710	.0633	.08¾	.070	.1660	.74	.2065	.1875	.2065	.1525
Lithopone, ordinary	.04½	.0375	.04¼	.04¼	.06	.05	.079	.075	.079	.075
Nitrocellulose, a/s	.28	.28	.28	.28	.32	.28	.45	.38	.45	.45
Red, Indian, pure	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼	.10¼	.09	.12½	.12¼	.12½	.12⅛
Rosin, gum, F	6.60	5.35	4.14	3.27	9.55	6.73	10.50	9.30	9.30	7.14
Shellac, T. N.	.19	.19½	.34	.31	.68	.60	.56	.48	.48	.25
Titanium dioxide, reg	.14	.13	.14½	.14½	.17½	.15½	.21	.21	.21	.21
Turpentine, gum	.34½	.28½	.82½	.69	1.25	.52	.93	.88½	.88½	.60
Whiting, chalk, com	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	10.50	10.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Yellow, chrome, CP	.14½	.13½	.16½	.16	.27	.24	.32	.30	.32	.29¼
Zinx oxide, lead-free	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.10	.09	.176	.16	.176	.1425
Stearate, tech.	.23	.20	.31	.30	.51	.48	.44	.41	.41	.37

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Acetanilide, USP	.30	.30	.34	.30	.40	.40	.56	.50	.61	.56
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP	.50	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.55	.55	.55	.55
Boric, gran., tech	93.00	93.00	99.50	95.50	99.00	99.00	91.75	91.75	91.75	91.75
Citric, gran.	.22	.20	.20	.20	.25	.20	.27½	.27½	.24½	.24½
Phosphoric, NF, 85%	.12	.12	.10½	.10½	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
Tartaric, USP	.31¼	.27¼	.70½	.70½	.54½	.45½	.45½	.39½	.45½	.37
Agar, No. 1	1.50	.90	4.75	3.50	3.85	2.75	1.40	1.25	2.25	1.25
Atropine sulphate	4.00	2.50	21.00	18.75	8.90	7.35	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.25
Bismuth subnitrate	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.20	2.15	2.00	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Borax, tech., cryst	43.00	43.00	41.50	41.50	48.50	48.50	59.25	.5925	59.25	59.25
Bromine, purif.	.30	.30	.25	.25	.21	.21	.25	.23	.25	.25
Caffeine, natural	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.60	4.25	3.75	5.25	5.25	5.25	3.50
Synthetic	No prices		No prices			No prices	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.30
Camphor, nat., tabs	.82	.53½	1.60	1.60		No stocks	.93	.69	.69	.63
Synth. tabs.	.68	.68	.82	.79½	.94	.83	.93	.93	.93	.90
Chloroform, tech	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.17	.16	.17	.17
Corrosive sublimate	1.99	1.05	2.24	2.24	1.92	1.53	3.68	3.17	3.68	3.68
Cream tartar	.25¼	.22¼	.57½	.57½	.57½	.38½	.39½	.34½	.39½	.32
Formaldehyde	.05¾	.05¾	.05½	.05½	.0370	.0320	.042	.0395	.042	.0395
Glycerin, USP	.12¼	.12¼	.18	.18	.35	.39¼	.54¼	.54¼	.44¼	.34
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech	.35	.32	.32	.32	.28	.24	.24	.232	.232	.232
Iodine, resub	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.85	2.10	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
Menthol, natural	3.35	2.90	14.00	13.00	9.20	7.20	14.50	8.75	8.75	5.00
Methanol, nat., denat	.40	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.70	.70
Synthetic	.33	.33	.28	.28	.24	.24	.32	.32	.32	.32
Methyl chloride	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.32	.39	.39	.43	.39
Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.50	.50	.50	.50
Oil, codliver, USP	40.00	20.00	85.00	72.00	85.80	79.20	62.70	62.70	61.05	61.05
Opium, gum, USP	11.50	11.50	13.00	13.00	21.30	21.30	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20
Phenolphthalein, USP	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Potassium bromide	.31	.31	.27	.27	.33	.25	.34	.34	.34	.34
Quicksilver, dom	160.00	77.00	212.00	191.00	88.00	77.00	210.00	138.50	215.00	188.00
Quinine sulphate	.64	.61	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.56½	.56½	.56½	.56⅛
Rochelle salt, powd	.20¾	.17¾	.42½	.42½	.34½	.32½	.37½	.33½	.37½	.32½
Santonin cryst	130.00	46.00	210.00	210.00	175.00	170.00	300.00N	300.00N	300.00N	242.00
Silver nitrate	.31½	.27	.32⅝	.25⅞	.55¾	.40½	.56⅝	.50⅝	.56⅝	.53⅜
Sodium benzoate, USP	.46	.39	.46	.46	.46	.46	.44½	.42	.44½	.44⅛
Bicarbonate, USP	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.85	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Strychnine	.60	.50	.70	.70	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Thymol	1.35	1.45	3.00	2.75	3.65	2.40	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.25
Trichloroethylene	.09	.08	.08	.08	.09¾	.08	.11	.11	.11	.11

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Belladonna leaves	.30	.12½	3.45	1.60	2.75	1.40	.60	.45	.45	.32
Root	.40	.13	2.25	1.30	2.50	1.10	.45	.45	.45	.35
Black haw root bark	.24	.20	.40	.39	.82	.75	.75	.65	.75	.65
Buchu leaves	.80	.30	.80	.74	1.05	.80	.45	.35	.37	.35
Cascara sagrada bark	.14	.10	.23	.20	.44	.40	.44	.34	.37	.33
Chamomile flow., Hung	.60	.20	.80	.60	.70	.65	1.00	.50	.80	.55
Clover tops, dom	.33	.12	.33	.25	.70	.65	1.00	.70	.70	.45
Digitalis leaves	.40	.35	.50	.45	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.10
Ergot, NF	3.50	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.55	.90	7.50	4.50	7.50	2.50
Ginger, African	.09	.04¼	.45	.28	.15	.11	.45	.29	.28	.14
Goldenseal root	3.60	2.75	4.75	3.95	8.90	6.50	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.00
Gum arabic sorts	.19	.09	.22	.14	.14¼	.13	.16½	.12	.16½	.14
Myrrh, USP	.65	.39	.78	.60	.48	.45	.30	.30	.30	.30
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.50	2.25	3.75	3.25	4.85	3.60	3.90	3.75	3.50	2.85
Henbane leaves	.65	.14½	3.25	1.85	1.25	1.00	.35	.28	.35	.32
Jalap root, NF	.24	.15	.65	.45	.45	.42	43	.42	.50	.42
Lobelia	.12	.11	.50	.33	.82	.60	.80	.75	.85	.75
Mandrake root	.11	.09	.25	.18	.40	.35	.48	.43	.43	.29
Marjoram, French	.35	.16	1.15	.75	.42	.34½	.46	.32	.32	.24
Papain, powd.	2.10	1.10	1.10	.84	6.50	5.75	5.00	4.25	7.00	5.00
Rhubarb root	.55	.35	1.20	.75	1.40	.60	1.00	.70	.85	.70
Sarsaparilla root, Mex	.19	.13	.22	.19	.60	.45	.28	.22	.22	.22
Senega root	.85	.65	.95	.59	2.65	1.75	2.75	2.00	2.45	1.40
Senna leaves, Tinn., No. 1	.14	.09	.16	.14	.25	.17	.34	.21	.21	.50
Soapbark, whole	.23	.07	.13	.09	.18	.18	.27	.27	.28	.25
Stramonium leaves	.17	.13	.50	.27	.22	.22	.22	.17	.17	.16
Uva ursi leaves	.11	.08	.25	.20	.16	.12	.08	.08	.12	.08
Valerian root	.27	.09½	1.70	1.15	.58	.45	.43	.30	.40	.32
Vanilla beans, Mexican	6.50	5.00	16.00	11.00	10.50	8.25	7.25	5.25	4.50	2.75
Wild cherry bark	.07	.04½	.09½	.07	.24	.18	.19	.18	.19	.19

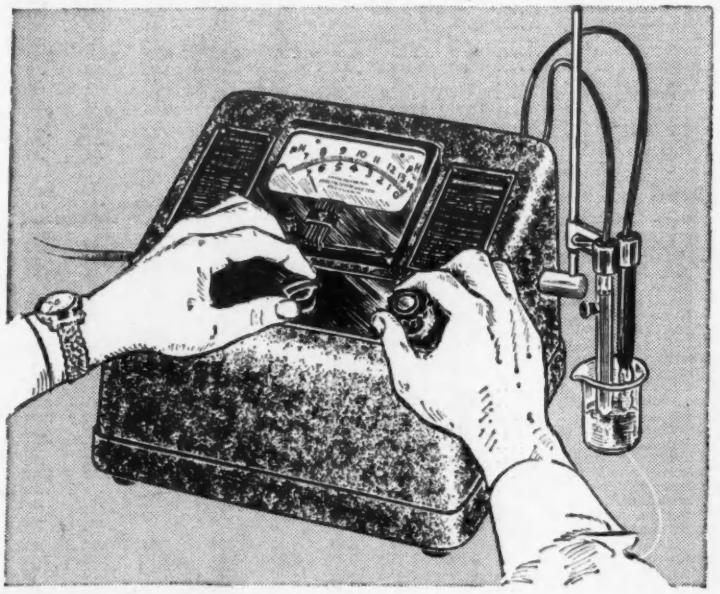
Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Alcohol, benzyl	.63	.63	.63	.63	.65	.65	.65	.65	.64	.64
Citronellol	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.75	5.70	3.85	4.10	3.00	2.70	1.75
Coumarin	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.75	3.00	2.94	2.94	2.94
Oil, anise, USP	.85	.63	3.50	2.10	1.25	.65	2.25	1.40	2.25	1.55
Cassia, USP	1.20	.88	11.00	10.00	3.50	2.25	5.25	4.90	5.75	4.95
Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.34	1.70	1.05	2.25	.75	2.60	1.05	.95	.53
Clove, USP	1.55	.95	1.75	1.40	1.50	1.30	4.00	2.35	9.50	4.00
Eucalyptus, USP, 70-80%	.59	.33	.96	.70	1.18	1.05	1.40	.90	1.05	.85
Geranium, Bourbon	3.25	2.40	25.00	17.00	16.50	10.50	30.00	14.00	17.00	11.00
Lavender, spike	1.15	.95	4.15	2.75	2.05	1.50	3.75	1.75	1.65	1.35
Lemon, Calif.	3.00	2.00	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.10	5.00	4.25	6.00	5.50
Lemongrass	.85	.32	3.75	1.30	3.80	1.25	5.35	2.00	1.75	.75
Lime, dist.	4.15	3.00	13.00	3.25	6.00	4.00	8.60	6.95	7.50	6.00
Orange, exp., Calif	1.50	.75	3.25	2.25	1.70	1.60	2.75	1.65	1.80	.95
Peppermint, nat.	2.75	2.05	7.00	5.30	8.50	7.60	7.85	6.90	7.25	5.15
Sandalwood, USP	5.50	4.50	6.00	5.85	16.50	11.15	15.00	10.90	11.00	9.00
Sassafras, artif.	.75	.34	2.00	2.00	.90	.65	1.25	.85	.65	.50
Spearmint, USP	2.00	1.70	3.25	3.00	13.50	6.75	8.75	5.00	8.25	7.50
Wormwood	3.25	2.00	3.00	2.75	5.60	3.85	7.50	6.60	6.50	6.50
Terpineol, prime	.25	.23	.40	.33	.47	.42	.45	.39	.36	.36
Vanillin, ex guaiacol	2.50	2.10	2.35	2.35	3.15	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00

Petroleum Products

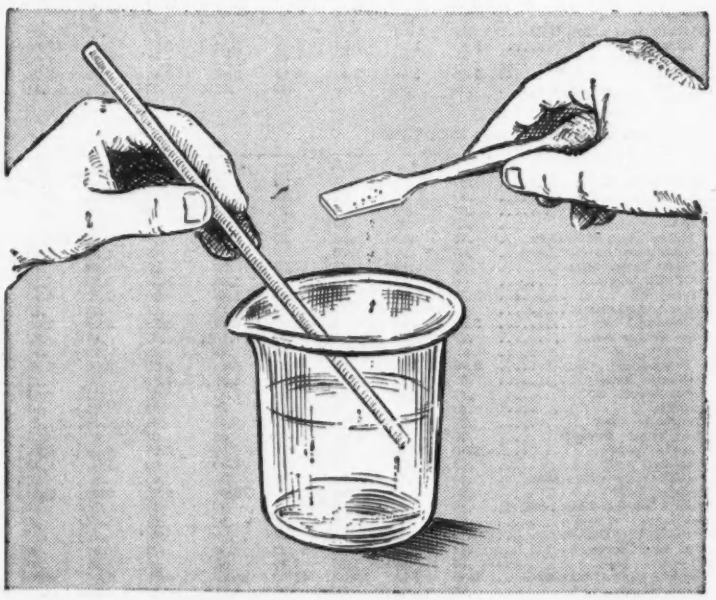
	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1951 H.	1951 L.	1952 H.	1952 L.
Kerosene, w.w.	.052	.04½	.068	.053	.09625	.062	.09375	.09	.0925	.09
Oil, white, min., 125-135	.64½	.60½	.63	.49	.63	.54½	.62½	.62½	.645	.645
Paraffin, white, scale	.07	.0235	.04¼	.04¼	.06½	.06	.07½	.07	.0745	.07
Pentane	.08½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.17	.11	.12	.10½	.135	.12
Petrolatum, amber	.04	.02¾	.04¾	.03¾	.04¼	.04½	.06¼	.05¾	.065	.065
Petroleum, naphtha, arom.	.19	.16	.21½	.21½	.27	.25½	.24	.255	.255	.255
V.M.&P.	.10½	.10½	.11	.11	.12	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Propane, indus.	.03¾	.03	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.04	.04	.04	.04

Important Product Improvements in 1952

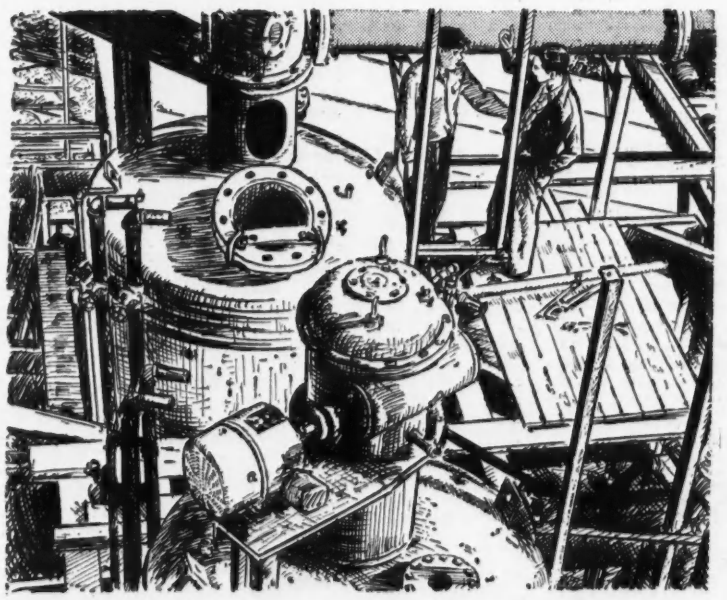


SODIUM ASCORBATE with closely controlled *pH*, introduced by Merck, eliminates repeated and troublesome *pH* adjustments during the manufacture of multivitamin tablets and capsules.

PENICILLIN G POTASSIUM in a form especially suitable for making molded tablets was perfected during the year by Merck research and production personnel.



VITAMIN B_{12} MERCK is available in fine crystalline form for speedier solution. These crystals, which pass a 100-mesh screen, expedite manufacture of oral and parenteral liquids.



NEW FACILITIES designed to expand the output of the sulfonamides and other products were constructed at the Merck Albany, Ga., plant. These production units were put in operation during December 1952.

Research and Production
for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Changes in 1952

The following information is a compilation of prices for various chemicals and related products at the beginning of 1953 as compared with the beginning of 1952. The symbol 'N' signifies nominal; 'NP' no prices, while 'NS' indicates no stocks available.

A

	1952	1953
Acenaphthene, below 92.5°C M.P. dms., works	lb. .40	.40
over 92.5°C M.P., dms., works.	lb. .50	.41
Acetaldehyde, 99%, tanks, works.	lb. .10½	.10½
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald.	lb. .25½	26½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb. .56	.61
Acetic anhydride, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb. .14½	.14½
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .73	.73
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, fib. dms., works	lb. 1.22	1.22
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib., dms., works	lb. .78	.78
Acetone, CP, tanks, dlvd	lb. .08½	.08½
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb. .45	.45
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb. 1.15	1.15
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb. 1.35	1.35
tech., l.c.l., dms., works	lb. .75	.75
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms	lb. .40½	.41½
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms	lb. .37½	.38½
Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb. .12	.12
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs. 5.50	4.80
56%, bbls.	100 lbs. 9.65	7.00
70%, bbls.	100 lbs. 11.70	9.95
80%, bbls.	100 lbs. 12.45	10.45
glacial, synth., CP., dms., works	100 lbs. 15.00	15.00
USP, cbys., works	100 lbs. 24.00	24.00
tech., tanks, works	100 lbs. 9.00	9.00
Acetic acid in cbys. or cases is 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.		
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls, makers' primary distrib., point of ship't., 100 lb. lots	lb. .60	.60
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd., (80 mesh), bbls., same basis	lb. .55	.55
Freight equald. for ship't. identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.		
Adipic, fib., drums, works.	lb. .26½	.26½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted	lb. 1.50	1.50
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb. 2.10	2.10
tech., bbls.	lb. 1.21	1.10
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo. 24.50	21.00
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs. 2.40	2.40
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb. .42½	.42½
USP, bbls., 4 000 lbs. or more	lb. .52½	.52½
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.	lb. 1.35	1.14
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works	ton. 116.75	116.75
gran., bulk., c.l., works.	ton. 91.75	91.75
powd., bulk, c.l., works.	ton. 96.75	96.75
USP boric acid is $25 per ton higher.		
Broener's, bbls.	lb. 1.47	1.47
Butyric, 90%, tankcars, works.	lb. .36½	.32½
Cacodylic, bots.	lb. 10.50	10.50
Camphoric, nat., dms.	lb. 4.00	4.00
synth., dms	lb. 4.00	4.00
Capric, tech., dms.	lb. .35½	.32¼
Caprylic, 99%, dms.	lb. .35½	.32¼
Cassello, dms., frt. alld.	lb. 1.44	1.44
Chicago, dms., frt. alld.	lb. 3.21	3.21
Castor oil, dms.	lb. .33¼	.22½
Chlorosulphonic, tanks, works.	lb. .034	.034
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .28	.27
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb. 2.50	2.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb. .26½	.26½
USP, gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.	lb. .24½	.24½
Citric acid powder is ½c. higher in each case.		
Cleve's, mixed, bbls.	lb. .79	.79
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb. .16	.22¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.	lb. .11½	.11¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% above 207°C, tanks, frt. equald	gal. 1.20	1.20
low boil, 50% (204°-207°) and special blends, tanks, same basis	gal. 1.25	.95
Petroleum, 195°-213° C, tanks, same basis	gal. .58	.58
211°-236° C, tanks, same basis	gal. .50	.50
220°-242° C, tanks, same basis	gal. .50	.50
imported ADF	gal. 1.35	.85
Crotonic, bbls., works	lb. .31	.45
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls.	lb. .90	.90
Desoxycholic, bots.	lb. 22.00	23.50
Diglycollic, bgs., works	lb. .14	.14
Ethylhexoic, tanks, works.	lb. .32½	.33½
F, bbls., works	lb. 1.67	1.67
Folic, bots	gram. 2.00	1.60
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd.	lb. .142	.142
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd.	lb. .14½	.14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb. .37	.38
Gallic, NF-V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.80	1.80
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.58	1.58
Gamma, dry ground, bbls.	lb. 1.50	1.50
Gluconic, tech., 50%, dms.	lb. .16	.14½
Glutamic-1, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb. 2.53	2.53
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb. .82	.82
Hydriodic 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb. 2.67	2.67
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb. 2.98	2.98
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.	lb. .37	.37
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb. 1.10	.75
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots.	lb. .40	.40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., tanks, works	lb. .16	.18
70%, steel dms., works	lb. .1535	.1535
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb. .07	.07
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb. .085	.085
Hypophosporous, purif., 50%, cbys.	lb. 1.30	1.30
USP, cbys.	lb. .88	.88
J, bbls., frt. alld., 20% basis	lb. 2.50	2.30
Koch, bbls., frt. alld.	lb. .64	.64
L, bbls., frt. alld.	lb. 1.25	1.25

	1952	1953
Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb. .16	.17
80%, bbls., 20 or more	lb. .29	.30
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb. .21¼	.21¼
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 6.30	6.30
44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 10.95	11.45
NF, 85%, cbys.	lb. .85	.85
Laurent's, bbls.	lb. .60	.60
Lauric, dist., 90-95%, dms.	lb. .23¾	.33¾
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms.	lb. .2370	.2060
water, white, dms.	lb. .2670	.2360
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb. .37	.37
Malic, dms.	lb. .50	.50
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 2.35	2.35
Metanilic, dms., works	lb. .57	.57
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb. .88	.92
Monochloroacetic, purified, flakes, 99%, dms.	lb. .23¾	.23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls	lb. .20¼	.20
Muriatic, 18°, tanks, E. works.	ton. 29.00	25.00
20°, tanks, E. works	ton. 31.00	27.00
22°, tanks, E. works	ton. 36.00	32.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb. .11¾	.11¾
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.		
Myristic, dist., dms	lb. .28¾	.28¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, tanks, works	lb. .12	.14
Neville and Winther's, dms.	lb. 1.05	1.05
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works,	kilo 9.00	9.00
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs. 5.00	5.00
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs. 5.50	5.50
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs. 6.00	6.00
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs. 6.50	6.50
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .11¾	.13½
Oleic, single-dist., tanks	lb. .11¾	.11¾
double-dist., tanks	lb. .14¼	.14¼
Orthochlorobenzoic	dms., works. lb. 1.13	1.13
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works	lb. .66	.66
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .159	.575
Palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb. .16¼	.11½
Para-aminobenzoic, USP, XIV, dms., works	lb. 4.50	3.50
technical, dms., works	lb. 1.74	1.74
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs.	lb. 4.45	4.25
Parachlorobenzoic, dms., works,	lb. 1.59	1.59
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb. .77	.77
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb. .92	.92
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb. 1.45	1.45
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, tanks, works, frt. equaled,	100 lb. 4.90	4.90
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.	lb. .06	.06
Picric, tech., bbls.	lb. .32	.32
NF, bbls	lb. .55	.55
Propionic, synth., pure, tanks, works	lb. .243	.19
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb. 2.76	2.76
cryst., dms	lb. 3.25	3.25
Pyroligneous, bbls., ex whse,	gal. .36	.36
S, bbls., works	lb. 3.25	3.25
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb. .37	.37
USP, cryst., bbls	lb. .46	.46
powder, bbls.	lb. .51	.51
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works	lb. .90¾	.93
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works	lb. 13¼	12¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb. .11¾	.12
single pressed, bgs.	lb. .11¼	.11½
triple pressed, bgs.	lb. .14	.14¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified,	lb. .63	.63
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works,	lb. .18	.18
Sulphuric, 60° Be, tanks, E. works	ton. 16.30	16.30
66° Be, tanks, E. works	ton. 20.00	20.00
98%, tanks, E. works	ton. 21.00	21.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb. .09¾	.09¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works	ton. 22.40	22.40
Tallow, dist., dms.	lb. .09	.10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.	lb. .95	.95
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.59	1.59
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.50	1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,-000 lbs., 1 shipt	lb. .45½	..37
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb. 1.60	1.60
Tobias, bbls.	lb. .74	.74
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works	lb. .17	.16
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb. 2.00	2.00
Tungstic, tech., kegs, works.	lb. 4.30	2.20
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb. .35	.35
Root, bls.	lb. .45	.65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.	oz. 27.50	27.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz. 78.00	78.00
Acrylonitrile, tanks, works	lb. .44½	.44½
Adonis vernalis herb bls	lb. .22	.22
Agar, bls.	lb. 1.25	2.25
powd., 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb. 1.60	2.25
Agaric, white, bls	lb. 2.25N	2.25N
Agrimony herb, bls	lb. .25	.25
Albumen (egg), edible, bbls	lb. 2.13	2.61
powd., bbls.	lb. 2.17	2.65
tech., cryst., bbls	lb. 1.07	1.01
Albumin, blood, light, dms., l.c.l.	lb. .70	.70
Alcohol, allyl, tanks, dlvd	lb. .30	.30
Amyl, ex pentane, tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb. .19	.15
fermentation, refined, 126-°-132° C, tanks, dlvd	lb. .32	.31
128°-132°C, dms., dlvd	lb. .36½	.36½
Benzyl, NF, dms.	lb. .65	.64
tech., dms., works, frt. equald	lb. .45	.47½
Butyl, fermentation, normal, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .18¼	.13
synthetic, normal, tanks, frt. alld E.	lb. .18¼	.13
secondary, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .11	.11
tertiary, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .12	.12
Capryl, tanks, works	lb. .20¼	.15
Cetyl, dom., CP, fib. dms., 500 lbs.	lb. 1.50	1.32
Cinnamic, bots.	lb. 2.75	2.25
Decyl, bots.	lb. 1.70	1.70

	1952	1953
Alcohol, denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal. .75	.42½
Proprietary solvent, tanks, same basis	gal. .57½	.43
SD1, 190 pf., tanks, same basis	gal. .57½	.43
SD2B, tanks, same basis	gal. .56	.41
SD23H, tanks, same basis.	gal. .58	.43½
Diacetone, acetone free, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .12	.12
tech., tanks, dlvd	lb. .11½	.11½
Ethyl, 190 pf., tax paid, tanks, dlvd. E., of Miss	gal. 20.84	20.35
tax free, tanks, same basis.	gal. .75	.40
absolute, tax paid, tanks, same basis	gal. 21.96	21.45
Ethylhexyl, tanks, works	lb. .26¼	.26¼
Furfuryl, tech., tanks, works.	lb. .19	.19½
Isobutyl, tech., tanks, works.	lb. .15½	.12
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, tanks, dlvd.	gal. .38½	.38½
95%, tanks, dlvd.	gal. .43½	.40¾
99%, tanks, dlvd.	gal. .43	.43
Lauryl, bots.	lb. 2.00	2.00
Octyl, perfumers' grade, bots.	lb. 1.70	1.70
Phenylethyl, cns.	lb. 1.57	1.57
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb. .76	.72½
Propyl, normal, tanks, works	lb. .11	.10
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, tanks, Niagara Falls	lb. .40	.40
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb. .20	.23
denaturing grade, dms.	gal. 1.38	2.15
Aletris root, bgs.	lb. 1.35	1.20
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb. .28	.45
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works	lb. 1.35	1.35
Chloride, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .15	.15
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb. .40	.28
Curacao, kgs.	lb. .60	.50
Socotrine, kgs.	lb. .25	.25
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb. 3.50	4.25
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb. .85	.85
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb. .45	.45
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld.	lb. 2.00	2.00
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb. .41	.41
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald	lb. .39½	.39½
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb. .17	.17
Alphatocopherol, bots.	kilo. 350.00	250.00
Acetate, bots.	kilo. 350.00	250.00
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.	lb. .20	.20
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls	lb. .20	.20
gran., bbls, works	100 lbs. 4.30	4.30
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs. 4.55	4.55
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs. 4.70	4.70
Potash, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs. 4.55	4.05
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs. 4.80	4.80
Potash-chrome, bbls	lb. .17	.17
Soda, bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.60	4.60
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .046	.0385
Aluminum chloride, com'l anhydrous, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .15	.15
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb. .1030	.1030
solution, 32°, cbys., works.	100 lbs. .0369	.0369
NF, gran., dms., works	lb. .29	.27
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .11½	.11¾
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l.	lb. .09½	.09½
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	ton. 60.00	60.00
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb. .17	.17
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, contract, works	lb. .24	.21
9-9½% Al_2O_3, contract, dms., works	lb. .20	.18
dried, USP XIV, contract, dms.	lb. .80	.79½
Laurate, precip., bbls	lb. .44	.44
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs.	lb. .19	.20
pigs, 10,000 lbs.	lb. .18	.19
Oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb. .14	.14
kegs, ton, frt. alld	lb. .12½	.12½
268-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .32	.32
kegs, frt. alld.	lb. .31	.31
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .35	.35
kegs., frt. alld.	lb. .34	.34
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .51	.51
kegs, frt. alld.	lb. .50	.50
optical, floated, kegs, dlvd	lb. .36	.36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .16	.16
Aluminum oxide prices W. of Denver are ¾c. per lb. higher.		
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms.	lb. .59½	.59½
standard, dms	lb. .41	.41
Powder, dining, extra fine, dms.	lb. .97½	.97½
standard, dms	lb. .68½	.68½
rubber comp., dms.	lb. .58½	.58½
unpolished, standard, dms.	lb. .54½	.54½
varnish, standard, dms.	lb. .59	.59
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point.		
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb. .26½	.27½
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb. .37	.33
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb. .37	.33
tribasic, ctns, c.l	lb. .37	.33
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs. 1.65	1.65
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald.	100 lbs. 3.25	3.25
Ambregris, gray, tins	oz. 8.00	7.50
Aminoazotoluene, bbls	lb. .94	.94
Aminotylethanolamine, tanks, works	lb. .45	.45
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb. .60	.60
Aminophylline, bots., kegs	lb. 5.60	4.30
Aminopyrine, bots., dms	lb. 6.00	6.00
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works	ton. 79.00	79.00
pure, cyls	lb. .17	.17
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton. 80.00	80.00
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), tanks, works, anhyd	ton. 80.00	90.00
Ammoniac sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 8.25	8.25
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 5.00	4.75

Acenaphthene—Asphaltum, Petroleum

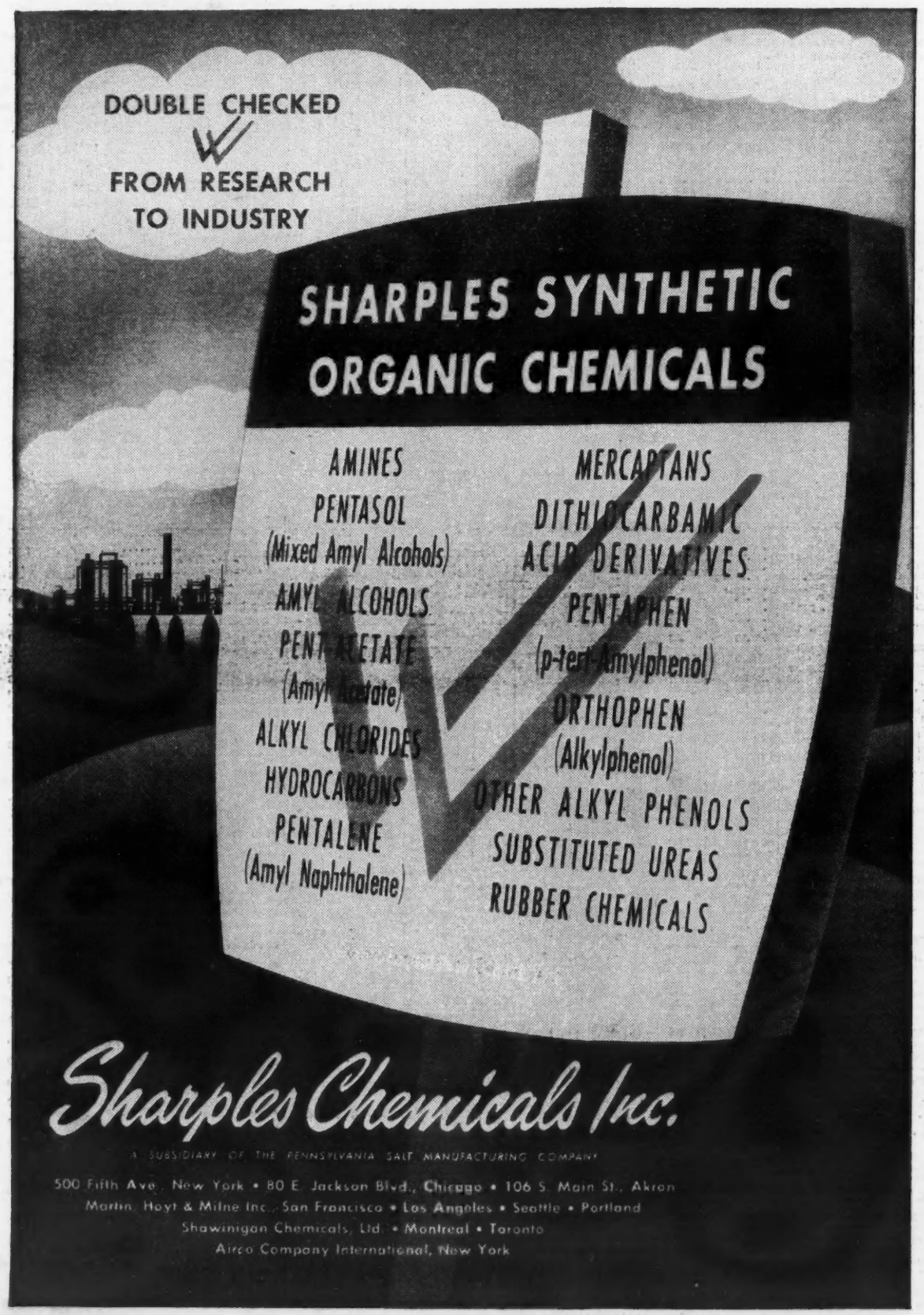
	1952	1953
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works	ton. 75.00	90.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms	lb. .45	.38
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb. .80	.80
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works	ton. 312.00	312.00
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.,	lb. .05½	.06
Bichromate, bbls., works	lb. .33	.34½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.	lb. .18¾	.2035
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.	lb. .38	.38
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.		
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms	lb. .23	.23
Chloride, USP, bbls., dms., kegs	lb. .22	.17¼
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb. .75	.75
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb. 2.40	2.40
Iodine, NF, jars	lb. 4.01	4.01
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works	lb. .50	.50
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, eastern Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton. 69.50	72.50
Canadian, f.o.b. Los Angeles, bgs.	ton. 81.02	86.84
dom., bgs., western works,	ton. 64.00	64.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton. 51.00	51.00
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb. .25	.25
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton. 222.00	222.00
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.		
Perchlorate, kgs	lb. .50	.50
Persulphate, kgs	lb. .30	.38
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .08¼	.08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb. 1.34	1.34
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb. .14	.11
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens	ton. 40.00	44.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld.	lb. .10½	.10¾
Thiocyanate, tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb. .18	.18
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys.	lb. 1.70	1.70
commercial, same basis	lb. 1.60	1.70
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots., dextro	lb. 36.00	32.00
Phosphate, bots., dextro	lb. 36.00	32.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., tanks, dlvd	lb. .18	.15
ex pentane, tanks, same basis	lb. .19½	.18
Butyrate, dms.	lb. .95	.90
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb. 1.95	1.70
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb. 1.75	1.75
Salicylate, cns.	lb. .80	.75
Anethol, NF, dms.	lb. 1.35	1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb. .60	.60
imported, bls.	lb. .50	.50
Angostura bark, bls.	lb. .43	.43
Anilin oil, tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb. .18	.18
Salt, dms., works	lb. .30	.30
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.	lb. .54	.68N
Mexican, bgs.	lb. .15½	.14½
Spanish, bgs.	lb. .15½	.15
Turkish, bgs.	lb. .15½	.13½
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb. 2.50	2.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb. .24	.26
Seed, bgs.	lb. .22	.26
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., works	lb. 1.25	.80
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls	lb. .85	.85
Antimony trichloride, solut., cbys.	lb. .35¾	.29
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb. .50	.34½
Oxide, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .44½	.34
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .42	.38
Antipyrene, bbls	lb. 2.50	2.50
Apomorphine, bots.	oz. 23.40	23.40
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb. .13	.13
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.,	oz. 5.00	5.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)	40.00	21.50N
Arnica, flowers, true Montana, bbls.	lb. .66	.65
Root, bls.	lb. 1.45	1.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.	lb. .11	.11
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipment	lb. .80	.80
Trioxide, dms.	lb. .40	.48
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb. .06½	.05½
Asafetida, cs.	lb. .32	.32
powd., bbls., dms	lb. .50	.50
Asbestos fiber, 5D, and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton 106.50	122.50
5R, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), same basis	ton 91.60	110.00
6D, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 71.40	78.00
7D, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 63.00	68.50
7F, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 59.50	65.00
7K, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 42.50	46.00
7M, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 37.00	40.00
7R, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 36.00	39.00
7RF, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 37.00	40.00
7T, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), same basis	ton 34.20	37.00
7TF, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis	ton 37.00	40.00
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, select, 270°295° F, fusing point, bgs., Colo. mines	ton 37.00	37.00
seconds, 300°-390° F, fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton 34.00	34.00
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton 34.00	34.00
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb. .06½	.06⅛
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagons, ref'y	gal. .09	.09
emulsion, tanks, tankwagons, ref'y	gal. .09½	.09⅛

Asphaltum, Petroleum, Steam-Refined—Butyl Stearate

		1952	1953
Asphaltum, petroleum, steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	22.00
80-300 penetration, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	21.00
Atropine, bots	oz.	9.75	9.35
Sulphate, bots	oz.	5.75	5.25

B

		1952	1953
Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs	lb.	1.35	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.35	.35
Tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.40
Barbital, dms	lb.	5.00	5.00
Sodium, dms	lb.	5.25	5.25
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	82.50	85.50
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.30	.34
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. / ton.	.19 / 156.00	.16 / 152.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.30
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.16
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	lb.	.09	.09½
Iodide, bots	lb.	6.14	6.14
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.12½
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb.	.11½	.11
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	.37
Sulphate, X-ray, bbls	lb.	.14	.14
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	71.50
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	9.40
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60	37.60
Southern off color, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	20.00
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	20.00
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.45	.32
Root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	9.50	8.50
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	12.50	12.50
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	.22
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	.74
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.50	.49
Benzene hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see indane), tech., bgs, dms., c.l., gamma unit	lb.	.013	.013
gamma, 50%, dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.01¾	.0185
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.03¼	.0280
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02	1.02
Benzocaine, cns	lb.	3.50	3.48
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94	.94
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.37	.38¾
Birmingham dist	gal.	.30	.30
Chicago district	gal.	.30	.30
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	.30
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	.30
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.35	.36¾
Lackawanna, N. Y	gal.	.37	.38¾
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37	.37
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	.30
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35	.35
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.37	.38¾
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.30
Sparrows Pt., Md	gal.	.37	.38¾
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.37	.38¾
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35	.35
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.38¼	.38¼
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35	.35
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.45	1.40
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. alld.	lb.	.18	.18
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys.	lb.	.20½	.21½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms	lb.	.65	.65
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	.72
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	.21
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.00	3.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60	1.60
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.35	1.35
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65	1.65
Benzilidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.68	1.68
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	8.80	8.60
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	35.00
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	35.00
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	35.00
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.22	.32
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	.29½
Betamethylnaphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	.90	.90
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	.78½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.32½
Salicylate, dms	lb.	5.00	5.00
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05	1.05
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	1.25
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.05	1.05
Beth root, bls	lb.	.45	.40
Biotin, cryst	gram.	10.00	10.00
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	5.11
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65	4.65
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	2.25
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.17	2.10
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.32	4.32
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	4.47
Phenosulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22	5.22
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	3.20
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	3.15
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	5.37
Subnitrate, USP, dms	lb.	2.65	2.65
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	3.50
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	4.22	4.22
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.16
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	.15½
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	.10
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	.06
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	.05½
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.04	.04
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	.11¾
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.16
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0160
Blackberry root, bls	lb.	.15	.32
Bark of root, bls	lb.	.25	.15
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb.	.75	.65
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.50	.60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	100.00
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	90.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	84.00	84.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	5.02
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton		8.00	7.00
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammo., bulk, Chicago unit-ton		8.25	7.00
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	.17
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.68	.55
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	2.00	1.80
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.00
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	.39¾
Copper - phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis,	lb.	4.90	4.90
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.85	3.85
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	.39¾
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.75	.75
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	.56
soluble, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.45	.39¾
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43	.43
Ultramarine, cobalt-type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.45	.39¾
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	.28
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls.	lb.	.23	.15
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pacific Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt., equalized with Chicago.	lb.	3.90	3.90
Blueflag root, bls	lb.	.50	.45
Boldo leaves, bls	lb.	.08	.11
Bone meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	72.50	70.00
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	80.00	75.00
Boneset leaves and tops, bls	lb.	.17	.17
Borage flowers, bls	lb.	.40	.40
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	67.50	67.50
cryst., 99½%, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	59.25	59.25
granular, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	33.25
powdered, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.25	38.25
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP borax, $15 per ton higher than tech.			
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., or nearest whse. point	lb.	.15	.15
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.25	2.25
Bromoform, USP, cbys	lb.	1.52	1.52
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	.25
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.25	.25
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.40
Bronze powder, gold, litho, cns., dms., works	lb.	.75	.75
moulding, cns., dms., works	lb.	.85	.85
printing ink, cns., dms., works	lb.	1.05	1.05
radiator, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.85	.80
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.30	.30
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	.12¾
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.03¾	.03¾
Sap, crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.12	.12
powdered, bgs	lb.	.13	.13
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.04½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	.04½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.06	.06
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
raw, American, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Turkey type, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.11	.11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.35	.30
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.27	.26
Byronia root, bls	lb.	.22	.22
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.70	.35
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.13	.13
cut and sifted, bls	lb.	.18	.18
Berries, bgs	lb.	.80	.80
Burdock, root, bls	lb.	.22	.22
Butadiene, tanks, refy	lb.	.11½	.12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3,	gal.	.05	.05
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13¼	.13
synthetic, normal, tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼	.13
secondary, tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.10¾
Aldehyde, tanks, works	lb.	.20	.20¾
Lactate, tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.48	.33
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39	.39
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	.36
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50	4.50
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.27½	.24



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Barium Nitrate	Strontium Nitrate
Barium Peroxide	Strontium Peroxide
Barium Chloride	Strontium Chloride
Barium Sulphide	Strontium Sulphide
Barium Acetate	Strontium Acetate
Barium Chromate	Strontium Chromate
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C

		1952	1953
Cadmium iodide, jars	lb.	5.00	5.56
Metal, ingots or sticks, cc., dlvd.	lb.	2.50	1.50
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.25	3.30
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	3.50
synthetic, USP, cryst. dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.60	3.30
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00	3.50
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.60	2.35
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34	.34
Calamus root, dom., bgs	lb.	.25	.25
imported, bleached, bls.	lb.	.70N	.70N
peeled, bls	lb.	.30	.30
Calciferol, cryst., 10,000 or more standard units, 1 standard unit (1,000,000 USP units), vials, works	gram	1.90	1.00
in edible oil, 10,000 or more s.u. dms	unit.	.04¾	.04¾
Calcium, acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs.		3.00	3.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	.10
Bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.90	.90
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	121.00	121.00
Chloride flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	25.00	25.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars	ton.	10.50	10.50
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	31.25
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis	ton.	23.50	23.50
USP, gran., bbls	lb.	.30	.30
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	.29½
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	.24
Gluconate, AA, bbls	lb.	.65	.65
USP, bbls	lb.	.58	.58
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	.90
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	2.00
Hypochlorite, 45 lb. dm., in cases, dlvd., E. of Rockies,	dm.	25.00	21.00
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.90	.90
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.32	4.32
Lactate, USP, dms	lb.	.40	.40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.	lb.	2.10	2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca., dms., frt, alld.	lb.	.25¾	.25¾
Pantothenate dextro, jars.	gram.	.07½	.07½
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.70	.64
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		7.00	7.10
feed grade, bgs., works.	ton.	92.50	90.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs. works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0605	.0625
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		6.75	7.10
	lb.	.28	.28
Phytate, bgs., works			
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.27½	.27¾
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	.06
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.39	.35
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works,	lb.	2.60	2.60
fine particle size, works	lb.	2.85	2.65
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	.50	.50
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms.	lb.	4.02	4.02
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	3.00	3.00
natural, USP, powd.	lb.	.52	.50
tablets, cs.	lb.	.69	.63
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more works	lb.	.55½	.55½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.60	.57
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.93	.90
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.25	.25
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	1.05	1.05
powd., bxs	lb.	1.15	1.15
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.80	2.80
powd., bxs	lb.	2.90	2.90
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. peppers, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.25
from African peppers, cns.	lb.	5.75	4.25
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	1.05	1.05
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.09¾
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	1.55	1.25
Carbinol methylisobutyl, tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	.13½
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., to competitive points.	lb.	.07	.07
Carbromal, N.F., dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.00
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold. A, cs.	lb.	4.25	3.75
medium, cs.	lb.	4.20	3.30
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	3.50	2.15
Guatemala, bgs.	lb.	3.50	2.25
Mangalore type, cs.	lb.	3.50	2.25N
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.50	1.80
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.45	1.90
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs., or more	lb.	5.50	5.50
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, works	gm.	67½	.50
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill, units.		.30	.30
Carvol, bots.	lb.	8.75	7.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	lb.	.37	.35
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't, point.	lb.	.34	.28
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't, point.	lb.	.39½	36½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 110-bg. lots, or more, ex dock.	lb.	.34½	.19½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N.J.,	lb.	.21	.21
Cassia bark, Batavia, cuttings, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
longstick, bls.	lb.	.17½	.20
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.14½	.17
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.17½	.35
broken, bls	lb.	.16	.23
Honan, Yunnan rolls, scraped, bls.	lb.	.24½	.23N
unscraped, bls.	lb.	.23	.27½N
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.25	.42
medium, bls.	lb.	.50	.45
thin bls.	lb.	.52	.50
Cassia buds, bgs.	lb.	.30	1.05
Fistula, bskts.	lb.	.25	.25
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.	long ton.	280.00	Nom. NP
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	37.25	37.25
Castoreum, natural, cns.	lb.	7.00	7.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	9.00	9.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.17½	2.17½
resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	4.29½	4.29½
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.65	.65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.35½	.36½
Indian, ogs	lb.	.30	.27½
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt, alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	.40
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.f., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	.48
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% content, ctns., 500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.62	.64
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.56	.54
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.62	.64
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.58	.68
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.70	.63
molding composition, plain colors pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	.64
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.52	.50
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, dms., works	lb.	1.44	1.44
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.	lb.	NP	NP
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0295	.0295
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	40.00
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	32.50
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	55.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.60	.90
Roman, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.25
Hardwood, briquettes, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.00	77.00
granular, bgs., inc., c.l., works	ton.	65.00	77.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	46.00	70.40
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	43.50
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	40.00
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, tanks	lb.	.0425	.0425
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1082	.1082
Chloral, tech., 94% min., tanks, works	lb.	.21	.21
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	1.30
Chloramine, T, NF, bbls., works.	lb.	.75	.75
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., stock points	lb.	.65	.65
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	.75	.75
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.58	.57
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works,	lb.	.08¾	.08¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.70	2.70
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.10	3.20
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.17	.17
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.30
Chloro(4)-2-toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	1.38
Chloropicrin, com'l, cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	.95
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	8.25
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.85	1.70
Chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.85	1.70
Dihydrogen, citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.85	1.70
Chromium acetate, solut., 7½%, bbls.	lb.	.08½	.08½
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	.44½
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.49	.49
Trioxide, NF, bots.	lb.	.82	.82
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	6.50	6.50
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	.28
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	.28
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	ozs.	.71	.71
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.37	.37
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms, works	lb.	3.70	3.70
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.50
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., frt. adj.	lb.	4.50	4.50
Cinnamic aldehyde, NF, cns., cbys., dms.	lb.	1.05	1.05
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.36	.25½
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	7.25	3.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	3.15	1.60
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.00	1.80
Civet, artif., bots.	lb.	13.75	13.75
natural, bots.	oz.	3.50	3.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air float, 99.75%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	12.50	11.50
imported, white, lump bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.,	net ton.	20.00	20.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock,	ton.	45.00	35.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.70	1.62N
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.72	1.54
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.70	.45

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CMC, High Viscosity—Diphenylhydantoin-Sodium, USP

	1952	1953
CMC, high vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb. .60	.60
standard, medium, vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb. .57	.57
low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld.	lb. .60	.60
tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb. .46	.41
Coaltar, coalgas, watergas, crude resale, tanks, works	gal. .15	.14
refd., tanks, works	gal. .15½	.15
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb. 1.11	1.14¾
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.	lb. 1.84	1.92¼
Chloride, kgs., works	lb. 1.06½	1.10½
Hydrate, bbls.	lb. 2.41	2.52
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co, dms.	lb. .62½	.64½
liquid, 6% Co, dms	lb. .51¾	.53¼
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .41¼	.42¾
Nitrate, 21.1% Co, bbls	lb. .96	.99¼
Oxide, black, kgs	lb. 1.76	1.76
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs.	lb. 1.49	1.57¾
Resinate, precip., fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb. .26½	.27
Sulphate, 21% Co, kgs	lb. 1.22½	.81¾
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.		
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. 11.75	11.75
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb. .67	.68
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb. .15	.16
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb. .61	.76
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz. 13.25	13.25
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz. 11.85	11.75
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz. 10.25	10.25
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz. 10.75	10.75
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb. .22	.22
blue, root, bls.	lb. .17	.17
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz. 74.50	65.00
Colchicum root, bls.	lb. .42	.45
Seed, bgs.	lb. .80	.80
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb. .32½	.32½
flexible, dms.	lb. .34	.34
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb. .30	.30
Colombo root, bls.	lb. .11	.22
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb. .25	.25
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb. .17	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb. 1.50	.90
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.	lb. .37	.34¾
Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb. .22	.22
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb. .34½	.34½
crystals, bbls	lb. .22¾	.22¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb. .613	.613
Hydrate, dms. dlvd. E. Miss.	lb. .36	.36
Metal, electrolytic	lb. .24½	.24½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .24¾	.22¾
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb. .25¼	.25¼
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, bbls.	lb. .45	.45
Oxide, black, bbls., works.	lb. .39	.39
red, com'l, bbls., works.	lb. .41	.43
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb. .27½	.27½
Stearate, bgs., works	lb. .40½	.38½
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.95	8.95
CP, USP, cryst., gran., dms., works.	lb. .1615	.1615
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	14.95	14.95
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	25.60	25.60
Undecylenate, dms.	lb. 2.90	2.90
Copperas, cryst., gran., bulk, c.l., works.	ton 28.50	28.50
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.	ton 170.00	235.00
Pacific ports	ton 165.00	230.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.,	lb. .13	.08½N
Moroccan, bgs	lb. .10¾	.05½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs. 7.19	7.31
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs. 7.21	7.32
Cornsilk, bls	lb. .12	.12
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb. 3.68	3.68
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb. 3.53	3.53
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb. .26	.26
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton. 1.75	1.50
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E.	ton 85.00	78.00
Coumarin, NF cns., 25 lbs.	lb. 2.94	2.94
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb. .80	.80
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb. .55	.40
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt	lb. .39½	.32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb. 2.80	2.80
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.	gal. .20	.20
refd., tanks, same basis	gal. .27	.27
solution, 80%, tanks works,	gal. .188	.188
Beechwood, bots., cbys	lb. 1.35	1.35
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.	lb. 1.05	1.05
Pinewood, dms.	gal. .31	.31
Cresol, tech., tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb. .145	.12
USP, tanks, same basis	lb. .155	.13
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb. .22	.24½
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 15.25	15.25
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb. .25	.23
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs.	lb. .45	.45
powd., cs.	lb. .55	.55
Culvers root, bls.	lb. .65	.60
Cumene, tanks	lb. .11	.11
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb. .35	14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb. .08	.08¼
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ontario, contracts, bulk	ton 65.45	62.50
Cyclohexane, tech., tanks, works,	lb. .09¼	.09¼
Cyclohexanol, tech., tanks, works,	lb. .36¼	.23¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., tanks, works.	lb. .25	.25
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb. .40	.40
Cyclopropane, USP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl 48.00	48.00
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl 12.00	12.00
hospital, cyls., 200-gal. lots,	gal. .36	.36

D

2,4-D, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb. .61	.61
Damiana leaves, bbls.	lb .30	.28
Dandelion root, bls.	lb. .45	.45
DDD, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .60	.50
DDT, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb. .44	.23
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb. .419	.419
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb. .37	.42
Defluorinated phospate, 13% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton 49.25	49.25
Rock, paper bags, works	ton 50.00	50.00
Degras, common, bbls.	lb. .13½	.11
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb. .21	.30¼
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb. .20	.30
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd. bbls.	lb. .32	.32
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, dms.	lb. 30.00	25.00
dextro-laevo, dms	lb. 7.50	7.50
Dextrin, corn, gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs. 8.86	8.95
canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 8.60	8.69
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 8.70	8.79
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 8.44	8.53
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bags; cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. higher.		
Potato, bgs.	lb. .09	.10½
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb. .17¾	.17¾
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb. 5.00	4.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 gms.	4.50	4.50
tech., bots., works	lb. 3.00	3.00
Dianisidin, dms.	lb. 1.90	1.90
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton 50.00	52.00
California	ton 38.00	42.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton 62.00	65.00
California	ton 50.00	53.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	lb. .03	.03
Dibenzyl sebacate, tanks, works.	lb. .74	.91
Dibutyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .39	.34
Sebacate, c.l., works	lb. .67¼	.92
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb. .79	.71
Dibutylamine, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .53	.53
Dicapryl sebacate, tanks, works,	lb. .61½	.76¾
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.	lb. .75	.75
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).		
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works.	lb. .44½	.44½
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb. .60	.60
Diethanolamine, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb. .27½	.27½
Diethyl carbonate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .45	.45
Maleate, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .48½	.48½
Oxalate, tanks, dlvd	lb. .40	.40
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .31	.26¾
Sulphate, tanks, works	lb. .17	.17
Diethylamine, tanks, works.	lb. .60½	.52½
Diethylanilin, dms., works.	lb. .48	.48
Diethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .18½	.18½
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb. .47	.46½
Monobutylether, tanks, works.	lb. .27	.27
acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .30	.30
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb. .19	.19¼
acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .26¼	.26¾
Monomethylether, tanks, works.	lb. .23½	.23½
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works.	lb. .41½	.41½
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.	kilo. 150.00	150.00
Digitalis leaves, bls.	lb. 1.10	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots.	gram. 8.25	6.50
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb. .32	.30½
Dihexyl sebacate, tanks, works.	lb. .50	.74¾
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenyl-methane, tech., dms.	lb. 1.15	1.15
Di-isobutyl ketone, tanks, works.	lb. .16	.13½
Di-isobutylene, tanks, works.	lb. .07½	.07½
Di-isopropylamine, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .48	.48
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb. .12	.13½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb. 5.50	5.50
Chloroacetal, tanks, works.	lb. .51	.51
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb. 2.25	2.25
Phthalate, dlvd.	lb. .27½	.27½
Sebacate, tanks, works.	lb. .77	1.30
Sulphate, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb. .15	.15
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, tanks, works, 100% basis	lb. .32	.33
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb. .25	.26
Dimethylethanolamine, tanks, dlvd.	lb. 1.40	1.40
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald.	lb. .57	.57
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms.	lb. .20	.20
purified, dms.	lb. .22	.22
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb. .15	.15
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb. .34	.34
Dinitrotoluene, ref'd, dms.	lb. .21	.21
oily, dms.	lb. .10	.10
Dioctyl phthalate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .40	.37
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb. .52	.54
Dioxan, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .27	.27
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb. .37	.37
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works.	gal. .49	.49
steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal. .60	.60
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb. .15	.15
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb. .53	.54
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb. .25	.25
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.	lb. .43	.44½
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb. 5.30	5.30

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Dipropyleneglycol—Ethyl Butyrate

	1952	1953
Dipropyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .15	.15
Methylether, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .18¼	.19¼
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, tanks, works	lb. .30	.30
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb. .91	.91
Divi-divi., 43% tannin, bgs., bis., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton. NS	70.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, tanks, works	lb. .19	.19
40-45%, dms., tanks, 100% basis, works	gal. 1.20	1.00
Dodecylbenzene, tanks, works	lb. .14¼	.12½
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb. .26	.26
imported, NF, cut, bls	lb. .23	.28
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb. .11	.11
Dragon's blood mass, cs	lb. .90	1.25
reeds, cs	lb. 1.60	1.40
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. lots—		
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 17.00	17.00
No. 2, cns	lb. 17.00	17.00
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 17.00	17.00
No. 2, cns	lb. 22.20	22.20
No. 3, cns	lb. 35.25	35.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 3.65	3.65
No. 2, cns	lb. 4.65	4.65
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 7.55	7.55
No. 2, cns	lb. 4.00	4.00
No. 3, cns	lb. 22.20	22.20
No. 4, cns	lb. 7.20	7.20
No. 32, cns	lb. 5.30	5.30
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 17.00	17.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 10.50	10.50
No. 3, cns	lb. 3.30	3.30
No. 4, cns	lb. 3.30	3.30
No. 5, cns	lb. 4.00	4.00
No. 6, cns	lb. 4.00	4.00

	1952	1953
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—		
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 10.95	10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 16.10	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb. 16.10	16.10
No. 6, cns	lb. 16.10	16.10
No. 7, cns	lb. 14.80	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb. 10.95	10.95
No. 4, cns	lb. 20.50	20.50
No. 5, cns	lb. 5.70	5.70
No. 10, cns	lb. 20.70	20.70
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns	lb. 3.75	2.85
No. 9, cns	lb. 3.75	2.85
No. 10, cns	lb. 3.00	2.30
No. 11, cns	lb. 3.25	1.85
No. 12, cns	lb. 3.00	2.65
No. 17, cns	lb. 10.95	10.95
No. 18, cns	lb. 24.00	24.00
No. 19, cns	lb. 20.05	15.45
No. 21, cns	lb. 4.70	3.60
No. 22, cns	lb. 10.95	10.95
No. 28, cns	lb. 24.65	24.65
No. 33, cns	lb. 17.45	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb. 16.10	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb. 10.95	10.95
No. 10, cns	lb. 13.50	13.50
No. 11, cns	lb. 13.50	13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—		
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 16.10	16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 16.10	16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 13.50	13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 10.95	10.95

	1952	1953
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) dlvd.		
20 Orange, AD	lb. .64	.64
27 Fast light Orange 2G	lb. .78	.78
31 Phloxine, 2G	lb. .64	.64
36 Alizarine yellow, 2G	lb. .83	.83
40 Orange B extra, conc	lb. 1.06	1.06
79 Scarlet, 2R	lb. .74	.74
151 Orange, Y	lb. .47	.46
161 Orange, RR	lb. .55	.55
176 Fast red, A, conc	lb. .90	.90
179 Azo rubine, XX, cons	lb. 1.04	1.04
180 Blue, F4B	lb. .92	.92
185 Brilliant Scarlet 3RN, conc	lb. .93	.93
202 Chrome blue black R	lb. .68	.68
203 Chrome black T	lb. .71	.71
208 Fast blue, SR	lb. .91	.91
216 Chrome red, B	lb. .84	.84
234 Resorcin brown	lb. .89	.89
246 Blue black, extra conc.	lb. .86	.86
275 Milling red, 3R, conc	lb. 2.03	2.03
289 Navy blue, 3R, 125%	lb. 1.09	1.08
299 Black F, conc	lb. 1.40	1.40
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb. 2.01	2.01
326 Fast scarlet, 4BNC	lb. 1.64	1.64
332 Bismarck brown, RX, conc	lb. .86	.86
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb. 2.34	2.34
382 Scarlet, B	lb. 1.65	1.65
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb. .63	.63
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb. 1.07	1.07
419 Diamine fast red, FC	lb. 1.12	1.12
420 Diamine brown, M	lb. .90	.90
440 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb. 1.18	1.18
561 Trisulphon brown, BCW, conc	lb. 2.03	2.03

	1952	1953
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) dlvd.		
581 Direct black, E, double	lb. .89	.89
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150%	lb. .97	.97
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb. 1.46	1.46
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc.	lb. .92	.92
639 Xylene light yellow GX,	lb. 1.79	1.79
640 Tartrazine, conc	lb. 1.46	1.46
655 Auramine, conc	lb. 1.85	1.85
662 Brilliant green, cryst	lb. 2.79	2.79
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc	lb. 3.68	3.68
671 Brilliant blue E.	lb. 1.73	1.73
681 Crystal violet powder	lb 2.15	2.15
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb. 1.58	1.58
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%	lb. 3.75	3.75
729 Victoria blue B, conc	lb. 2.79	2.79
739 Green SN extra	lb. 2.41	2.41
740 Rhodamine B, extra	lb. 4.33	4.33
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%	lb. 3.11	3.11
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb. 2.90	2.90
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb. .68	.68
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb. 1.55	1.55
969 Sulphathrene blue GR, paste	lb. .76	.76
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb. .32	.32
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb 2.59	2.59
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb. 2.91	2.91
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb. 2.00	2.00
double paste	lb. 4.00	4.00
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb. 1.75	1.75
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb. 2.36	2.36
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb. 2.57	2.57
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb. 1.75	1.75
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb. 1.10	1.10
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb. 1.68	1.68
double paste	lb. 3.35	3.35
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb. 1.62	1.62
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb. 1.65	1.65
P-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN	lb. 2.31	2.30
P-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb. 1.31	1.31
P-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb. 2.79	2.79
P-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb. 1.31	1.31
P-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb. 2.42	2.42
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse—		
Black, blue, No. 550	lb. .81	.81
Jet, No. 551	lb. .89	.89
Brown, R, conc.	lb. 1.72	1.72
Orange R, brilliant	lb. .90	.90
Red, 4B, conc	lb. 1.37	1.37
Yellow, C	lb. 1.18	1.18
FN, conc	lb. 1.22	1.22
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—		
Auramine, O	lb. 1.85	1.85
Black, basic, blue	lb. 1.21	1.21
Jet	lb. 1.21	1.21
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc.	lb. 1.55	1.55
Brown, Bismarck R, conc.	lb .86	.86
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb. .60	.60
Y, extra	lb. .64	.64
Fuchsine, conc	lb. 3.08	3.08
Green, malachite, conc	lb. 2.10	2.10
Rhodamine, B	lb. 4.33	4.33
Safranine, Y, conc	lb. 2.90	2.90
Violet, methyl B	lb. 1.10	1.10
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—		
Azo rubine R, extra, conc.	lb. 1.04	1.04
Black, acid blue, B, extra,	lb. .86	.86
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb. 2.04	2.04
Methanil, conc	lb. .91	.91
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb. .47	.47
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb. 1.45	1.45
Yellow azo-, conc	lb. .90	.90

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.65N	.90N
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.34	.95
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.06
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	.30
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.21	.23
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.23
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.46
select, bndls	lb.	.50	.60
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	42.85	35.00
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.98	.98
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.92	.92
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	.75
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	.72
powd., tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	.73
Epichlorhydrin, tanks, works	lb.	.37	.37
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots.	gram.	.50	.45
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	2.15	2.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	2.35
Ergot, USP, cns	lb.	7.50	2.50
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	45.00
Salicylate, bots	oz.	32.50	32.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	34.50
Ether, butyl, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	.30
Dichloroethyl, purified, tanks, works	lb.	.16	.16
tech., tanks	lb.	.15	.12
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.37	.37
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, cn	lb.	.89	.89
solvent, USP, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19	.13¾
synthetic, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	.13¾
Isopropyl, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.05
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.03	1.28
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	.11
95-96%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	.11¼
99%, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	.11½
synthetic, 85-90%, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	.11
95-98%, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.11¼
99%, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.11½
Acetocetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.55	.55
Acrylate, tanks, works	lb.	.48	.48
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.68	.74
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.	lb.	.43	.43
Butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.80	.89

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Mallinckrodt began the production of phenobarbital in 1929 and is now one of the foremost producers in the United States.

In 1939-40 Mallinckrodt developed improved methods for producing phenobarbital (U. S. Patents 2,346,059; 2,351,085; 2,358,768; 2,367,632; 2,454,360; 2,478,853). Extension of this research led to new and useful methods for metallation, carbalkoxylation, and alkylation of organic compounds. (J. Am. Chem. Soc. *63*, 2056, 2252 (1941); *64*, 576, 578, 580 (1942).

Modern plant facilities for large-scale production, and warehouse stocks at New York, St. Louis and Los Angeles, enable Mallinckrodt to supply promptly the needs of manufacturers in every area.

Mallinckrodt phenobarbital is supplied in 100 lb. leverpak drums. 25 lb fiber drums and in subdivision packages.

Mallinckrodt phenobarbital is available in the following forms:

Phenobarbital USP XIV Fine Crystals
Phenobarbital USP XIV Powder
Phenobarbital USP XIV Powder Minus 100 Mesh
Phenobarbital Sodium USP XIV Granular (Soluble)
Phenobarbital Sodium USP XIV Powder (Soluble)

Special forms to meet pharmaceutical manufacturers' specifications can be developed for quantity buyers.

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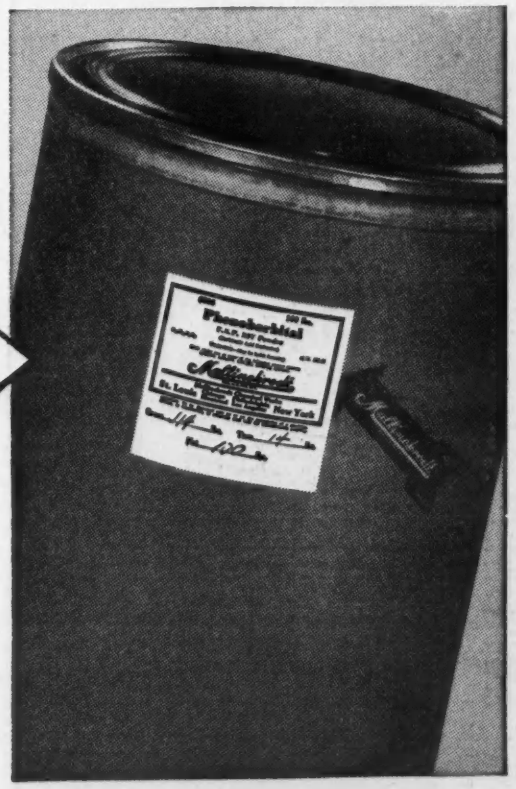
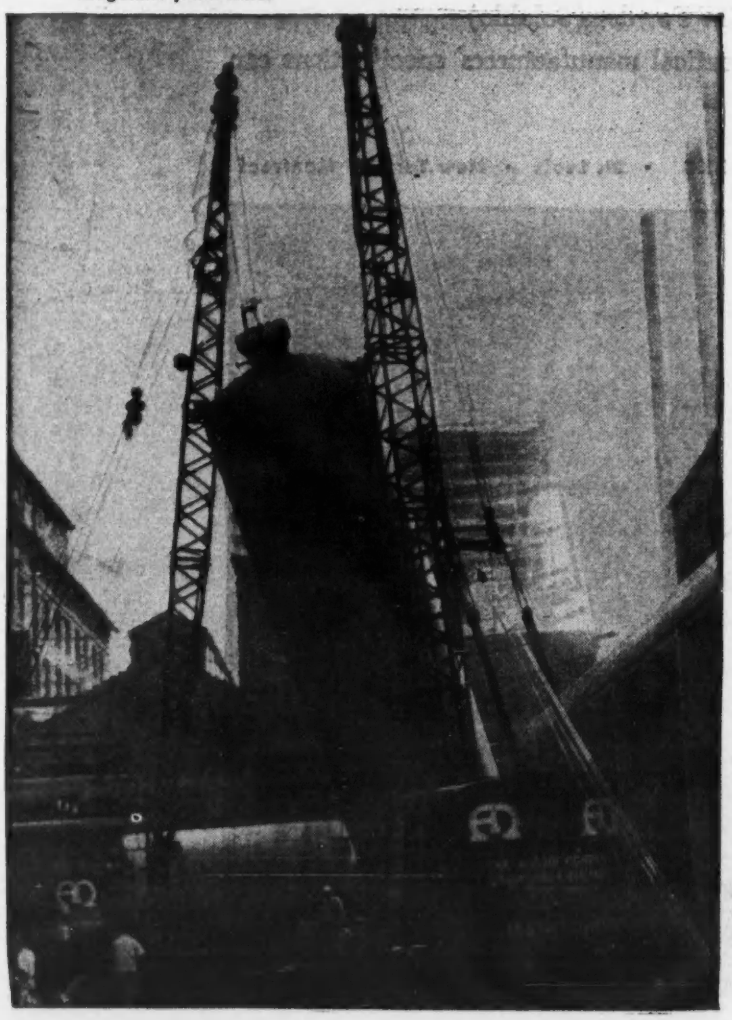
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS
FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY •
SINCE 1867 •



View showing charging floor in Digester Building of The Mead Corporation, Kingsport, Tennessee. Austin's contract included detail design, construction, and installation of all equipment in the Digester Building, and a Black Liquor Soda Recovery Plant designed for a total capacity of 240 tons of pulp per day.

Translating Flow Sheets into Smooth-

Six digesters, 11 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high, were installed by Austin in the new Digester Building for The Mead Corporation, which produces coated paper for several of the leading magazine publishers.



Whether it's for a new, spectacular overnight success, or to meet the greatly increased demand for an older product, adequate capacity and low-cost production must be provided quickly and economically.

To translate these demands into fast-moving, smooth-flowing production facilities, alert management is utilizing many new ideas and practical short cuts.

But smooth-flowing plants don't just happen. They are the result of careful interpretation of the Owner's Flow Sheets by means of Engineering that implements the process most economically.

Austin's approach, in such cases, is to reduce the amount of material, conveyors, equipment, indirect labor costs, and actual floor space required, and, above all, to *save time*.

Starting with the Owner's basic data, and through technical teamwork, Austin Engineers design and construct complete plant facilities on an Undivided Responsibility basis which simplifies and coordinates the hundreds of different operations that must dovetail for fast, economical and efficient results.

Regardless of the type or size of the project, whether it be a completely new plant, or the revamping of your existing facilities, Austin's Coast to Coast Organization has the broad and practical experience which will help simplify your problem and provide smooth-flowing, forward-looking facilities.

The Austin Company, Engineers and Builders

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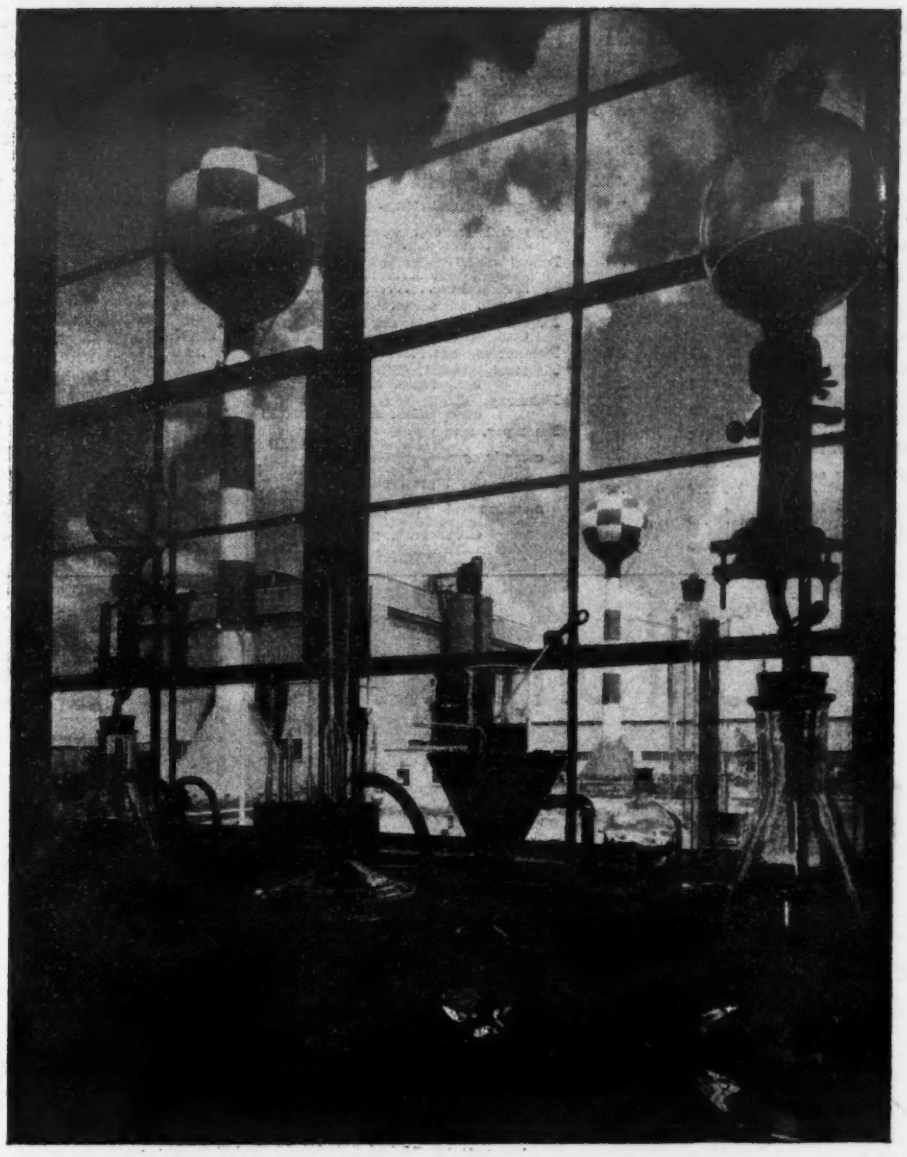
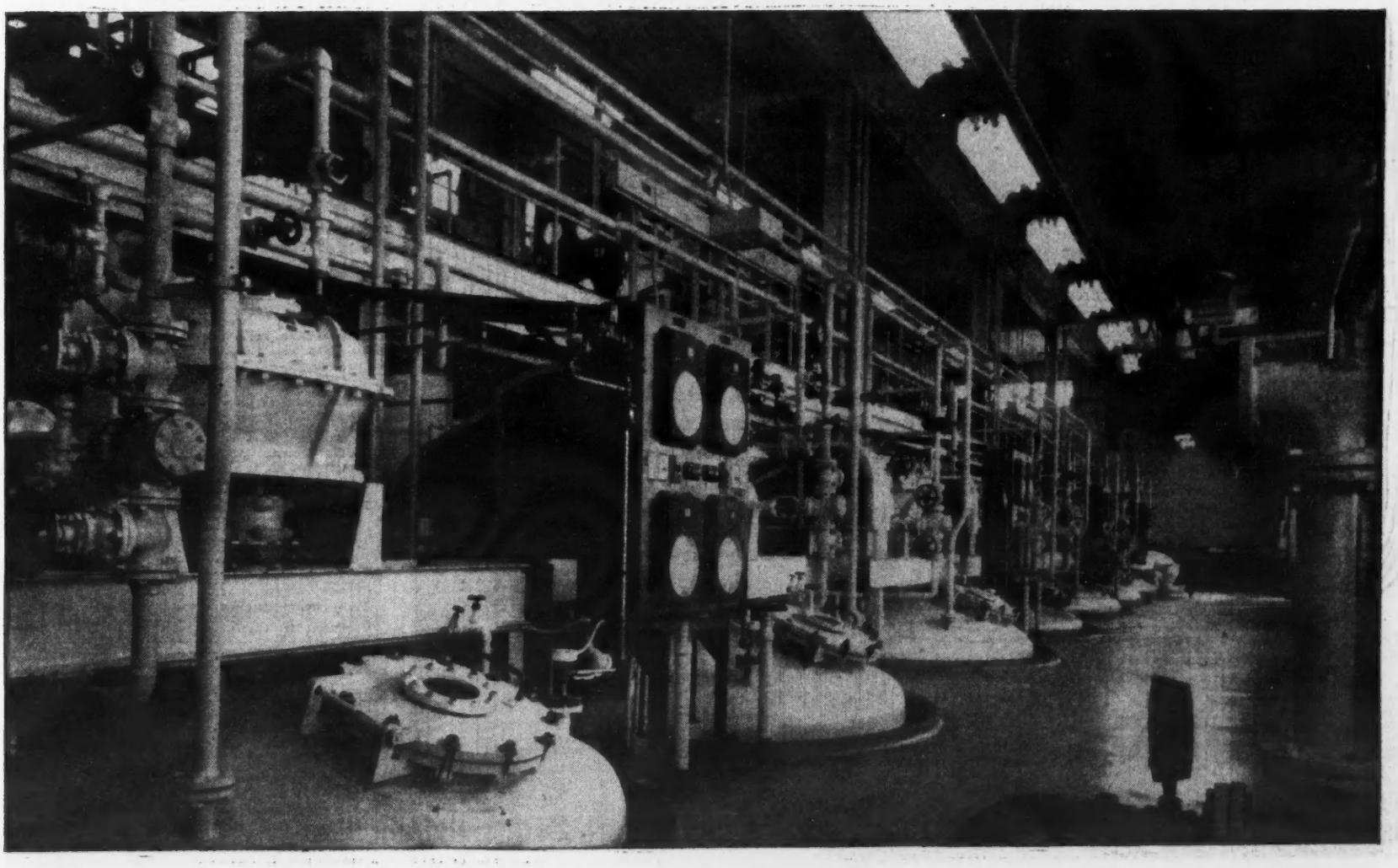
THE AUSTIN COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA

View taken from Laboratory Building at the new Upjohn Company Plant, Kalamazoo, Michigan, designed and built by Austin. A large steam plant of 240,000 lbs. per hour capacity appears in foreground. In the background can be seen a portion of the main manufacturing plant of "Controlled Conditions" design 880 ft. wide by 1120 ft. long.



Flowing Production

View showing charging floor in the 3-story Antibiotics Building, 140 ft. wide by 250 ft. long, one of several larger units in the completely new plant of the Upjohn Company at Kalamazoo, designed and built by Austin.



Ethyl Chloride—Gum, Dammar

	1952	1953
Ethyl chloride, tech., tanks..lb.	.10	.10
USP, dms., cyls.....lb.	.22	.22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb.	2.25	2.25
Formate, dms.....lb.	.64	.60
Gallate, dms., works.....lb.	3.90	3.90
Iodide, bots.....lb.	3.80	4.13
Lactate, dms., works.....lb.	.44½	.47½
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.50	.50
Oenanthate, dms.....lb.	1.00	1.00
Silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb.	.55	.60½
Ethylbenzene, tanks.....lb.	.13	.13
Ethylbutyl ketone, tanks, works, lb.	.32	.32
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, works..lb.	.65	.65
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, frt. alld..lb.	.10	.10
Oxide, tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.19	.19
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb.	.46	.47
Ethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.17	.17
Monobutylether, tanks, works, lb.	.22	.21
Monoethylether, tanks, works, lb.	.19	.18½
Monoethylether acetate, tanks, works..lb.	.18	.16½
Monomethylether, tanks, works, lb.	.21	.21
Monomethylether acetate, tanks, works..lb.	.27	.27
Ethylethanolamine, mixed, dms., c.l., works..	.40	.40
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots...oz.	11.85	11.85
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.....lb.	.80	.80
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb.	6.75	6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms....lb.	2.35	1.45
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb.	.10	.10
Eugenol, prime, USP, cns....lb.	3.45	2.25
Euphorbia herb, bls.....lb.	.12	.12

F

	1952	1953
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..lb.	20.00	20.00
glass, bulk, c.l., works....lb.	11.75	11.75
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...lb.	18.00	18.00
Fennel seed, Czech, bgs.....lb.	.11	.19½
French, bgs .....lb.	NS	.29
Syrian, bgs.....lb.	.23	.29
Fenugreek, Moroccan, bgs....lb.	.05¾	.06½
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.	32.00	34.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal.	2.35	2.85N
Fishberries, bgs.....lb.	.17	.17
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.	135.60	135.60
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.	130.00	130.00
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, contract, mines..ton.	60.00	60.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l..lb.	47.00N	57.50
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk mine, ton.	41.50N	47.00
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.	38.00N	40.00
Fluorspar, washed gravel, 59-60%, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.	38.00	40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.	39.00	40.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.	40.00	42.00
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.	41.60N	42.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York..ton.	37.00N	43.00
Formaldehyde, USP, inhibited, tanks, E..lb.	.0420	.0420
methanol free, tanks, E....lb.	.0395	.0395
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb.	.55	.53
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines..ton.	38.50	38.50
Illinois mines..ton.	37.20	37.20
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton.	2.00	2.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.	30.00	30.00
Furfural, tech., tanks, works lb.	.105	.108
Fusel oil, refined, tanks.....lb.	.27	.15
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb.	.47½	.47½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.45½	.45½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.43½	.43½
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb.	.22½	.22½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.21½	.21½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	19	.19
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb.	.45	.45

G

	1952	1953
G Salt, bbls.....lb.	.73	.73
Galangal root, bls. .....lb.	.16	.18
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	1.00	1.00
Gasoline at refinery, ex tax Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks, gal.	.1075	.1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks, gal.	.105	.1150
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks, gal.	.10375	.1062
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks..gal.	.1285	.1285
Pennsylvania, western, U.S. motor, 86 octane, leaded tanks..gal.	.1275	.129
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks..gal.	.06875	.06875
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb.	.25	.26
Gentian root, bls.....lb.	.18	.17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.22	.22
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.23	.23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms...lb.	2.25	1.55
standard, cns., dms.....lb.	1.40	.75
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb.	2.20	1.55
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb.	7.00	5.00
Root, African, bls.....lb.	.29	.13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs..lb.	.44	.18½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb.	.62	.24
No. 2, bgs.....lb.	.61	.17
No. 3, bgs.....lb.	.59	.15½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb.	.59N	.15
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb.	.28	.11
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.	13.00	16.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb.	.23	.21½
65 j.g.s., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.24	.22½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.		
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.28	.27½
122-149, bgs, c.l., dlvd...lb.	.29	.29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.30	.31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.31	.31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.32	.32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.33	.33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.34	.34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.35	.35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.36	.36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.37	.37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.38	.39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.39	.40
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.40	.41
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.41	.42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.		
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb.	.40¾	.32 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.37	.29 Nom.
dynamite, tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.53½	.43¼
high gravity, tanks, dlvd....lb.	.53¾	.43½
refined, BP, 98%, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.53	.45⅜
USP, tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.54¼	.44
yellow distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.53⅜	.43⅜
Glyoxal, 30%, tanks, works..lb.	.18	.18
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.	23.50	22.50
acid yellow, bots.....oz.	21.00	20.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs..lb.	.13	.13
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb.	3.60	3.00
powd., bxs.....lb.	3.90	3.25
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb.	.32½	.34
Grease, brown, dlvd.....lb.	.04¾	.03½
house, loose .....lb.	.05¾	.04¼
white, choice, loose.....lb.	.07	.05⅝
yellow, loose.....lb.	.05¾	.04⅛
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works. lb.	4.50	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....o.	5.75	6.30
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb.	.38	.37
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.39	.37
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.40	.37
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.40½	.37
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.41¼	.37
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.41¾	.37
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.42¾	.37
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.44½	.38
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.46	.38
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.47¾	.38
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb.	.45¾	.40
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.17	.17½
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb.	.95	.95
pure, bgs., frt. alld....lb.	.37½	.37½
Phthaloncyanin toner, bbls., works..lb.	4.40	4.40
Grindella robusta herb, bls..lb.	.28	.38
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb.	.55	.55
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins....lb.	1.90	1.90
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb.	3.15	3.15
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys....lb.	2.15	2.15
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb.	1.50	2.00
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs...lb.	.35	.35
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb.	.16½	.14
powdered, USP, bbls..lb.	.21	.19
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb.	.40	.38
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs....lb.	.25	.21
No. 2, bgs .....lb.	.20	.19
No. 3, bgs.....lb.	.17½	.17½
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb.	NP	NP
C, bgs.....lb.	.32	.27
CBB, bgs.....lb.	.27	.22
CNE, bgs.....lb.	NP	NP
DBB, bgs.....lb.	.27	.14
DK, bgs .....lb.	.22	.13
dust, bgs. .....lb.	.12½	.11
soft, MA, bgs.....lb.	.25	.13
WS, bgs .....lb.	NP	.27
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs., lb.	.27	.18
nubs, bgs .....lb.	.32	.27
seeds, bgs.....lb.	.20	.15
sorts, bgs.....lb.	.24	.18
Pontianak, chips, bgs....lb.	.26	.22
nubs, bgs.... .....lb.	.40	.36
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs.lb.	.23	.24
dust, bgs.....lb.	.08	.14
E, bgs.....lb.	.14	.16
East India, batu, bold, bgs., lb.	13½	.12
nubs & chips, bgs....lb.	.08	.08
black, bold, bgs.....lb.	.13½	.14½
unscraped, bgs. .....lb.	.11	.12
nubs & chips, bgs....lb.	.10	.11
pale, chips, bgs, ...lb.	.14	.13
nubs, bgs. .....lb.	.23	.19
Singapore, No. 1, bgs....lb.	.34	.35
No. 2, bgs.....lb.	.23	.29
No. 3, bgs.....lb.	.09½	.16
dust, bgs .....lb.	.09½	.14
seeds, bgs.....lb.	.12½	.16

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  - Manganese-Zinc-Iron
- Octoic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Zinc
- Witall (Tall Oil) Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Manganese

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- Dibutyl Phthalate
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- Cadium
- Calcium
- Copper
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- Sodium
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	1952	1953
Gum, ester gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb. .17½	.14
wood-resin type, dms, c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc	lb. .17½	.14
Euphorbium, cs	lb. .20	.55
Galbanum, cs	lb. .75	.75
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb. .70	.90
powd., bbls	lb. .90	.90
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb. .35	.35
No. 3, bgs	lb. .31	.31
Karaya, No. 1	lb. .40	.30
No. 2	lb. .32	.22
No. 3	lb. .23	.19
Kauri, bgs	lb. .31½	.30
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb. .32	.30
Mastic, cs	lb. 1.55	2.00
Myrrh, cs	lb. .30	.30
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb. .16	.16
tears, cs	lb. .20	.20
Sandarac, cks	lb. NS	3.50
Scammony, cs	lb. 1.50	1.50
Talha, bgs	lb. .10	.10
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb. 3.80	2.85
No. 2, cs	lb. 3.50	2.45
No. 3, cs	lb. 2.75	1.60
powdered, USP, bbls	lb. 1.25	1.25
Yacca, bgs	lb. .06	.06
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan.	ton.19.00	19.00
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald	ton.18.30	18.30
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.17.30	17.30
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.16.00	16.00
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton 8.00	8.00
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Roton, Texas, frt. equald,	ton. 8.00	8.00
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton. 8.00	8.00
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore	ton.14.40	14.40
Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.14.40	14.40
English, paper bgs., ex dock	ton.48.00	48.00
ex warehouse	ton.53.00	53.00

H

Hawthorne berries, bgs	lb. .30	.30
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb. 3.40	3.10
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb. .60	.60
imp., black, whole, bls	lb. .25	.25
ground, bxs	lb. .30	.30
powder, bxs	lb. .32	.32
white, whole, bls	lb. .25	.25
powder, bxs.	lb. .35	.35
Helonias root, bls	lb. 1.65	1.65
Hematine extract, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .47	.47
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l	lb. .43	.43
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .41	.41
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .39	.39
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .37	.37
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .20½	.20½
Henbane leaves, bls	lb. .32	.35
Henna leaves, bls	lb. .23	.23
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal. .18	.18
group 3, tanks	gal. .1375	.1375
Hesperidene methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.50.00	50.00
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb. 2.60	2.60
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1000-pound lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb. .232	.232
USP, dms., 500 pounds or more, same basis	lb. .40½	.40½
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal. .18	.18
group 3, tanks	gal. .145	.145
Hexanol, normal, tanks, works,	lb. .33	.33
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb. 2.25	2.25
Salicylate, dms.	lb. 1.75	1.75
Hexyleneglycol, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .14	.14
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb. .71	.71
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.17.00	15.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo.375.00	450.00
Histadine hydrochloride-1, fib. dms., 50 kilos, or more, works	kilo.100.00	80.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.13.75	13.75
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.20.00	20.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots	oz.13.00	13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton. 7.25	6.75
Hops, NF, bls	lb. .30	.30
Horehound, bls	lb. .14	.14
Hydrangea root, bls	lb. .22	.22
Hydrastine, bots	oz.31.00	29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.29.50	29.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.35.00	35.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.	bot. 1.95	1.95
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb. .30	.30
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb. .03¾	.03¾
35%, same basis, tanks	lb. .203	.203
Hydroquinone, photo, bbls., dms.	lb. .90	.90
tech., dms., frt. equald	lb. .76	.77
Hydroxycitronnellal, cns	lb. 7.50	5.35
Hyoscine hydrobromide (see Scopolamine).		
Hyoscyamine	oz.15.75	15.75
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.16.50	16.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.12.50	12.00
Hypernic extract, No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .52	.52
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .35	.35
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .27	.27
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb. .35	.35
Leaves, bgs	lb. .50	.50

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb. .30	.30
Ichthammol, NF, powd., bbls.	lb. .60	.60
Indigo, nat., chests	lb. 2.14	2.14
synth., paste, bots	lb. .23	.23
Indol, CP, bots	lb.17.00	17.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd	lb. 4.90	5.60
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse	lb. 1.84	1.84
resub., bots., jars	lb. 2.55	2.55
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms.	lb. 6.50	6.90
Iodoform, dms., kgs	lb. 4.70	4.70
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb. 8.15	3.75
beta, cns	lb. 7.65	4.30
Ipecac root, bgs	lb. 6.75	5.25
powd., bxs	lb. 7.00	6.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb. .25	.25
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb. .09	.09
solution, USP IX, cbys	lb. .16	.16
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.13.50	13.50
Chloride (ferric) anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 6.25	6.25
cryst., tech., bbls., works.	100 lbs. 5.25	5.25
USP, X, bbls	lb. .07½	.07½
solution 42°Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald	100 lbs. 3.45	3.45
Citrate, gran., dms	lb. .77	.77
Gluconate NF, dms	lb. .83	.83
Glycerophnosphate, NF, powd., dms	lb. 4.45	4.45
Hypophosphite, dms	lb. 2.80	2.80
Iodide, bots	lb. 3.66	3.66
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb. .23¾	.23¾
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb. .83	.85
Phosphate, soluble NF,, gran., cs	lb. .64	.64
Pyrophosphate, soluble NF VII, gran., dms	lb. .78	.78
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb. .26½	.26¼
Stearate, dms., c.l	lb. .41	.37
Sulphate, partically hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.30.00	30.00
ferrous, USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb. .09½	.09½
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb. .90	.90
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms	lb. .55	.55
Oxalate, dms.	lb. .25½	.25½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb. .30¼	.30¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb. .25½	.25½

	1952	1953
Isoborneol, cns	lb. 1.25	1.25
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb. .70	.60
Propionate, dms	lb. 1.15	1.15
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb. .72	.72
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb. .60	.60
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.	lb. .50	.50
Isoeugenol, extra, cns	lb. 4.50	3.70
Isopentane, dms., works	lb. .45	.43
Isophorone, tanks, works	lb. .22½	.22½
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .12½	.10
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .26½	.23½
Isoquinolin, dms., works	lb. .65	.65

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb. .15	.17
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb. .43	.45
powd., bbls., bxs	lb. .48	.50
Juniper berries, bgs	lb. .06	.13
Tar, USP, dms	lb. .42	.42

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb. .75	.60
Kava kava root, bls	lb. .28	.30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks.	gal. .09375	.0925
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal. .126	.130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal. .09	.1015

Gum, Ester—Lavender Flowers

	1952	1953
Kerosene, at refinery, N. Y. Harbor, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal. .101	.0970
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal. .09	.0875
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal. .11	.1125
Kola nuts bgs	lb. .08	.08
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse	ton.95.00	95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, bulk, whse	ton.95.00	95.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls	lb. 1.40	1.70
Lanolin, USP, dms., works	lb. .34	.32
anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb. .38	.33½
USP, dms., works	lb. .35	.35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb. .1450N	.08¼
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb. .20	.20
Laurel berries, bgs	lb. .25	.25
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb. .11¼	.09½
Portuguese, bls	lb. .10	.10
Turkish, bls	lb. .11½	.11¼
Yugoslavian, bls	lb. .09	.09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb. .75	.72
Methacrylate, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb. 1.00	1.00
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb. .55	.55
ordinary, bls	lb. .16	.16
select, bls	lb. .70	.90

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Briefs

From recent literature

No. 4 in a Series

Desludging fluid for internal combustion engines, Diesel engines and the like, can be formulated using ethylene dichloride, soap, alcohol, cresol and naphtha. This formula when substituted for lubricating oil will not only effectively desludge the crankcase and associated parts but will have a lubricating effect on the operating units.

Anabasine, a liquid alkaloid that closely resembles nicotine in physical, chemical, toxological and insecticidal properties, can be extracted from all parts of the tree tobacco plant with ethylene dichloride.

Benzoyl peroxide may be reacted with ethylene dichloride to give phenol and benzene. Coproducts of the reaction are p-$PhC_6H_4CO_2H$, diphenyl, trichlorobutene, and 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrachlorobutane.

N-vinyl compounds such as N-vinyl pyrrole or N-vinyl carbazole monomers, can be polymerized in ethylene dichloride solution to form materials which have high softening points. The reaction, using BF_3 as a catalyst, is started at room temperature with the ratio of solvent to monomer of 4 or 6:1. When such a ratio is employed, the reaction is more readily controlled because the temperature will remain nearly constant at about the boiling point of the ethylene dichloride.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride in your products or processes.

Lead Acetate—Methanol

	1952	1953
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.	lb. .24	.22
gran., bbls.	lb. .25	.23
powd., bbls.	lb. .25	.23
USP, cryst., dms.	lb. .32	.31
gran., dms.	lb. .32	.31
Arsenate, dealers, basic, powder. 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb. .30	.27½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb. .43	.42¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96-lbs. or more to dest. East.		
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb. .1919	.14¾
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb. .39	.45
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb. 3.82	3.82
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .35	.32½
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb. .19	.1475
E. St. Louis	lb. .1850	.1455
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs, works	lb. .36½	.34½
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., frt. alld.	lb. .17¾	.17½
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .24¼	.23¾
37% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .32½	.22¼
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb. .24½	.22¼
Oleate, bbls.	lb. .24	.29¾
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	db. .41	.45
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb. .2155	.1750
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .2182	.1775
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .2207	.18
Lead resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb. .20½	.28½
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb. .1805	.1584
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb. .43	.54
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb. dms.	lb. .15½	.15¼
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb. .2010	.1625
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .1715	.15
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .1919	.1475
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb. .18	.15½
unbleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., same basis	lb. .17	.14½
Lemon peel, bls.	lb. .20	.20
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb. .20¾	.21¼
powd., bbls.	lb. .31	.31¾
Root, bls	lb. .08	.05½
5-lb. bundles, cs.	lb. .40	.50
powd., bbls.	lb. .11	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .05¼	.05¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works.	ton.14.50	14.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.16.00	12.50
Annville, Pa.	ton.11.50	11.50
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.11.50	11.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.14.00	14.00
Cedar H'll'w, Pa.	ton.11.50	11.50
Farnams, Mass.	ton.14.00	14.00
Gibsonburg, O.	ton.12.50	12.50
Hannibal, Mo.	ton. 9.25	10.00
Keystone, Ala.	ton.10.25	10.25
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.10.50	10.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.10.50	10.50
Limedale, Ark.	ton.10.00	10.00
Martinsburg W, Va.	ton.11.00	11.00
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.11.50	11.50
York, Pa.	ton.11.50	15.50
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.15.00	15.50
Annville, Pa.	ton.14.50	14.50
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.14.50	14.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.16.00	16.00
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.14.50	14.50
Engle W, Va.	ton 14.50	14.50
Farnams, Mass.	ton.14.00	14.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.16.50	16.50
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.12.50	12.00
Keystone, Ala.	ton.13.50	13.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.13.00	13.00
Limedale, Ark.	ton 13.50	12.00
Springdale, Mo.	ton. 9.00	12.25
Woodville, Ohio	ton.14.50	14.50
York, Pa.	ton.14.50	14.50
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.17.00	17.00
Annville, Pa.	ton.17.50	17.00
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.15.50	17.50
Carey, Ohio	ton.11.00	11.00
Engle, W, Va.	ton.14.50	14.50
Farnams, Mass.	ton.14.00	14.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.16.50	16.50
Rockland, Me.	ton.10.00	10.00
Woodville, Ohio	ton.16.50	16.50
York, Pa.	ton.15.50	15.50
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton. 3.50	3.50
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb. 6.25	5.60
ex lignaloe wood, dms.	lb. 6.75	6.75
Linalyl acetate, ex bots de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb. 6.15	6.30
96-98%, dms.	lb. 6.60	6.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb. 5.00	4.60
Lindane, 25%, formulation, dms.	lb. 2.70	2.70
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb. .34	.34
without leaves, bls.	lb. .45	.40
Linseed meal expeller, 34%, bulk, Midwest mills.	ton.68.00N	82.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb. .2065	.1650
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb. 1.67	1.67
Bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb. 1.90	2.10
Chloride, cryst., dms.	lb. .95	.95
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb. 1.05	1.05
Fluoride, bbls.	lb. 1.80	1.80
Hydride, dms., works.	lb.10.25	12.00
Hydroxide, dms.	lb. .80	.91
Salicylate, dms.	lb. 1.60	1.60
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point.	lb. .079	.075
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb. .10	.10
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast 1c. per lb. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb. .75	.65
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb. .45	.42
Leaves, NF, bls.	lb. .85	.75
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works.	oz.34.00	34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .41	.41
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .39	.39
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .20	.20
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .19	.19
No. 3 bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .18½	.18½
Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb. .60	.65
Lupulin, tins	lb. 1.95	1.95
Lycopodium, cs.	lb. 1.50	1.70
Lysine hydrochloride, dl., bots.	kilo.145.00	145.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb. 1.10	.97
West Indian, bls.	lb. 1.10	.84
broken, bls.	lb. .80	.70
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb. .32	.32
for synth. rubber, ctns., works.	lb. .31	.31
USP, light, ctns.	lb. .34	.34
heavy, bbls.	lb. .36	.36
Magnesium bromide, dms.	lb. .90	.90
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .09½	.09½
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .10¾	.10¾
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .12	.12
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .11¼	.11¼
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .11¾	.11¾
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .13	.13
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.		
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works.	lb. .12¾	.12¾
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.50.00	49.00
Gluconate, dms.	lb. 1.53	1.30
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb. .29	.26½
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb. 1.60	1.60
Laurate, bbls.	lb. .46	.46
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works.	lb. .24½	.24½
sticks, cs., works.	llb. .42	.42
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb. .31	.33½
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb. 1.00	1.00
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb. .75	.75
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb. .42	.38
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb. .43	.38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.72.50	72.50
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chefalah, Wash.	ton.36.30	36.30
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb. .37	.37
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb. 1.00	.90N
blue, bls.	lb. .93	1.65
Leaves, bls.	lb. .35	.35
Mandrake root, bls.	lb. .43	.29
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb. .33¼	.32½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb. .24	.24
Carbonate, bbls.	lb. .21	.21
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, 28-40 tons, bgs., works.	ton.78.00	83.00
Gluconate, dms.	lb. 1.86	1.86
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.	lb. 4.70	4.70
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb. .26	.33¼
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb. 2.00	2.00
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb. .30½	.30½
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.	lb. .33½	.33½
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb. .30	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld.	lb. .25	.25
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb. .21¾	.21¾
precip., dms.	lb. .24½	.24½
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E.	ton.75.50	75.00
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E.	ton.87.50	87.50
Tallate, liquid, 6%, dms.	lb. .21¾	.21¾
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock.	ton.80.00N	79.00
So. American, 30-32 tan., c.l., ex dock.	ton.51.00	58.50
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb. 1.25	1.25
small, cs.	lb. .90	.80
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb. .40	.40
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb. .85	.85
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls.	lb. .30	.23
Chilean, bls.	lb. .23	.21
French, bls.	lb. .30	.29
Peruvian, bls.	lb. .22	.19
Matico leaves, bls.	lb. .25	.25
Menadione, USP, bots., works.	gram .06	.06
Menthol, natural, USP.	lb. 8.75	5.00
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb. 8.10	4.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb. 4.00	4.00
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb. .34	.34
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb. .42	.42
Mercury Iodide, red, NF, dms.	lb. 6.22	6.22
yellow, NF, fib. dms.	lb. 6.47	6.47
Oxide, yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb. 4.64	4.15
Mesityl oxide, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .11½	.11½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.	lb. .73	.95
Metachloroanilin, dms., works	lb. .80	.80
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .73½	.73½
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld.	lb. 1.05	1.05
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb. 1.54	1.54
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb. .90	.90
Metatoluidine, tanks.	lb. .76	.76
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.	lb. 1.00	.94
Methanol, nat., tanks, frt. alld.	gal. .70	.70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.		
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, tanks, frt. alld.	gal. .32	.32
Zone 2, tanks, frt. alld.	gal. 35½	.35½
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of Eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., West of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.		

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Antara operates this way:

a technically trained sales force develops improved processes and end products by working intimately with you on your surfactant problems.

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- It advises.
- It trouble-shoots.
- It helps business in general by helping you in particular.

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Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P.
Ethinyl Estradiol
Testosterone U.S.P.
Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
Methyltestosterone U.S.P.
Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
21-Acetoxypregnenolone
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

SULFONAMIDES

Sulfacetamide
Phthalylsulfacetamide

ANTIHISTAMINES

Prophenpyridamine Maleate

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
BULK SALES DIVISION

Methionine-dl—Oil, Castor, No. 1

	1952	1953
Methionine-dl, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb. 4.55	4.55
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., dlvd, zone 1	lb. .17	.17
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1	lb. .17½	.17¼
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.		
Acetoacetate, tanks, works	lb. .51½	.51½
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld., W., ½c. higher.		
Acetone, natural, tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal. .45	.45
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss., 3½c. per gallon higher.		
synthetic, tanks, works, frt. alld. E	gal. .54	.54½
Methyl acetone, synth., East, territory is all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo.		
Acrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb. .49	.49
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more, cns	lb. 2.25	2.35
extra, cns.	lb. 2.80	2.65
Benzoate, cns	lb. .53	.53
Bromide, jobbers, cyls	lb. .47	.47
Chloride, indust., tanks, multi-unit, works	lb. .14	.14
single-unit, works	lb. .11½	.11½
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb. .39	.39
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb. .486	.486
Cinnamate, cns.	lb. 1.43	1.43
Cyclohexanol, tanks, works	lb. .33	.33
Formate, dms.	lb. .35	.35
Methyl lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb. .35	.35
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb. .35	.35
Parahydroxybenzonate, fib, dms.	lb. 1.90	1.90
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms.	lb. 5.40	5.40
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.	lb. .50	.50
Methylal, refined, 95%, tanks, works	lb. .09	.11
Methylamyl acetate, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .15	.13
Ketone, dms., works	lb. 1.05	1.05
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb. .78	.78
standard, vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb. .66	.66
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald	lb. 3.25	3.25
Chloride, indust., tanks, dlvd.	E. lb. .11½	.11½
Methylethyl ketone, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .11	.11
Methylheptin carbonate, bots	lb. 35.00	35.00
Methylisobutyl ketone, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .13	.13
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.,	lb. 3.00	3.00
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., dlvd.	lb. 1.60	1.60
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	lb. .04⅛	.04⅛
roofing, 20 to 30 mesh, bgs., works	lb. .03⅝	.03⅝
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .05¼	.05¼
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .05¾	.05¾
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07¼	.07¼
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07	.07
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07¼	.07¼
white, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb. .07¼	.07¼
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.		
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.,	lb. .16½	.15½
spray, bbls., c.l.	.1655	.16¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb. NP	.33
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb. .36	.35½
Sugar, edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb. .24	.24
USP, bbls., works, 30-000-lb. lots	lb. .29	.29
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, N. Y.	gal. .33½	.10½
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs.	lb. 3.00	3.00N
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis, Mo. content	lb. 1.35	1.35
technical, kgs., works, basis, Mo. content	lb. 1.18	1.13
Monochlorobenbene, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb. .09	.09
Monoethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E	lb. .26¼	.23
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works	lb. .88	.88
Monoethylamine, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb. .30¼	.30¼
Monoethylanilin, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .50	.50
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls., works	lb. .80	.80
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, tanks, same basis	lb. .31	.31
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, tanks, works	lb. .48	.48
Morphine, cns.	oz. 12.40	12.40
Acetate, cns.	oz. 9.95	9.95
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz. 9.90	9.90
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz. 9.90	9.90
Sulphate, cns.	oz. 9.90	9.90
Morpholine, tanks, works	lb. .59	.59
Mullein flowers, cs.	lb. 1.15	2.00
Leaves, bls.	lb. .21	.21
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz. 40.00	40.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs. or more, cns.	lb. 5.60	5.35
ketone, 100 lbs. or more, cns.	lb. 5.35	5.30
xylol, 100 lbs. or more, cns.	lb. 1.65	1.50
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, source	lb. .12	.12
Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb. .13	.10¾
Dutch, yellow, bgs.	lb. .12¾	.11
English, yellow, bgs.	lb. .13	.12
German, yellow, bgs.	lb. .17	.10½N
Montana, brown, bgs., source,	lb. .08½	.08
oriental, bgs., source	lb. .08	.05½
yellow, bgs., source	lb. .11	.09½
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, bgs., ex dock	ton. 51.00	48.50

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Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb. .0625	.0625
78°, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb. .0675	.0675
refined, industrial, tanks, same basis	lb. .10¾	.10¾
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .14½	.14½
imported, crude, 78°, large lots.	lb. .10½	.0385
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb. 7.00	7.00
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton. 14.25	14.25
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, same basis	ton. 18.25	18.25
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.		
Nerolin, cns	lb. 2.25	2.25
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lo. .60	.60
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .66¼	.66¼
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb. .34½	.34½
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb. 1.75	4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb. .58½	.58½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.	lb. .56½	.56½
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb. .33½	.33½
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb. .63¼	.63¼
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .26¼	.26¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works,	kilo. 12.00	12.00
Hydrochloride, dms., works,	kilo. 11.50	11.50
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs.	dms. 49.40	49.40
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6.	tin. 10.85	10.85
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb. 7.50	7.50
Nitrobenzene, dbl., dist., tanks.	lb. .09½	.09½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb. .33	.33
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .35	.35
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .42	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb. .45	.45
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .45	.44
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.		
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb. .25	.25
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works,	N. ton. 120.00	123.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo	unit-ton. 4.90	5.00N
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton. 3.25+.40	3.75+.50
Nitromethane dms., l.c.l., works.	lb. .25	.25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb. .23¼	.23¼
2, dms., works	lb. .25	.25
Nonylphenol, tanks, works	lb. .32½	.32¼
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb. .38	.38
Chinese, bgs.	lb. .32	.32
Istrian, bgs.	lb. .31	.31
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs.	lb. .49	.34½
West Indian, bgs.	lb. .48	.28¼
Nux vomica, bls.	lb. .10	.10
powdered, bxs.	lb. .13	.13

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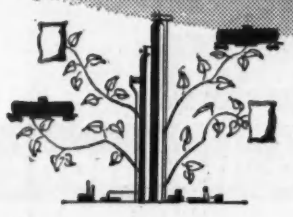
Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, group 3, tanks.	gal. .19	.19
100° Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal. .18	.18
Octanol, tank, dlvd	lb. .394	.394
Oil, ables siberica, cns.	lb. 3.50	2.50
Almond, bitter, F. P. A., bots.	lb. 3.15	2.75
NF, bots.	lb. 3.00	2.85
sweet, USP, dms., cns.	lb. .55	.55
Amyris, dms.	lb. 1.60	1.65
Angelica root, bots.	lb. 120.00	115.00
seed, bots.	lb. 110.00	50.00
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb. 1.60	2.25
Apricot kernel, cns., dms.	lb. .40	.34
Babassu, tanks.	lb. .14⅞	NP
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb. 1.65	1.55
55-60%, cns.	lb. 1.80	1.65
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb. 1.90	1.45
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb. 3.35	2.90
natural, Italian, cns.	lb. 14.50	11.75
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb. 1.20	2.00
rectified, cns.	lb. 2.70	3.15
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb. 4.00	3.35
Bone, dms., works	gal. .65	.65
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb. 2.45	1.85
tech., dms.	lb. 2.10	1.95
Camphor, natural, sassafrassy, dms.	lb. .26	.26
white, cns.	lb. .26	.26
Cananga, native, cns.	lb. 9.25	10.50
rectified, cns.	lb. 9.75	11.00
Caraway, NF, bots.	lb. 4.00	3.00
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb. 57.00	43.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb. 4.95	5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb. .3675	.29
dehydrated, bodied, tanks	lb. .3825	.3110
unbodied, tanks	lb. .3735	.2960
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l., works	lb. .4550	.3425
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb. .3300N	.2525
USP, tanks	lb. .3375	.2600
refined and colorized, tanks	lb. .3525	.2750

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
CORPORATION
PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS · 1952



we're growing more N at Dixie

The $20,000,000 expansion program now nearing completion at our Dixie Plant in Louisiana will enable us to double our ammonia output in 1953. This means that we will be able to supply the fertilizer industry with about twice as much nitrogen as before and that CSC will be a leading basic source of nitrogen in its three key forms—anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions, and ammonium nitrate.

Ammonium nitrate will be produced by the new, exclusive Stengel process developed by CSC Research. The yield of this advanced method will be a product "custom-sized" to the industry's varying needs.

Primary in the agricultural chemicals field, CSC is also a source of supply for technical-grade benzene hexachloride and for the new nitroparaffin insecticide Dilan®.

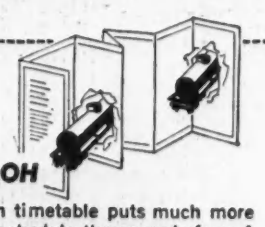
Expandex®

. . . now available for civilians

Expandex, CSC's dextran plasma volume expander, is now being produced in such quantity that it is available for civilian as well as military use. The first commercial plant in the U. S. was placed in operation by CSC at Terre Haute in June, 1952.

Valuable in the treatment of shock due to burns, hemorrhage, surgical procedures or other trauma, Expandex is clinically effective and safe. It does not interfere with blood typing procedures or cross matching. It does not carry and, therefore, does not transmit the virus of hepatitis. In solution, and without requiring refrigeration, it is ready for immediate use.

In the medical and pharmaceutical fields, CSC is also a major producer of bacitracin and penicillin and combinations of these antibiotics as well as other pharmaceutical specialties.



Timetable for "catching" more CH_3OH

The CSC 1953 production timetable puts much more methanol on the delivery schedule than ever before. A major supplier of methanol for many years, CSC will be one of the largest producers in the world in 1953.

In addition to this expansion, CSC has stepped up the output of formaldehyde at its plant at Agnew, California. Volume production continues, of course, in the fields of fermentation alcohols, nitroparaffins, and riboflavin.

new csc product

. . . "fed" to pigs by ear!

Bacigro, new antibiotic growth pellet, was introduced to the 1952 fall crop of baby porkers. Implanted just under the skin behind the ear of new-born pigs, it provides the hog raiser with an entirely new, practical, low-cost method of getting sucklings off to a fast start in life.

CSC is not only a primary producer of bacitracin and penicillin, both of which are used in animal feed supplements, but also is basic in vitamin feed supplements.

increased

anti-freeze sales in key markets

Intensive promotion focused on selected cold-weather cities increased sales in key-market areas of both PEAK® ethylene glycol and NOR'WAY® methanol anti-freezes.

Unexcelled in its class, each of these anti-freezes is called for more and more by motorists who want dependable winter protection. That's the trend, too, with NOR'WAY Radiator Products and other automotive specialties which make up the complete line.

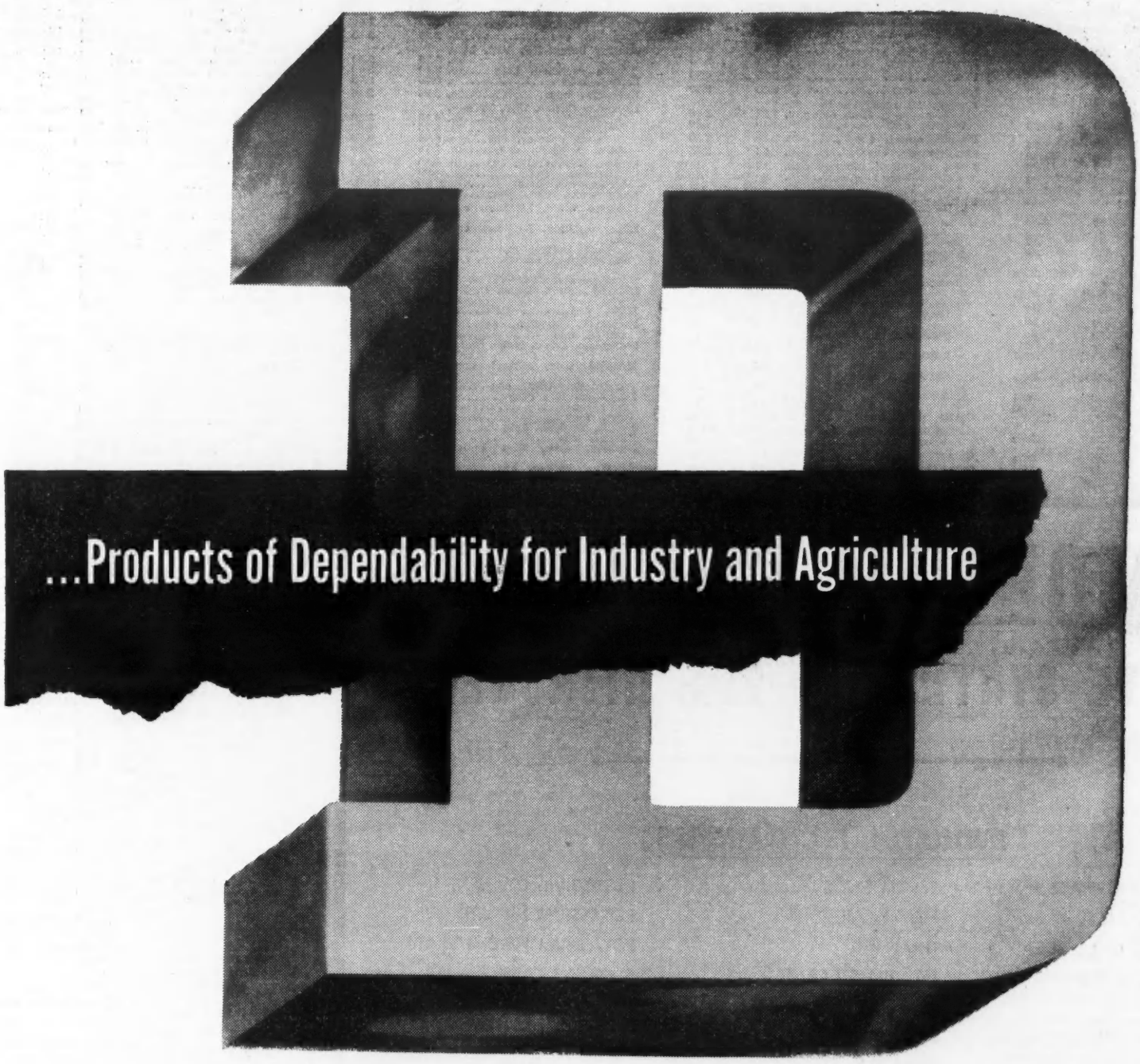
sold:

the millionth barrel of whiskey

The 1,000,000th barrel of whiskey, produced at our distilleries in April of 1948, was withdrawn from bond last fall and delivered to one of our customers.

CSC ranks high in the industry as a preferred source of bulk whiskies of fine quality, as well as top-grade neutral spirits. At the same time, we offer distillers and rectifiers excellent facilities for storing their production in our bonded warehouses in Terre Haute.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION, 260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y. CSC



- **PETROLEUM CATALYSTS**—Fluid-type synthetic alumina-silica petroleum cracking catalysts made in ground (DA-1*) or micro-spheroidal (M-S*) form. Fluid-type magnesia-silica petroleum cracking catalysts made in ground (DA-5*) form.
- **SPECIALTY CATALYSTS**—Custom made catalysts for alkylation, polymerization, oxidation, esterification, hydrogenation, and other reactions. Supports of silica gels, aluminas, pumice, kieselguhr, asbestos, carbon, etc., available. Complete catalysts using a wide range of active agents such as platinum, vanadia, mercury, cobalt, bismuth, chromium, copper, nickel, manganese, etc. Information pertaining to the production of specialty catalysts is kept highly confidential . . . at no time is a customer's restricted material released.
- **SILICA GEL**—Silica Gel is chemically inert reacting only with strong alkalis and hydrofluoric acid. It is an amorphous, extremely porous form of silica having the appearance of clear, crushed quartz. Silica Gel is odorless, insoluble, and a non-conductor of electricity. It has a high adsorptive capacity for gases and liquids. Davison Silica Gel can be produced in many variations to assure maximum efficiency in your particular application.
- **PHOSPHATE ROCK**—Davison-owned and operated rock mines at Bartow, Florida, assure steady flow of basic raw materials.
- **SILICOFLUORIDES**—Ammonium Silicofluoride $(NH_4)_2SiF_6$. Magnesium Silicofluoride $(MgSiF_6H_2O)$. Zinc Silicofluoride $(ZnSiF_6H_2O)$. Sodium Silicofluoride (Na_2SiF_6). Potassium Silicofluoride (K_2SiF_6).
- **ORGANIC SILICOFLUORIDES**—Methylamine Silicofluoride $(C_2H_{12}N_2SiF_6)$. Dibutylamine Silicofluoride $(C_{16}H_{40}N_2SiF_6)$. Ethylhexylamine Silicofluoride $(C_{32}H_{72}N_2SiF_6)$. Aniline Silicofluoride $(C_{12}H_{16}N_2SiF_6)$. Rosin Amine Silicofluoride $(C_{40}H_{68}N_2SiF_6)$. Morpholine Silicofluoride $(C_8H_{20}N_2O_2SiF_6)$.
- **INORGANIC ACIDS**—Hydrofluosicic Acid (H_2SiF_6) Technical Grade. Sulphuric Acid (H_2SO_4) Commercial Grades. Contact Acid 60° Be' and 98%. Various Grades of Oleum up to 40%.
- **SUPERPHOSPHATES**—DAVCO* Granulated Superphosphate Min. 20% available P_2O_5. DAVCO* Regular run-of-pile Superphosphate, approx. 20% available P_2O_5. Ammoniated Superphosphate, 16% available P_2O_5, 5% Nitrogen.
- **FERTILIZERS**—DAVCO*Granulated Fertilizer—Wide variety of analyses. DAVCO* Regular Fertilizer—Complete line of mixed fertilizers.
- **DEVELOPMENT**—Davison is interested in the development of new products and processes and will aid you in your research.

*Reg. Trade Name

Progress through Chemistry

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Baltimore 3, Maryland

SAratoga 3900

Oil, Castor, No. 3—Orthochlorophenol

	1952	1953
Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., tanks, lb.	.3350	.2750
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb.	.19	.16½
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb.	.26	.23
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb.	2.60	2.25
Cedarwood, dms lb.	.50	.48
Celeryseed, bots. lb.	16.50	16.50
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.	280.00	225.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb.	.55	.55
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.	30.00	23.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb.	2.25	2.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb	.95	.53
Java, cns lb.	1.30	1.10
Java-type, cns lb.	.70	.45
Clove, USP, from buds, dms, cns. lb.	4.00	9.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb.	.12	.17
Pac. coast lb.	.11	.16
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb.	.19	.20½
deodorized, tax, incl., dms., l.c.l. lb.	.21½	.24¾
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb.	.14½N	.10
Codliver, USP, dms gal.	1.90	1.85
Copaiba, cns. lb.	2.50	2.00
Cortander, bots. lb.	24.00	21.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb.	.13¼	.14¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.05¼	.04½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.02¼	.02¼
refined, tanks, N. Y. lb.	.16¼	.17¾
Costus, bots. oz.	19.50	12.50
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works. lb.	.12⅞	.14⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.03½	.02½
refined, tankcar, N. Y. lb.	.17	.18
Oil, croton, NF, cns. lb.	4.75	4.75
Cubeb, cns. lb.	5.75	4.50
Cumin, bots. lb.	5.60	4.25
Dillseed, bots. lb.	6.25	2.50
Dillweed, bots. lb.	3.75	4.20
Erigeron, cns. lb.	6.50	6.50
Eucalyptus, rectified, NF, 80-90%, dms. lb.	1.25	1.00
70-80%, dms. lb.	1.10	.80
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb.	2.30	2.30
Fir, Canada, cns. lb.	2.85	2.65
Fish, ref. alkali, dms. lb.	.17	.1410
kettle bodied, dms lb.	.2120	.1610
light pressed, tanks lb.	.1520	.11
Fishliver, crude, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.12	.12
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units.	.11½	.12
pharmaceutical, 25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.11½	.12
40,000 to 50,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.12	.12
prime natural or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.13	.13
200,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.14	.15
3,000,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.14	.15
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.15	.15
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.	.15	.15
Garlic, pure, bots. oz.	6.50	7.25
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.	19.50	12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.	14.00	12.00
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.	19.00	14.00
Grapefruit, dms lb.	1.70	2.65
Oil, grease, No. 1, dms lb.	.11	.11
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb.	.14	.12½
prime, burning, dms lb.	.14½	.13½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb.	1.65	1.40
Hemlock, cns. lb.	2.20	2.10
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb.	2.75	2.50
twice rectified, bots lb.	3.60	3.60
Laurel, bots. lb.	9.75	9.75
Lavandin, cns. lb.	3.25	2.50
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb.	4.15	3.10
38-42% ester, cns lb.	5.75	4.85
40-42% ester, cns lb.	6.50	6.00
spike, Spanish, cns lb.	1.75	1.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns lb.	4.50	5.65
Messina, cns lb.	4.60	5.75
terpeneless, bots lb.	32.00	32.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb.	1.75	1.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb.	4.35	3.15
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb.	8.10	6.00
West Indian, cns lb.	7.75	7.00
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.	7.25	7.85
terpeneless, bots lb.	45.00	45.00
Linseed, raw tankcars, N. Y. lb.	.1970	.1595
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb.	4.35	2.95
Mandarin, Floridian, cns lb.	3.75	5.00
Italian, cns lb.	7.00	6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto., lb.	.10	.07½
Mustard, seed, natural, dms., lb.	.24N	.16
synthetic, USP, cns lb.	1.60	1.60
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb.	.37	.31
20°, dms lb.	.36	.30
30°, dms lb.	.34	.28
Neroli, French, bots lb.	175.00	216.00
Niaouli, cns lb.	2.20	2.20
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns. lb.	4.35	3.35
West Indian, cns lb.	3.90	2.95
Oil, ocotea cymbarum, drums, lb.	.75	.58
Oiticica, liquid, tanks lb.	.24½	.25
Oleo, extra, tres lb.	.21	.13⅛
Olibanum, bots lb.	5.50	5.50
extra fine, bots lb.	8.00	8.00
Olive, commercial, dms gal.	2.25	2.05
edible, dms., duty paid gal.	2.25	2.35
foots, tankcars, dms lb.	.17	.15
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns lb.	.80	.70
expressed, USP, Calif., cns lb.	1.65	.90
Florida, cns., dms lb.	2.00	.90
Messina, cns lb.	4.00	4.00
West Indian, cns lb.	2.75	2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.	223.00	150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb.	2.15	2.15
Palm, Congo, tankcars lb.	.1900	.1260
Palmarosa, cns lb.	7.00	7.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, works gal.	.14	.14
Patchouli, dms lb.	9.00	6.95
Peanut, crude, tanks, works, lb.	.16¾	.23½
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.20½	.29¼
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb.	3.50	2.00
Peppermint, natural, dms lb.	7.00	5.50
redist., USP, dms lb.	7.25	5.75
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb.	3.10	2.35
Pimento berry, dms lb.	4.60	4.40
leaf, cns lb.	2.55	2.35
Pine, steam-dist., dms., ex-whse., East lb.	1.27	1.27
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).		
Putty, petroleum, tankcar, dlvd. lb.	.11	.10
Rapeseed, tankcars lb.	.22	.16½
Red oil (see oleic acid).		
Rose, natural, coppers oz.	42.25	50.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb.	.70	.60
USP, cns., dms lb.	.80	.80
Rue, bots lb.	2.25	1.95
Sage, clary, bots lb.	20.00	20.00
Dalmatian, cns lb.	10.50	7.50
Spanish, cns lb.	1.00	.90
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.	10.90	9.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb.	.13N	NP
Sassafras, artificial lb.	.65	.50
natural, domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb.	1.80	1.90
Savin, cns lb.	2.75	2.75
Shingle stain, tanks, works gal.	.20	.21
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.	31.00	31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills, lb.	.12⅛	.13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.06¼	.04¾
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.02¾	.02
refined, alkali, tanks lb.	.1450	.15675
clarified, tanks lb.	.1375	.15375
edible, tankcars, N. Y. lb.	.14¾	.16
Spearmint, dms lb.	7.25	7.75
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, tankcars lb.	.1720	.1320
natural winter, 45°, tankcars, lb.	.16	.14
Spruce, cns., dms lb.	2.20	2.10
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb.	4.95	4.95
Southern, cns lb.	2.00	2.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb.	.03	.03¼
refined, tanks, works lb.	.06½	.05
Tallow, acidless, dms lb.	.11½	.09¾
Tansy, cns lb.	8.00	8.25
Tar, pine, com'l, tanks, works, gal.	.0388	.041
rectified, NF., l.c.l., dms., gal.	.67	.67
extra, works, South gal.	.67	1.90
Thyme, NF, red, cans lb.	1.95	2.25
white, cans lb.	2.25	.40
tech., white, cns. lb.	.40	.30½
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb.	.38	.31¾
imported, tanks lb.	.39	.20
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb.	.32	20.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.	22.50	17.50
Haitian, cns. lb.	22.60	29.00
Java, cns. lb.	35.00	10.00
Wheat germ, dms gal.	10.00	
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal.	.54½	.51½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal.	.55½	.52½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal.	.56½	.53½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal.	.62½	.59½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal.	.69½	.66
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal.	.72½	.69½
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal	.75½	.72½
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal.	.80	.77
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb.	5.75	7.15
Southern, cns lb.	3.25	3.86
Wormseed, NF, cns lb.	7.25	8.00
Wormwood lb.	6.50	5.55
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots., lb.	18.00	18.00
extra, bots lb.	25.00	25.00
Oleostearin, bbls. lb.	.13½	.08¾
Olivine, aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	7.00	7.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.	10.00	10.00
Opium, USP, cns. lb.	19.20	19.20
gran., USP, cns. lb.	21.65	21.65
powd., USP, cns. lb.	21.65	21.65
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb.	1.65	1.20
Orange, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C.; E. of Miss. River, includ. Davenport, Tenn., and N. C.; E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb.	.32	.31

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso and Fort Worth, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb.	1.30	1.30
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	24.90	20.85
Molybdated, bbls. lb.	.45	.44
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs., lb.	1.15	1.15
Persian, bbls. lb.	.65	.65
Orange flowers, bls. lb.	.12	.55
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb.	.11	.12
sweet, bls. lb.	.14	.14
Oregano, Italian, bls. lb.	.14	.24
Mexican, bgs. lb.	.18½	.15½N
Portuguese, bgs. lb.	.15	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb.	.20	.20
powdered, bls., bxs lb.	.25	.25
Verona, bls. lb.	.14	.14
powdered, bbls., bxs lb.	.19	.19
Orthoaminobiphenyl, tanks, works lb.	.37	.37
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb.	.88	.88
Orthochloranilin, dms., 10,000-lbs. or more lb.	.65	.65
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb.	1.18	1.18
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb.	.86	.86
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb.	.34½	.34½

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

WHITE SYNTHETIC—21% NITROGEN

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE
AMMONIAC SAL
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
ANTIMONY OXIDE
ARSENIC WHITE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM SULPHATE
CADMIUM OXIDE
CALCIUM CARBIDE
COPPER SULFATE
EPSOM SALTS
FLUORSPAR
GRAPHITE
LITHIUM STEARATE
METHYLENE CHLORIDE
MANGANESE
MERCURY
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE
NICKEL CHLORIDE
NICKEL SULPHATE
POTASSIUM CYANIDE
POTASSIUM NITRATE
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
SODIUM CYANIDE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
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CRESYLIC ACID
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
PYRIDINE

The CALABRIAN CO., Inc.
141 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cable Address: CALABRIAN, New York

	1952	1953
Orthocresol, pure, 30 deg., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.198	.198
29 deg., dms., c.l., works. lb	.188	.19
24-29 deg., dms., tanks, works. lb.	.165	.14
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, works..lb.	.10¼	.09¾
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb.	.50	.50
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.lb.	.20	.20
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., tanks, works..lb.	.13	.13
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cans. lb.	.75	.75
Orthonitrophenol, dms., works.lb.	.94	.94
Orthonitrotoluene, tanks, frt, alld. lb.	.09	.09
Orthophenetidin, dms., works.lb.	1.00	1.00
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works..lb.	.20	.20
Orthotoluidin, tanks, works..lb.	.22	.22
Orthotolidin, dis., kgs. (see Tolidin base, dist.)		
Osage orange, cryst.....lb.	.40	.40
extract, liq., bbls.....lb.	.19	.19
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram.	3.00	3.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb.	4.75	4.75

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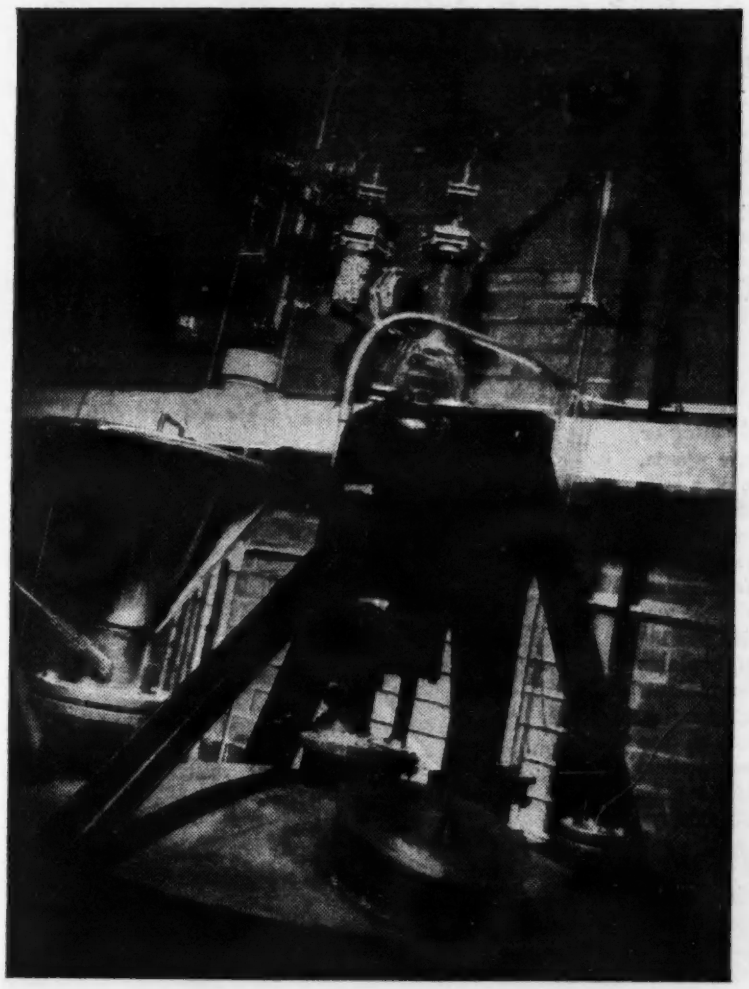
Pancreas, substance, assay 1:75, bots..lb.	5.75	5.75
Pancreatin, USP, bots.....lb.	2.50	2.50
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust..kilo.	90.00	90.00
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb.	6.45	7.00
Ceylon, cs..... lb.	5.00	5.75
Papaverine, nat. or synth., hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000 oz. lots..oz.	5.00	5.00
Sulphate, cns.....oz.	7.10	7.10
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb.	.27	.27
Czech, bgs.....lb.	.26	.36
Moroccan, bgs.....lb.	.25	.24
Spanish, bgs .....lb.	.33	.43
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb.	.88	.88
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde-thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted..lb.	17.50	17.50
Para-aminophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.97	.97
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. Miss lb.	.75	.75
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb.	1.34	1.34
Parachlor-orthonitroanilin, dms., lb.	.73	.73
Parachlorophenol, dms.. c.l., works. lb.	.34½	.34½
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works. lb.	.50	.49
Paracresol methylether, cns lb.	2.15	2.15
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals., or more gal.	2.50	2.50
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500 lb. lots, works..lb.	.55	.55
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.14½	.14½
Paraffin, fully ref'd., slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb.	.0745	.0745
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb.	.0745	.0745
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb.	.0755	.0755
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb.	.0755	.0755
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb.	.0755	.0755
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.		
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, flake, bags, c.l., frt. alld. lb.	12½	.12
USP X, powd., fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. N.Y.C..lb.	.198	.198
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, tanks, works..lb.	.12½	.12
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works..lb.	.47½	.48½
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb.	.21	.21
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb.	.46	.46
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.lb.	.36	.36
Paraphenetidin, dms., works..lb.	.90	.90
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, kgs., works..lb.	2.30	2.00
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works. lb.	.37½	.37½
tech., dms., works.....lb.	1.10	1.10
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works..lb.	.27½	.27½
Parathion, tech., dms., c.l., works lb.	1.50	1.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works..lb.	.70	.70
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., works. lb.	.64	.64
solid, bbls., works. .....lb.	.61	.61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.35	.35
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb.	.25	.25
Peanut meal, 41%, sacked, mills, ton.	91.00	90.00
Pectin, citrous, tech.....lb.	2.05	2.05
powd., bbls.....lb.	1.50	1.50
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.	.40	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units.	.40	.10
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.	.45	.09
Pennyroyal herb, bls..... lb.	.45	.45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.21	.21
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.33	.33
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3..gal.	.12	.12
Pepper, black, spot, bgs.....lb.	1.32	1.27
Red, Carolina, long bgs...lb.	.20	.44
Hontaka, bgs.....lb.	.35	.50
Louisiana longs, bgs.....lb.	.20	.41N
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, Jan. shipment..lb.	.20	.45N
Mombassa, bgs.....lb.	.56	.44
Nigerian, caps, bgs.....lb.	.25	.36
Turkish, bgs. .....lb.	.26	.35
White, bgs.....lb.	2.25	1.48
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls..lb.	.50	.65
imported, bls .....lb.	.80	1.05N
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers..lb.	3.75	3.75
Perchloroethylene, tanks, works, lb.	.10	.10½
Peru Balsam, dms.....lb.	1.75	1.35
Petrolatum, amber, not-ret. dms., c.l..lb.	.05⅜	.04¾
cream, c.l., dms. .....lb.	.06⅞	.06
extra, amber, dms., c.l....lb.	.05⅝	.05
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., lb.	.07¼	.06¾
snow, dms., c.l. .....lb.	.07¾	.06⅞
soft, dms., c.l.....lb.	.07½	.06⅝
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb.	.05⅜	.05
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl.	1.10	1.10
Illinois .....bbl.	2.44	2.44
Kentucky .....bbl.	2.42	2.42
Louisiana-Arkansas ..bbl.	2.08	2.08
Montana .....bbl.	1.28	1.28
Oklahoma-Kansas ..bbl.	2.16	2.16
Pennsylvania, lower field, bbl.	3.82	3.82
Upper field.....bbls.	4.25	4.25
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, East.....bbl.	2.65	2.65
Gulf coast.....bbl.	2.38	2.38
North, North-Central, bbl.	2.23	2.23
Panhandle .....bbl.	2.23	2.23
West .....bbl.	2.33	2.33
Wyoming .....bbl.	1.28	1.28
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl.	1.95	1.95
light, tanks, refinery bbl.	2.00	2.15
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y...bbl.	2.80	2.45
Baltimore, Md.bbl.	2.46	2.10
Boston, Mass...bbl.	2.51	2.15
Charleston, S.C.bbl.	2.34	2.00
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl.	2.31	1.97
New York, N.Y.bbl.	2.45	2.10
Norfolk, Va....bbl.	2.43	2.05
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl.	2.46	2.10
Portland, Me..bbl.	2.54	2.15
Providence, R.I.bbl.	2.47	2.12
Savannah, Ga..bbl.	2.34	2.00
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California..gal.	.0825	.0825
Pennsylvania .....gal.	.0925	.0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal.	.085	.08375
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2..gal.	.091	.0975
Group 3, No. 1.....gal.	.09	.08125
No. 1, straw.....gal.	.09	.09
No. 2, straw.....gal.	.08375	.07625
range .....gal.	.09125	.0875
Pennsylvania No. 1..gal.	.1075	.1075
No. 2.....gal.	.1025	.1050
No. 3.....gal.	.1025	.1050

Orthocresol—Petroleum, Solvent, Stoddard, California

	1952	1953
Petroleum, lacquer, diluent, California, 170-225 F, br., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal.	.167	.167
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal.	.18	.18
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal.	.13125	.13125
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal.	.12125	.12125
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal.	1.57	1.47
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal.	.16	.16
Group 3, tanks .....gal.	.10875	.10875
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal.	.155	.175
Boston .....gal.	.165	.16
Buffalo .....gal.	.185	.185
Newark .....gal.	.17	.17
New York.....gal.	.165	.165
Philadelphia .....gal.	.155	.165
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.19	.19
Providence .....gal.	.165	.185
Rochester .....gal.	.20	.20
Syracuse .....gal.	.21	.21
Washington, D. C...gal.	.195	.195
Naphtha, cleaners, East coast, tanks, N J., N. Y., refinery..gal.	.16	.16
Group 3, tanks .....gal.	.11875	.11875
tankwagon, Newark...gal.	.165	.17
New York .....gal.	.17	.17
Philadelphnia .....gal.	.16	.165
high-flash, 140°F, group 3, refinery tanks..gal.	.134	.134
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal.	.255	.255
25-26° C, m.a.p.....gal.	.24	.24
Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p. gal.	.29	.29
49° C, m.a.p.....gal.	.32	.32
26° C, m.a.p.....gal.	.24	.24
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C, m.a.p. gal.	.24	.24
340-410 b.r., 36° C, m.a.p., tanks..gal.	.24	.24
32° C, m.a.p., tanks..gal.	.24	.24
27° C, m.a.p., tanks..gal.	.345	.345
350-425 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p., tanks..gal.	.305	.305
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Las Angeles..gal.	.147	.152
Portland, Ore .....gal.	.158	.158
San Francisco....gal.	.152	.157
Seattle, Wash.....gal.	.158	.158
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.17	.17
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.11875	.11875
tankwagon, Boston....gal.	.195	.195
Newark .....gal.	.165	.165
New York .....gal.	.17	.165
Philadelphnia .....gal.	.165	.180
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.20	.20
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco..gal.	.152	.157
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.17	.17
Group 3, tanks.. .....gal.	.11875	.11875
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco, gal.	.157	.157



Hydrogen Peroxide And Peracetic Acid In Organic Synthesis

Manufacturers are using hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid increasingly for oxidation reactions, epoxidation, hydroxylation, ring-splitting reactions, quinone formation, and free radical reactions. Such reactions are used in the manufacture of insecticides, waxes, resins, plasticizers and stabilizers, cortisone, anti-histamines, germicides, synthetic plasma, organic intermediates and many other products.

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Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard, East Coast—Pyrophyllite, Insecticide Grade

	1952	1953
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.16	.16
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.11375	.11375
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,..gal.	.14	.17
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.16	.18
Newark .....gal.	.17	.17
New York.....gal.	.17	.17
Philadelphia .....gal.	.165	.165
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.15	.19
Syracuse .....gal.	.21	.21
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, tanks, works..lb.	.2040	.2040
60-62% sulphonic content, tanks, works..lb.	.1865	.175
50-55% sulphonic content, tanks, works..lb.	.1590	.155
Phenobarbital, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb.	4.50	4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), tanks, works..lb.	.16¾	.17
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), tanks, works..lb.	.16¾	.16½
USP, tanks, works.....lb.	.19¼	.18
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb.	1.10	1.10
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb.	.50	.50
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb.	2.40	2.40
pure, bots.....lb.	4.00	4.00
Phenylacetamide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.25	1.10
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	.50	.50
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works..lb.	27.00	27.00
Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone, dms., dlvd..lb.	3.60	3.60
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.43	.40
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.67½	.69½
Phenylethyl acetate, dms....lb.	1.50	1.20
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots, lb.	3.85	4.05
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots, lb.	3.00	3.00
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb.	5.12	5.12
commercial, kgs., works..lb.	1.75	1.75
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works, lb.	2.00	2.00
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works..lb.	16.00	17.00
commercial, fib. dms., works, lb.	7.00	6.40
tech., fib. dms.....lb.	10.45	10.45
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.lb.	.27½	.27½
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, .70-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine, long ton.	4.35	4.35
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton.	5.00	5.00
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton.	6.00	6.00
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton.	7.00	7.00
finely ground, 65.5%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton.	4.92	4.92
Phosphate rock, Fla., finely grd., 68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton.	5.26	5.25
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton.	5.83	5.83
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.		
Tennessee, brown, run-of-, mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5..long ton.	6.45	6.45
30-29% P_2O_5 long-ton.	7.21	7.21
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs, lb.	.42	.46
yellow, dms., c.l.....lb.	.30	.30
Oxychloride, dms., works..lb.	.14	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.lb.	.12	.12
Sesquisulphide, export, dms.lb.	.33½	.28
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.14	.13
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.22	.22
Phthalimide, bbls., works....lb.	1.10	.65
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb.	.16	.16
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz.	5.25	5.25
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz.	5.10	5.10
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs....lb.	.20	.20
Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.28	.28
Mexican, bgs.....lb.	.16	.15½
Pinkroot, bls.....lb.	1.75	2.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb.	1.65	1.65
98%, dms., same basis....lb.	1.75	1.75
Piperazine, hexahydrate, bots.lb.	9.00	9.00
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F, m.p.., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	37.00	38.00
Cottonseed, dms., works....lb.	.07½	.02¼
Hardwood, paper bgs., works, lb.	.02	.02
Pitch, linseed, dms.....lb.	.06½	.06
Pine, dms., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs.	7.50	7.50
Soybean, dms., works.....lb.	.05½	.05
Platinum metal, works.....oz.	90.00	90.10
Pleurisy root, bls .....lb.	.40	.45
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.	14.70	11.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb.	.18	.22
Polyoxethylene sorbitan monostearate, 20,000 lbs. or more, works..lb.	.43	.43
tristearate, same basis..lb.	.43	.43
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt, alld.lb.	.35½	.35½
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..lb.	.60	.60
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb.	.60	1.20
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb.	.16½	.16½
Polish, bgs.....lb.	.16	.15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb.	.14¾	.13¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	10.00	10.00
liquid, tanks, c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.625	4.625
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	9.40	9.40
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	8.50	8.50
liquid, 45%, tanks, works, lb.	.03875	.03875
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.0790	.0790
Potassium abietate, dms....lb.	.08	.25
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb.	.31	.31
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms., lb.	.22	.22
powd., dms.....lb.	.24	.24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.14½	.14½
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb.	.50	.50
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb.	.34	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	8.25	8.25
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	6.75	6.75
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.16½	.16½
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.21	.21
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.10	.09¾
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.10¼	.10
NF, gran., dms.....lb.	.31	.31
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..lb.	.26	.21
gran., bbls.....lb.	.20	.15
powd., bbls.....lb.	.29	.24
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb.	.32	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms...lb.	.37½	.37½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb.	.55	.55
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb.	.24	.24
Gluconate, dms.....lb.	.75	.75
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb.	2.15	2.15
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms, lb.	2.20	2.10
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets, jars .....lb.	.31½	.28½
Hypophosphite, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots..lb.	1.00	1.00
Iodide, dms.....lb.	2.15	2.15
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton.	.21	.21
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls..lb.	.21	.20
powd., bbls.....lb.	.25	.25
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N.M..unit-ton.	.42	.43
Trona, Cal.....unit-ton.	.50½	.53
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls..lb.	.30	.30
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works, lb.	.14	.14
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works..lb.	.22½	.22½
USP, dms., works.....lb.	.24¾	.24¾
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.18	.18
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works..lb.	.13	.16½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb.	.60	.60
yellow, bbls.....lb.	.22½	.22½
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	14.70	14.70
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.50	5.50
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb.	.10	.09½
Stannate, frt. alld. E.....lb.	.666	.740
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb.	.31	.31
gran., dms.....lb.	.18½	.18½
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works..ton.	36.25	36.25
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms, lb.	.82	.87
tech., works.....lb.	.77	.77
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb.	.12	.11½
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works..ton.	16.00	16.00
Potassium-titanium, fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb.	.35	.35
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb.	.30	.55N
Berries, bgs.....lb.	.70	.70
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb.	.55	.60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld..lb.	3.75	3.10
Propane, com'l grade, tanks, group 3..gal.	.04	.04
Propylene dichloride, tanks..lb.	.07	.07
Oxide, tanks, frt. equald., E..lb.	.17½	.17½
Propyleneglycol, USP, tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.18½	.18½
tech., tanks, frt. alld E..lb.	.17½	.17½
Methylether, tanks, frt. equald lb.	.19½	.18½
Propylthiouracil, bots., works, gm.	.55	.55
Psyllium seed, black, bgs....lb.	.27	.27
blonde, bgs.....lb.	.19	.19
husks, bgs.....lb.	.50	.55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb.	.40	.40
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, O, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb.	.03⅝	.03⅝
Italian silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb.	.05½	.06½
sun-dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb.	.02½	.02½
fine, bgs., ton lots....lb.	.02½	.02½
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb.	.50	.50
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb.	.71½	.71½
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal.	14.00	9.75
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal.	20.80	15.75
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb.	15.50	11.00
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works and frt. equald..gal.	2.67	2.82
refd., 2°, not-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis..lb.	.90	.90
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots..gram.	.55	.53
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton.	8.00	NP
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb.	3.25	3.25
Pyrophyllite, 230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.	13.50	13.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.	16.75	16.75
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk., c.l., mines..ton.	11.00	11.00
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.	13.50	13.00

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RCI

Supplies Itself!

• If you could observe the railroad siding or truck dock of any of RCI's domestic plants, you'd witness an excellent example of a self-integrated manufacturing operation at work. You might see a shipment of phenol arriving from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, phthalic anhydride from Detroit, or maleic anhydride from Elizabeth, New Jersey. But whichever of these you saw, you'd discover that the supplier was RCI itself—for RCI maintains its own supply plants from which come most of the basic ingredients that make up the RCI line of synthetic resins. That's why you can always count on top quality and constant uniformity when you deal with RCI. For within these plants, RCI sets its own specifications and maintains its own systems of rigid quality control that assure raw materials exactly tailored to the needs of finished resins. And that means resins exactly tailored to the needs of your surface coatings. So why not follow the lead of leading formulators—for resins you can trust, buy RCI!

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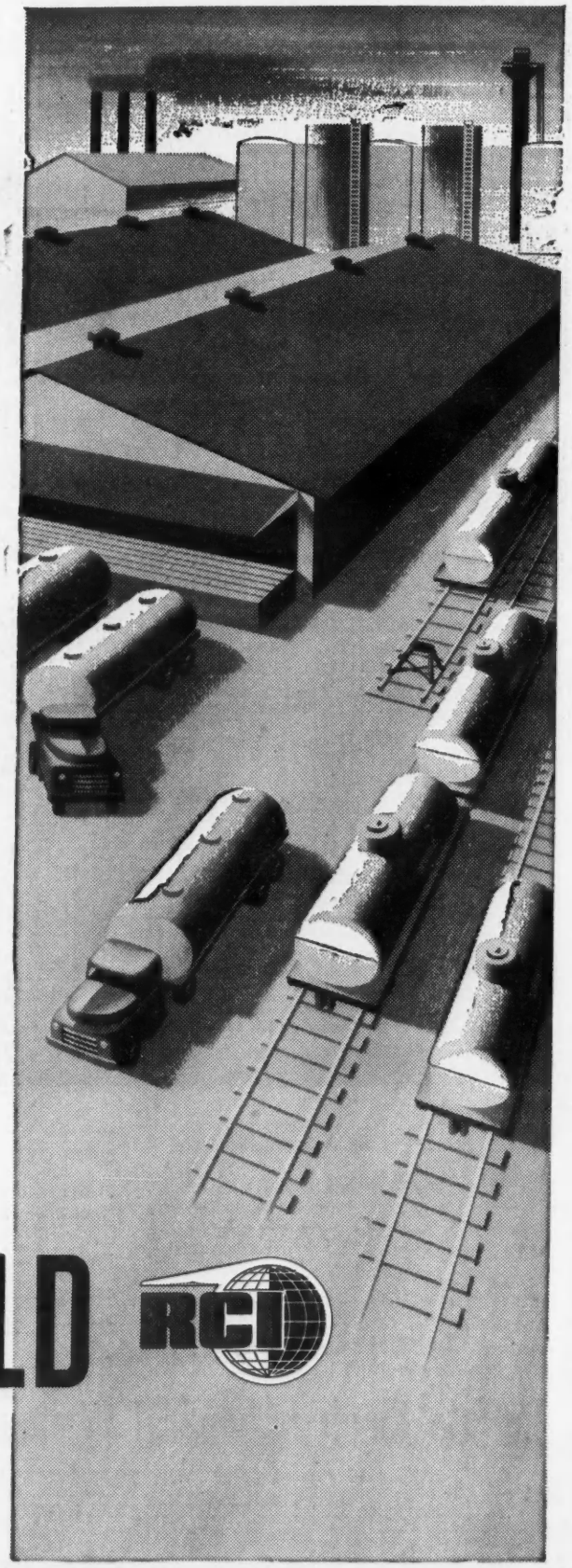

Productions Available from CORNWELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98°
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10° 20° 25° 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Chromic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)
Phosphoric 75% Food Grade
85% N. F. Grade

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Caustic Soda (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Caustic Potash (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Soda Ash, Light & Dense
Sodium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate

AMMONIA

Aqua Ammonia 26°

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—99.9%

PHOSPHATES

Disodium Phosphate Crystal
Trisodium Phosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Tripolyphosphate

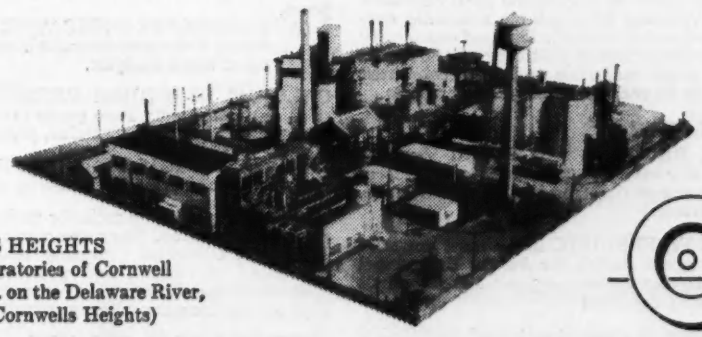
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Pyrophyllite, Rubber Grade—Sloe Berries

	1952	1953
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines... ton.	13.50	11.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.		
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb.	.22	.15
black, cs., works lb.	.16	.12
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb.	.15	.11
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb.	.17	.12
dense, cs., works lb.	.17	.12
translucent pastels, cs., works lb.	.18	.14
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb.	.23	.20
colors, cs., works lb.	.17	.14
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb.	.18	.12
mixed, colors, cs., works. lb.	.17	.12
USP, bots., dlvd lb.	9.54	9.59

Q

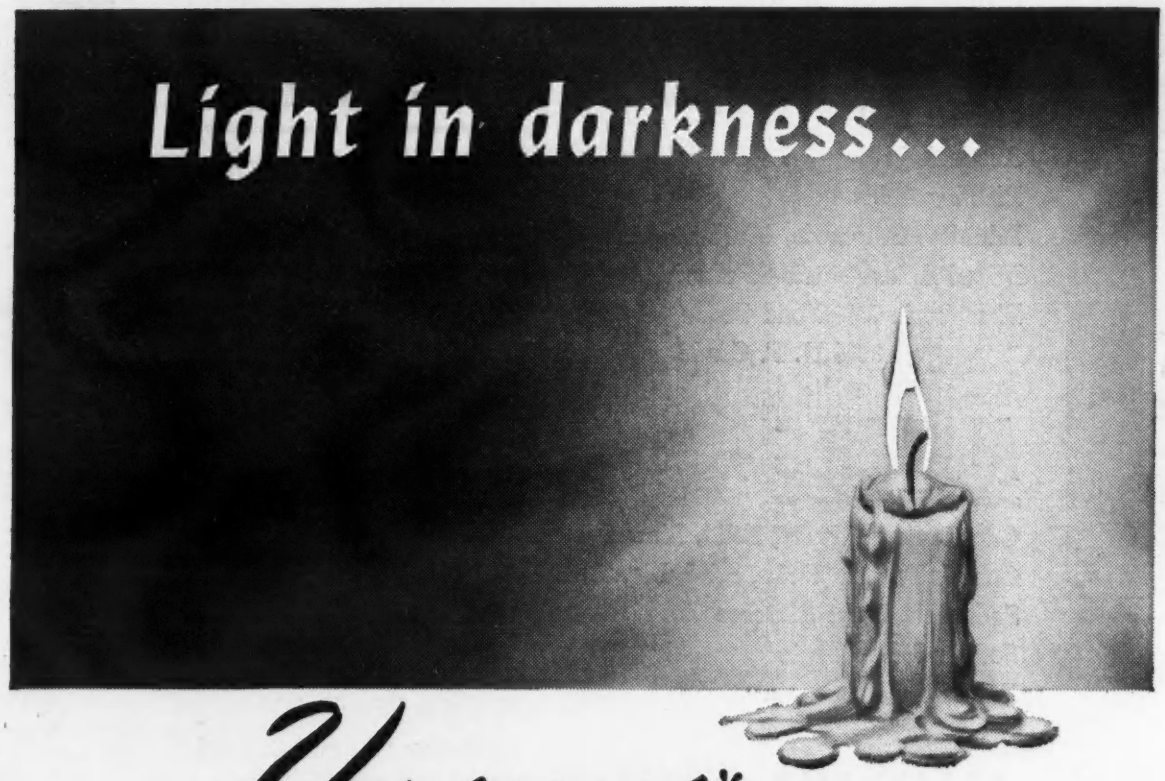
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb.	.16½	.16½
liq., 35% tannin, tanks, same basis lb.	.08¼	.08¼
solid, clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb.	.12½	.12½
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb.	.11 31/64	.09 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.		
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb.	.20	.25
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.40	.40
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.19	.19
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.	110.00	118.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb.	.80	.80
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns. oz.	1.90	1.90
powd., precip., cns. oz.	1.85	1.85
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz.	1.25	1.00
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.70	.70
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.51	.51
Dihydrochloride, USP oz.	.70	.70
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 oz. lots oz.	.75	.75
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. lots oz.	.63	.63
Hydrochloride, USP., cns., 100 oz. lots oz.	.63	.63
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.76	.76
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.66	.66
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.56½	.56½
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz.	.68	.68
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb.	.60	.50

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb.	.87	.83
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb.	1.25	1.20
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb.	3.60	3.60
Red, BON, arylid, light medium shades, bbls. lb.	2.75	2.75
maroons, pure, bbls. lb.	1.75	1.75
resinated, bbls. lb.	1.50	1.50
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	4.60	4.30
light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.20	4.00
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.50	4.25
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.30	4.05
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb.	3.80	NP
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.85	1.76
light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.75	1.61
maroon, bbls., same basis, lb.	2.00	1.85
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.85	1.71
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.80	1.66
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb.	1.70	1.57
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.		
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb.	1.60	1.60
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb.	.12½	.12½
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb.	.12¼	.12¼
75%-85% copperas, oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb.	.05¼	.05¾
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb.	1.10	1.10
Red, lithol toner, bbls., works. lb.	.85	.79
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb.	1.40	1.50
Maroon Toner BON arylid, kgs., works lb.	3.60	3.60
Cadmium, deep, bbls, works. lb.	1.20	1.20
regular, bbls., works lb.	1.10	1.10
MNPT toner, kegs, works. lb.	3.60	3.60
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10-000 lbs., works lb.	4.22	4.22
Metallic, bbls., works lb.	.02½	.02⅓
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Para toner, bbls lb.	.85	.85
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05¾	.05¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb.	1.45	1.40
Turkey, bbls., works lb.	.14½	.14½
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb.	.24½	.24½
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb.	.0350	.0350
20%, bgs., works lb.	.04	.04
25%, bgs., works lb.	.0450	.0450
30%, bgs., works lb.	.0475	.0475
35%, bgs., works lb.	.05	.05
40%, bgs., works lb.	.0525	.0525
Vermillion, Amer., bbls lb.	.32	.32
Quicksilver, ctns lb.	3.84	3.90
Red, precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb.	4.37	4.37
Rennin, NF, powd lb.	6.25	6.25
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb.	.82½	.82½
USP, cryst., dms., works lb.	2.75	2.75
powd., dms., works lb.	2.95	2.95
Rhatany root, bgs lb.	.15	.15
Rhodinol, cns lb.	48.00	40.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole cs. lb.	.70	.85
powdered, bbls lb.	.75	.95
India, whole, bgs. lb.	.30	.35
powdered, bbls. lb.	.35	.40
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo.	125.00	100.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb.	.79	.79
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., obls. 5,000 lbs. lb.	.37½	.32½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb.	.45	.45N
Rosemary flowers, bls lb.	1.55	.95
Leaves, French, bls lb.	.10½	.10½
Portuguese, bls. lb.	.07	.07
Spanish, bls. lb.	.08	.09
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.	20.00	20.00
tech., works lb.	16.00	16.00
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines, ton.	40.00	36.00
Rue herb, bls lb.	.35	.35
Rutin, 10 kilos gram.	.03	.0275

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb.	.73	.70
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb.	.45	.45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.60	1.60
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.70	1.70
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb.	.65	.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb.	.90	.95
Spanish, USP, tins lb.	24.00	21.50
Safrol, dms lb.	1.05	.72
Sage, Cretan, bls lb.	.13	.11½
Cyprus, bls lb.	.09	.09
Dalmatian, bls lb.	.60	.45
Greek, bls lb.	NS	.11½
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb.	.34	.18
Spanish, stemless, bls lb.	.12	.12
Syrian, bls lb.	.13	.11½
Turkish, bls lb.	.13	.12
Saligenin, ctns., works lb.	14.00	14.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb.	1.05	1.05
powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	1.09	.63
table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs.	1.09	.77
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works. ton.	17.00	17.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.	14.15	14.40
gran, bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.	10.25	10.75
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.		
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz.	4.75	4.75
Sandalwood chips, E.I., bgs. lb.	.65	.65
powd., dms lb.	.75	.75
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns kilo.	300.00	272.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb.	2.75	2.75
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb.	.45	.45
Honduras, bls lb.	.38	.38
Mexican, bls lb.	.22	.22
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb.	.35	.44
select, bls lb.	.60	.55
Savory, French, bls lb.	.16	.21
Spanish, bls lb.	.08½	.14
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb.	.30	.32
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb.	1.95	1.95
powd., cns lb.	2.05	2.05
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb.	.80	.80
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.	16.00	14.00
Hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.	84.00	84.00
Selenium, powd., cs., 1,000 lb. lots lb.	3.25	3.25
Senega root, bls lb.	2.45	2.15
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb.	.18	.22
sifting, bgs lb.	.14	.18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb.	.21	.20
No. 2, bls lb.	.19	.18
No. 3, bls lb.	.16	.14
pods, bls lb.	.20	.35
Serpentaria root, bls lb.	5.00N	5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb.	.24	.21
natural, bgs lb.	.16½	.13⅜
Turkish, bgs lb.	.15	.15N
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500 lbs. lb.	.54½	.43
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.55½	.44
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.57½	.46
refined, bgs., 1,500 lb. lots. lb.	.64½	.53
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.65½	.54
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb.	.67½	.56
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.		
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb.	.54	.32
No. 2, bgs lb.	.52	.29
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb.	.48½	.28
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb.	.48	.25
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.		
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton.	25.00	25.00
hard-quartz, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.	20.00	20.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	15.00	15.00
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb.	.16	.16
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz.	.88	.83¼
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz.	.79⅛	.75⅞
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500 oz. lots oz.	.56⅝	.53⅝
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.		
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000 oz. lots oz.	1.05	1.05
strong, bots., dms., 1,000 oz. lots oz.	1.00	1.00
Simaruba bark, bls lb.	.85N	.90N
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb.	.50	.50
Western, bls lb.	.30	.30
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb.	.35N	.60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton.	11.00	11.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb.	.24	.24



the Versenes*

LIGHT ON THE VERSENES*

"Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. The Versenes form soluble non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

THERE ARE SEVEN

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VERSENE Fe_3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe_3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions. (Powder or liquid)

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CALCIUM DI-SODIUM VERSENATE (25% solution) Chemically Pure grade material for use as stabilizers in drugs, vitamins, pharmaceuticals.

LEAD DI-SODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution) Preformed complex for use in vinyl plastics.

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PETROLITE CROWN WAXES

combine purity and uniformity with unique physical and chemical properties to offer outstanding product advantages.

Petrolite Crown Waxes are important components in many of the world's leading wax products. Their many unique properties have led to their wide usage in paste and emulsion polishes, carbon paper and printing inks, paper coating and packaging, and many of the other uses to which high quality waxes are essential. For a quick run-down on the many advantageous specifications and physical characteristics of the Petrolite waxes, note the table of specifications below.

CROWN WAX No.	TYPE	MELTING POINT °F	PENETRATION	COLOR N.P.A.	ACID No.	SAP. No.	FEATURES	USAGES
15	OXIDIZED MICROCRYSTALLINE	180 min.	4-6	4-5	14-16	50-60	High terpene phenolic resin compatability. Hardness, gloss, non-tacky. Saponifiability.	Emulsion Polishes
23		180 min.	4-6	4-5	20-25	55-65		
36		180 min.	5-7	5-6	30-35	75-85		
50		180 min.	3-5	dark	10-20	65-75	Better carbon-dispersing properties than carnauba.	Carbon paper, printing ink.
180	MICROCRYSTALLINE	180 min.	15 max.	2-2½	Nil	Nil	Plasticity, high softening point, anti-blocking, odorless, tasteless.	Paper coating and packaging.
200		190 min.	8 max.	brown	"	"		
500		190 min.	8 max.	2-2½	"	"	Hardness, high gloss, high melting point, uniform, pure.	Polishes, etc.
700		190 min.	4 max.	2-2½	"	"		
1035		195 min.	2 max.	2-2½	"	"		
JET BLACK		185 min.	11-16	black	"	"	Blackness, economy.	Waterproof coating.
ESTAWAX 20	SYNTHETIC	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	"	"	Tougher, more flexible and higher melting point than carnauba. Excellent gel-forming characteristics.	Solvent paste polishes. Liquid polishes. Phonograph records.
ESTAWAX 25		210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	"	"		

In addition to these high quality waxes, the Petrolite Corporation also offers a helpful consultation service. If you have any questions concerning the use of Petrolite waxes, technical information, samples, price information, and information booklets are yours for the asking.

Petrolite waxes are stocked at, and available for shipment from Jersey City, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Kilgore, Texas, and Los Angeles, California.

PW53-OPDA

CROWN Petrolite WAXES

PETROLITE CORPORATION

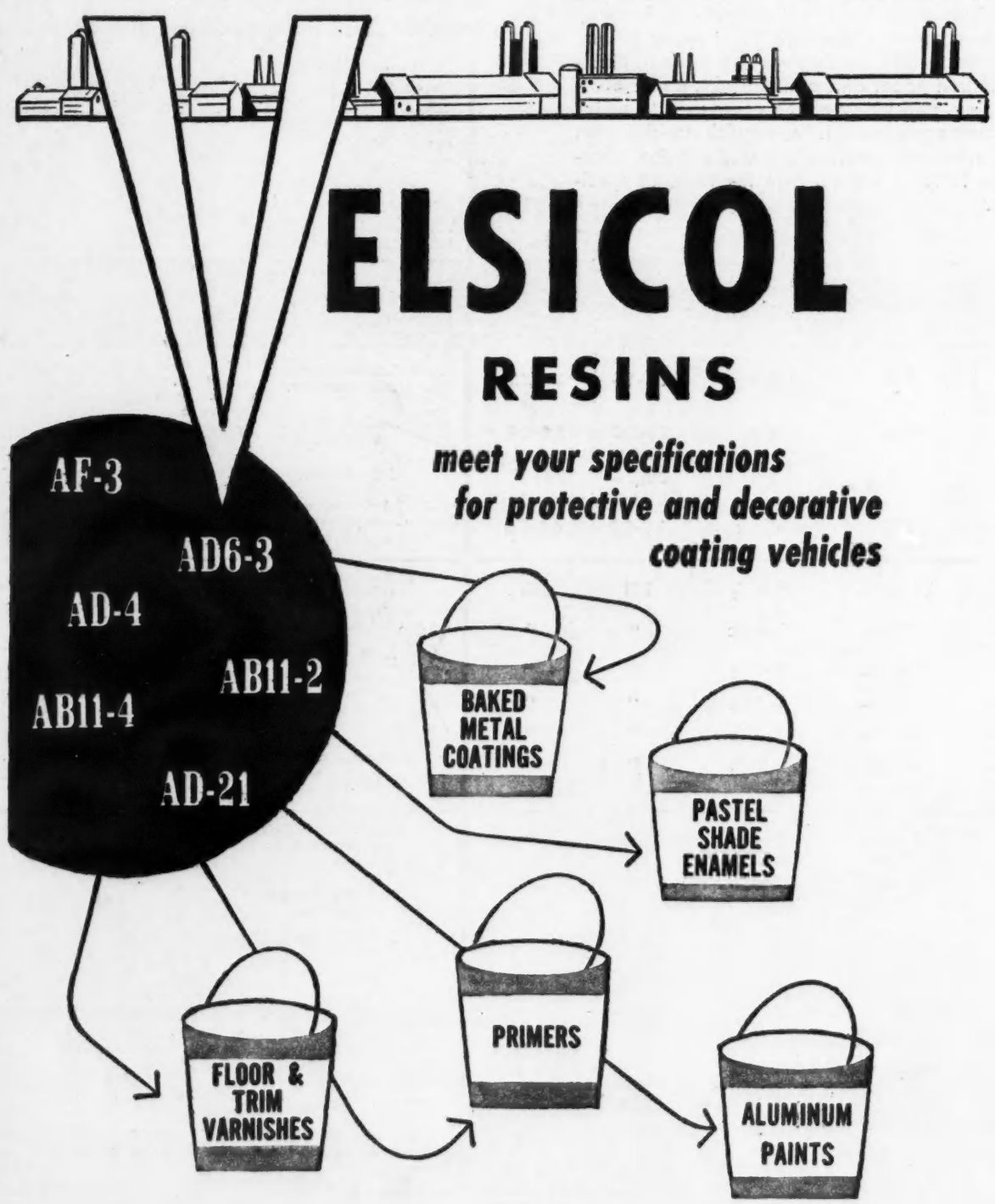
WAX DIVISION

30 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

P. O. Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

Smalt—Strophanthus Seed

	1952	1953
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb.	.15	.15
blue, ctns. .....lb.	.18	.18
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb.	.75	.75
Soapbark, bls. .....lb.	.27	.28
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb.	.32	.33
powd., bbls. .....lb.	.35	.35
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bulk, c.l., works .100 lbs.	1.30	1.30
light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	3.75	3.75
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.	2.55	2.55
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs.	2.65	2.65
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs.	2.65	2.65
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.35	3.35
Sal, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.40	1.40
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works..lb.	.12	.12
NF, cryst., bbls., works..lb.	.16	.16
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works..lb.	.79	.83
semi-refined, bbls., works lb.	.46	.54
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots .lb.	1.25	1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E. lb.	.40½	.30
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb.	.12½	.12½
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works. lb.	.13½	.13½
solution, dms., works .gal.	.70	.70
Benzonate, tech., bbls., 100 lbs. or more..lb.	.375	.375
Sodium benzoate, USP, dms., 100 lbs., or more..lb.	.445	.445
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.50	2.50
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.10	2.10
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.11	.11
Solium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.		
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.13½	.13¾
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.00	2.00
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.90	4.05
solut., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.40	1.40
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works..lb.	.34	.34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms..lb.	7.00	6.52
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.08¼	.08¼
Chloride, USP, dms.....lb.	.21	.05
Chlorite, tech., dms., works. lb.	.75	.58
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.12¾	.12¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb.	.60	.60
USP, VIII, bbls.....lb.	.23	.22½
USP, XIV, bbls .....lb.	.28	.28
Sodium citrate, USP, XIV, powd., prices ½c. higher.		
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works. lb.	.85	.85
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb.	.162	.163
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb.	.14	.14
anhydrous, dms., works..lb.	.17	.17
Sodium fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.10¾	.11
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb.	.11	.11¼
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	8.15	7.10
Gluconate, dms.....lb.	.83	.80
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb.	1.66	1.67
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls..lb.	1.80	1.80
powder, bbls.....lb.	1.85	1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb.	1.06	1.06
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.24½	.24½
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, dms. lb.	.21½	.18½
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms..lb.	.95	.95
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	4.00	4.00
Iodide, USP, dms., jars..... lb.	2.69	2.69
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.21½	.21½
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.16½	.16½
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	78.50	78.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., b b l s., works..ton.	199.50	199.50
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.		
Metal, dms., works.....lb.	.17	.17
Metanilate, bgs.....lb.	.62	.62
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	4.60	4.70
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb.	.75	.75
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	2.63	2.63
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb.	.70	.70
Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bulk, c.l., works..ton.	47.50	51.00
imp., bulk, Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.	58.50	53.50
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.00	5.85
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	4.75	4.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works. lb.	.10½	.10½
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb.	3.50	3.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb.	4.25	4.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald. lb.	.25½	.25½
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. lb.	.24	.24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.193	.193
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb.	.1860	.1860
gran., dms..lb.	.44	.44
powd., dms. .....lb.	.47	.47
Phenosulphonate, USP, gran., dms .lb.	.44	.44
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyc., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	7.25	7.25
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs.	6.65	6.65
USP, dried powd., dms., works. lb.	.19	.19
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.., works 100 lbs.	8.05	8.05
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.., works, frt. equalc. 100 lbs.	4.05	4.45
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.		
Prussiate, yellow, bgs .....lb.	.13½	.13½
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00
ferric, dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb.	.40	.40
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	7.40	7.50
Salicylate, dms ..... lb.	.63	.63
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs.	2.10	2.10
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.50	5.50
Silicate, 40°, turbid, tanks, works ton.	19.00	19.00
52° turbid., tanks, works ton.	37.00	37.00
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., worsk. lb.	.07	.07
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.577	.660
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works..lb.	.70	.70
Sulphanilate, bbls., works..lb.	.22	.22
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms. lb.	.22½	.22½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
USP, cryst., gran. bbls..lb.	.17½	.17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
fused, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	4.42	4.425
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.	2.73	2.73
crystals, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	4.80	4.80
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.. lb.	.51	.51
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb.	.03¼	.05¾
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.. ton.	100.00	100.00
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb.	.55	.55
tech., dms., works..... lb.	.30	.30
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb.	.12½	.10¼
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb.	.10	.10
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.0775	.0785
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb.	3.15	3.15
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb.	.23	.23
Sodium-cinchophen (See cinchophen-sodium).		
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., dlvd lb.	.25½	.25½
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb.	.28	.28
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works. lb.	.31	.31
high flash, tanks, works,gal.	.31	.31
petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal.	.31	.31
150° F., flash, tanks, same basis, gal.	.31	.31
Sorbitan monostearate, fib, dms., 20,000 lbs., or more .lb.	.32	.32
Sorbitol, crystalline, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.30	.30
com'l solution, 70%, regular, tanks, works..lb.	.15½	.15
aqueous, tanks, works....lb.	.23½	.23¼
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur..ton.	74.00N	70.50
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000-lb. lots, works. lb...	.24	.23½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lb. lots, works.lb.	.0600	.0605
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz.	.85	.85
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb.	.60	.60
Spikenard root, bls.....lb.	.32	.45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb.	.01¾	.01¾
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.05½	.05½
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb.	.35	.45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb.	1.60	1.60
white, bls .....lb.	.12	.12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.18	.18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb.	1.50	1.50
paste, dms., works.....lb.	1.25	1.25
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	7.05	7.14
powd., paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	7.17	7.26
Prices for corn starch in cotton bgs., 17c. per lb. higher in 1951, and 25c. higher in 1952.		
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l....lb.	.08½	.08½N
Maine, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.07½N	NP
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.11	.15
Wheat, bgs.....lb.	.0675	.0675
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb.	.60	.60
Stillingia root, bls.....lb.	.28	.30
Stoneroot, bls .....lb.	.07½	.07½
Storax, USP, cs.....lb.	1.50	1.25
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb.	.17	.16
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb.	.77	.77
Carbonate, 90%, dms.....lb.	.20½	.23
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb.	.22	.24
Chromate, bbls., frt. equald.lb.	.46	.50
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb.	3.37	3.37
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb.	.10¼	.10¼
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb.	NP	.42
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb.	1.65	1.65
Sulphate, air-floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.	56.70	56.70
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works. lb.	2.80	2.80
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.	32.50	25.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, b... lb.	3.00	3.25



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Strychnine—Triphenylguanidine

	1952	1953
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. 1.25	1.25
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 oz. lots	oz. 1.14	1.14
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. 1.00	1.00
Styrene monomer, tanks, works	lb. .21	.21
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb. 1.50	1.47
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb. .65	.71
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works	lb. 4.25	4.00
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms., works	lb. 4.25	4.00
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.10.60	10.60
powder, dms	lb.10.25	10.25
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.12.25	11.25
microcrystals, dms	lb.11.25	10.60
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works	lb. 4.50	4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, microcrystals, dms., works	lb.10.65	10.65
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., works	lb.11.25	11.25
Sulphamethazine, powd., dms., lb.	8.50	8.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms.	lb. 8.00	6.50
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works	lb. 7.00	7.00
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots, dms., works	lb. 7.50	7.50
Sulphathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms.	lb. 3.85	3.15
powder, dms.	lb. 3.50	2.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, powd., dms., works	lb. 3.50	2.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines	100 lbs. 2.05	2.05
bbls, mines	100 lbs. 2.20	2.20
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 1.70	1.70
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 2.00	2.00
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract	long ton.21.00	21.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export	long ton.25.00	25.00
domestic and Canada	long ton.22.50	22.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 3.60	3.60
bbls.	100 lbs. 4.75	4.75
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 3.35	3.35
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 4.25	4.25
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 2.90	2.90
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 3.35	3.35
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 3.80	3.80
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 3.10	3.10
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs. 3.05	3.05
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 2.40	2.40
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 3.40	3.40
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 2.85	2.85
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 2.95	2.95
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 2.45	2.45
bbls., mines	100 lbs. 3.80	3.80
10% pine tar, bgs., mines	100 lbs. 3.65	3.65
Sulphur dichloride, tankcars, same basis	lb. .03¼	.03¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb. .09	.09
multi-unit cars, works	lb. .0535	.0535
tanks, works	lb. .043	.043
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb. .20	.20
Monochloride, tankcars, same basis	lb. .03¼	.03¼
Washed, NF, bot	lb. .11	.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.135.00	110.00
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock	ton.135.00	110.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balti unit-ton	.81	.86
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton	.87	.91

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. area per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bls.	lb. 1.10	1.05N
imported, bls	lb. .90	.80

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.25.00	25.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works	ton.14.00	14.00
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., works	ton.25.00	25.00
98.5-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.27.00	27.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.,	ton.15.25	15.25
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .13¾N	.07½
inedible, extra, loose	lb. .07¼	.05¾
fancy, loose	lb. .07½	.05¾
special, loose	lb. .08½	.04½
sulphonated, 25%, dms.	lb. .07¾	.05½
50%, dms.	lb. .11¼	.09½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls	lb. .13	.11
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton	8.00	6.75
Chicago unit-ton	8.50	7.50
Tansy leaves, bls	lb. .25	.25
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs	lb. .07¾	.15N
medium grades, bgs	lb. .07½	No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, tanks frt. equald.	gal. .40	.39
25-28% tanks, frt., equald.	gal. .46½	.46
50-53%, tanks, frt. equald.,	lb. .62½	.62½
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb. .45	.45
Leaves, bgs	lb. .65	.65
Tartar, emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs.	lb. .56	.56
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb. .61	.61
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.	lb. .24½	.24½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms	lb. .70	.70
powd., bbls., dms	lb. .75	.75
Terpineol, com'l, tanks, South.	lb. .13½	.13½
prime, dms	lb. .39	.36
Terpinglycol ether, tanks, works.	lb. .23½	.22
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb. .66	.55
prime, cns., dms	lb. .55	.55
Propionate, dms	lb. 1.75	1.75
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.	lb. .08	.12½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb. .20½	.20½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works	lb. .71	.71
Pyrophosphate, dms., works	lb. .30	.74
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works	lb. .55	.56
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd.	lb.12.50	10.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.	lb. 5.75	3.75
Salicylate, fib. dms	lb. 5.17	3.80
Sodio salicylate, fib. dms.	lb. 4.05	3.10
With sodium acetate, USP, dms.	lb. 4.80	3.80
Theophylline, dms., kgs	lb. 5.75	4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots.	kilo.160.00	135.00
Thiocarbanalide, dms.	lb. .44	.44
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb. 5.50	5.50
Thiourea, tech., dms., works	lb. .42½	.42½
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb. 3.60	3.50
Thyme, French, bgs	lb. .21	.22
Spanish, bls	lb. .09	.11
Thymol, NF, kgs	lb. 3.75	3.25
Iodide, NF, dms	lb. 9.30	6.30
Tin, chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms	lb. 8.72	9.35
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb. .71½	.80¾
Metal	lb. 1.03	1.21½
Oxide, bbls	lb. 1.05	1.23
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb. .82	.89
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb. .21	.21
regular, bgs., c.l., divd	lb. .21	.21
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works	ton.85.00	110.00
Milled titanimum dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.		
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E.	lb. .23	.23
Hydride, cns., works	lb. 7.00	7.95
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb. .03	.08

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, technical, 5-gal. dms., works	lb. .45½	.45½
Tolidin base, dist., kgs	lb. 1.30	1.30
Tolu balsam, cns	lb. 5.50	3.75
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works—		
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal. .32	.32
Birmingham, Ala.	gal. .30	.30
Chicago district	gal. .33	.33
Cleveland district,	gal. .32¾	.32¾
Geneva, Utah.	gal. .26	.26
Hamilton, Ohio.	gal. .26	.26
Johnstown, Pa.	gal. .30	.30
Lackawanna, N.Y.,	gal. .33	.33
Lone Star, Tex.	gal. .35	.35
Minequa, Colo.	gal. .32	.32
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal. .33½	.33½
Pittsburgh district,	gal. .30	.30
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal. .32	.32
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal. .30½	.30½
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal. .33½	.33½
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal. .34¼	.34½
Youngstown, Ohio	gal. .30½	.30½
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y.	gal. .33	.33
Bayonne, N. J.	gal. .33	.33
Baytown, Tex.	gal. .31	.31
Chicago, Ill.	gal. .33	.33
Detroit	gal. .33	.33
Philadelphia	gal. .33	.33
Providence, R. I.,	gal. .33	.33
Wood River, Ill.	gal. .33	.33
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.	lb. .75	.60
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb. 1.75	1.75
Brazilian, cs.	lb. 1.00	1.10
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz. .42	.42
Toxaphene, dms., c.l.	lb. .23	.17
Triacetin, dms., dlvd	lb. .53½	.43¾
Tributyl citrate, dms.	lb. .40½	.40½
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb. .63½	.51¾
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .71¾	.72
Trichlorbenzene, tanks	lb. .11	.11
Trichloroethane, tanks, works.	lb. .11½	.11½
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., dlvd.	lb. .11	.11
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., chys., works	lb. 1.45	1.40
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .35	.33
petroleum, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .35	.33
Triethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb. .24½	.24½
Triethyl citrate, dms.	lb. .37½	.37½
Phosphate, tanks, works.	lb. .37	.37
Triethylamine, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .43	.43¾
Triethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb. .21½	.21½
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works.	lb. .46	.47
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb. .43	.33
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb. .39½	.39½
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .37	.37
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works.	lb. .90	.90

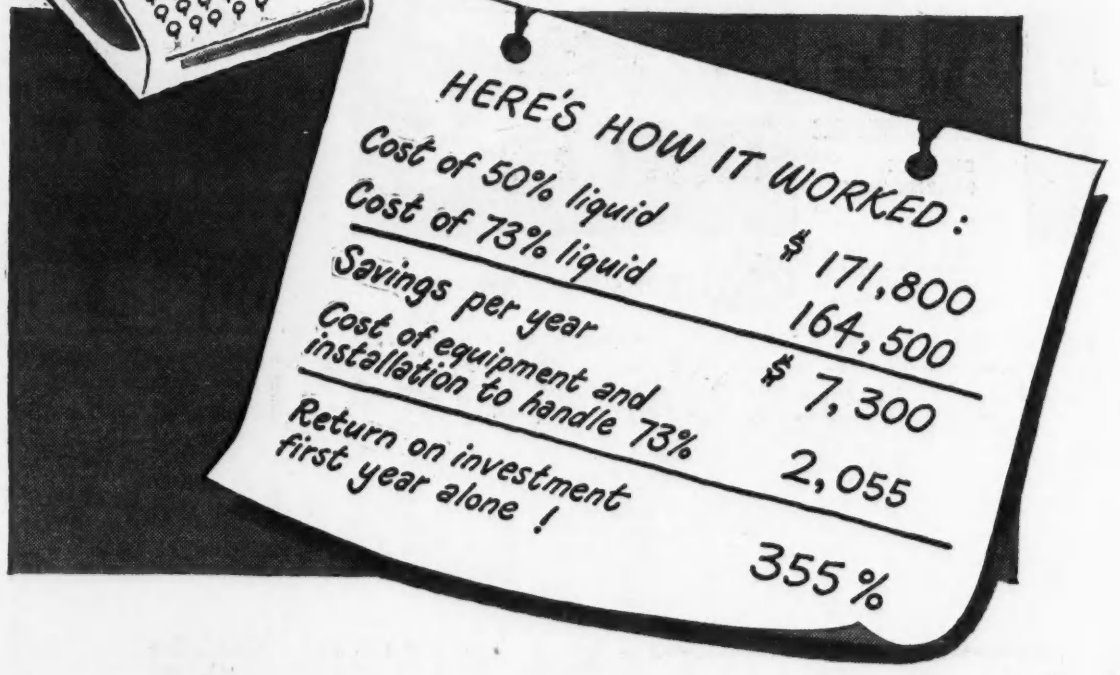
YOU CAN FIGURE ON SAVINGS WITH

73% CAUSTIC SODA

Here's An Actual Story of How One Columbia-Southern Customer Realized a 355% Return on Investment the First Year Alone!

A Columbia-Southern customer had been using 50% liquid caustic soda for many years.

Recently, this company switched to the higher concentration, and during the first year saved $7300 . . . a return of 355% on the investment for the necessary equipment and installation.


HERE'S HOW IT WORKED:
Cost of 50% liquid $ 171,800
Cost of 73% liquid 164,500
Savings per year $ 7,300
Cost of equipment and installation to handle 73% 2,055
Return on investment first year alone ! 355 %

And aside from the increased profit, this customer cut down the number of man hours required for unloading because fewer cars of 73% were needed to supply the same tonnage of caustic.

The method used in unloading 73% is the Columbia-Southern patented process that incorporates unloading and diluting in a single operation. The assembled unit is compact and relatively inexpensive.

Columbia-Southern's technical staff will be glad to make recommendations on how to proceed and will assist you with the unloading of the initial 73% shipment.

Write now for further imformation. It will only take a few minutes but it may prove to be the most profitable letter you ever wrote.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Tripoli—Zinc Chloride

	1952	1953
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.0175	.0175
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.016	.016
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.015	.015
Tryptophane dl., fib. ctns., works. kilo.	132.00	165.00
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb.	7.75	7.75
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb.	.23	.22
Haitian, bls .....lb.	.09	.11
Madras, bls .....lb.	.12½	.12½
Turpentine, gum, 7.2 lb. unit. gal.	.80	.52¼
Tyrothricin, bots. .....gram.	1.00	1.00

U

Urethane, USP, dms. .....lb.	1.50	1.50
Uranium oxide, black, bgs...lb.	2.55	2.55
yellow .....lb.	1.65	1.65
Urea, dom., 46% N, kgs., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.05½	.05½
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N, basis, Belle, W. Va.. ton.	120.00	120.00
C and D grades, same basis. ton.	118.50	118.50
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb.	.08	.12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb.	.32	.40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.	21.00	21.00
Valonia beards, bgs., ex-dock. ton.	88.00	85.00
Cups, bgs., ex-dock.....ton.	69.00	64.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex-dock, duty extra..lb.	.09½	.09½
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb.	7.00	7.00
tech., dms., works.....lb.	1.28	1.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb.	3.00	4.25
Mexican, cuts, tins .....lb.	4.50	3.50
whole, tins .....lb.	7.25	4.00
Tahiti, cs. .....lb.	2.40	3.00N
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb.	5.50	6.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs..lb.	3.00	3.00
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs.....lb.	3.00	3.00
Vinyl acetate, tanks, works..lb.	.18	.19¾
Butylether, tanks, works..lb.	.27	.27
Ether (see Ether divinyl).		
Ethylether, tech., tanks, works lb.	.27	.27
Isobutylether, tech., tanks, works..lb.	.27	.27
Methylether, tanks, works lb.	.27	.27
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works. lb.	1.65	1.65
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units.	.025	.025

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb.	1.75	1.95
Tree bark, bls .....lb.	.75	.95
Warfarin, 0.5 percent .....lb.	1.65	1.65
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.	106.50	104.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock. ton.	103.50	100.00
Wattle bark, extract, liquid, 35% tannin, tanks, works..lb.	.11	.10¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb.	.11½	.11
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb.	.11½	.11⅛
Wax, bayberry, bgs.....lb.	.55N	.55N
Bees, crude, African, bgs..lb.	.61	.46
Brazilian, bgs.....lb.	.74N	.70N
Central American.....lb.	.67	.54
refined, bleached, USP, bricks..lb.	.80	.69
slabs .....lb.	.79	.67
yellow, bricks.....lb.	.71	.56
slabs .....lb.	.70	.55
Candelilla, crude, bgs .....lb.	.75	.75
refined, bgs .....lb.	.78	.77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots..lb.	NS	NS
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb.	1.05	NS
No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb.	.99	.98
refined, bgs., ton lots lb.	1.05	1.03
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots . lb.	1.21	1.28
No. 2 .....lb.	1.19	1.26
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.		
Japan, bgs. .....lb.	.45	.23
Microcrystalline, 170-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb.	.14	.13
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb.	.12½	.11½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.25	.24
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., lb.	.16	.16
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs..lb.	.14½	.14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. lb.	.27	.27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.20½	.20½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.19	.19
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.33½	.33½
Montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb.	.31	.31
German, crude, bgs ....lb.	.14	.12½
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots..lb.	.90	.71
Paraffine (see P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb.	.30	.26
cake, cs .....lb.	.31	.27
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb.	.18	.17
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs..lb.	5.00	5.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.	6.00	6.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l .....ton.	16.00	16.00
Paris, white, bgs., c.l.....ton.	24.00	24.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.	18.00	18.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb.	.06	.06
thin, natural, bls.....lb.	.17	.17
rossed, bls .....lb.	.19	.19
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb.	.30	.30
Wild yam root, bls.....lb.	.16	.16
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb.	.20	.19
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	32.00	32.00
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.	37.00	37.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis N ton.	45.00	45.00
Woodflour in bags, extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb.	.14	.14
Levant, bgs .....lb.	4.25	4.25
Wormseed leaves, bls.....lb.	.35	.35

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb.	.28	.28
Xylenol, 56°-58°, tanks, works, frt. equald..lb.	.18	.25
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb.	.14	.212
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., tanks, same basis	1.20	1.20
meta fractions, tanks, same basis	1.35	1.35
Xylidins, mixed, dms	.39	.39
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa. gal.	.33	.33
Birmingham, Ala..gal.	.30¼	.30¼
Chicago district..gal.	.33½	.33½
Cleveland district..gal.	.33	.33
Geneva, Utah.....gal.	.25	.25
Hamilton, Ohio....gal.	.32	.32
Johnstown, Pa....gal.	.31	.31
Lackawanna, N.Y..gal.	.33	.33
Lone Star, Tex....gal.	.35	.35
Lorain, Ohio.....gal.	.31	.31
Minequa, Colo ....gal.	.34	.34
Philadelphia, Pa...gal.	.33	.33
Pittsburgh district, gal.	.30	.30
Sparrows Point, Md.gal.	.33	.33
Syracuse, N. Y...gal.	.30½	.30½
Terra Haute, Ind..gal.	.35	.35
Wyandotte, Mich..gal.	.34¼	.33
Youngstown, Ohio..gal.	.30½	.30½
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works, Albany, N.Y. gal.	.33	.33
Bayonne, N. J...gal.	.33	.33
Baytown, Tex.....gal.	.31	.31
Chicago, Ill .....gal.	.33	.33
Philadelphia, Pa gal.	.33	.33
Providence, R.I. gal.	.33	.33
Wood River, Ill. gal.	.33	.33

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb.	2.25	2.25
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.47	.47
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.52	.52
200 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.56	.56
300 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.60	.60
Yellow, barium, chromate, CP, bgs., lc.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb.	.35	.35
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other states and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.		
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd .....lb.	1.91	1.91
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	3.20	2.85
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb.	1.32	1.20
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb.	.32	.31
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Hansa, bbls., same basis as Chrome..lb.	2.05	2.15
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.0141	.0141
French type, bgs., c.l. lb.	.04½	.04½
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb.	.0165	.0165
synth., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.10	.10
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb.	4.15	4.15
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works..lb.	.01¼	.01¼
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.20	.23
Yellow dock root, bls .....lb.	.19	.18
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb.	.28	.32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials. oz.	4.75	4.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb.	.35	.32
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., lb.	.28½	.27
NF, dms.....lb.	.53	.53
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb.	.192	.192
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bbls., works..lb.	.15½	.14½
Chloride, NF, gran., dms....lb.	.42	.42
precipitated, powd., dms . lb.	.26	.26
solution, 50% tanks, works 100 lbs.	4.75	4.75
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.70	9.60
gran., bbls., c.l., works . 100 lbs.	9.45	10.60

—Continued on page 63

for special papers
for electroplating
for soap
for ceramic ware
for vitreous enamel
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ANALYSIS DATA, SAMPLES AND
QUOTATIONS UPON REQUEST

Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

and low water supply affected the production of phosphorus in November on account of loss of power. The government abolished sulphur control uses during this month on account of the improved condition of supplies. There was a marked pickup in the g neral demand for chemicals all through the month of November which extended until the middle of December when seasonal influences and the approach of the inventory period brought a moderate relaxation in the overall consuming inquiry.

Buying interest was down for heavy chemicals at the start of 1952. Textile mills and soap plants were practically out of the market and glass factory activity was rated at 60 percent. There was plenty of soda ash and caustic soda available, with pressure for chlorine shipments greatly relaxed. Sulphuric acid was in tight supply as a result of the restrictions on sulphur. Edible lactic acid was advanced in price but the government forced a rollback in prices for muriatic acid, oxalic acid phosphoric acid, phosphorus oxy and trichloride potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate. Thus action was taken under CPR-22. Weather conditions brought out an improved demand for calcium chloride late in the month without impairing the supply position. The steel mills and petroleum refineries at the close of January appeared to be the most active buyers of sulphuric acid and other chemicals. RFC advanced the price of metallic tin from $1.03 to $1.21½c. per pound and all tin salts were marked upward accordingly. Quicksilver was priced at $205 per flask.

February Demand Unimproved

No improvement in demand could be noted in February. Steel mills and petroleum refineries led in the extent of purchases. A slump in contract withdrawals released some spot tanks of chlorine and there was more ash and caustic available. The most acute shortage at this time was in nickel salts. This condition was due to the scarcity of nickel as producers had ample facilities to increase the output of salts if the metal was made available. Prices of cobalt salts were advanced. The import duty on lead and zinc metals was lifted. Manganese acetate price was reduced to 32½c. per pound. Copper sulphate stocks were short with producers naming April as the earliest shipment. Continued slow contract withdrawals turned more caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine loose for spot shipment. It looked as though the tight position held by chlorine was about to relax. More sulphuric acid become available f or immediate delivery. Quicksilver declined to $201 per flask on spot and then some sort of a squeeze play shut off offerings temporarily.

Continued slow demand through March had its reflection in freer offerings of several important chemicals. There was a definite increase in the spot supply of chlorine and it was apparent the pinch in this chemical was over. The accumulation of stocks of caustic soda forced producers to cut back output by the lime-soda process. First shipments of anhydrous ammonia from the big Morgantown plant were made. Supplies of both caustic potash and potassium carbonate increased and, aside from nickel salts, it looked as though producers had about everything except orders. Bleaching powder was not too flush because the government took most of the output. Carbon bisulphide held a balanced position and carbon tetrachloride offerings became decidedly freer. Quicksilver advanced in price to $210 per flask with sellers having better control of the market, although trading was not unusually active. RFC made contracts for tin with Belgium and Bolivia but there was no easement of restrictions on tin sales for end use.

Sulphuric Acid Pinch Ends

April witnessed the end of the pinch in sulphuric acid. Inactivity at textile mills slowed down demand for sulphuric as well as many other heavy chemicals. Chromic acid was reduced to 27c. per pound with shipments off for plating use owing to the scarcity of nickel for chrome plating. Slow contract withdrawals brought out more chlorine on spot and the entire overall demand touched a new low for the year. There was the usual seasonal inquiry for sodium chlorate from weed-control formulators and the supply position tightened. Most of potassium per chlorate was destined for government use. The supply of phosphorus compounds increased appreciably. NPA abandoned its plan to place hydrofluoric acid under allocation because of the easement in stocks of fluorspar. A substantial expansion in different forms of sulphur was noted as a result of increased production. Quicksilver dropped to $200 per flask. Lead acetate declined 1c. per pound and antimony metal dipped 6c. to 44c. per pound, bringing down antimony sulphide to 38c. A strike at petroleum plants seriously affected caustic soda shipments and other chemicals essential to petroleum refining.

Declining tendency featured the lead market during May. The price drop was 2c. to 17c. per pound and later 2c. more to 15c. Silver bullion also recorded a dip first, 1c. per ounce to 87c., then to 86c. and eventually to 84c. Cadmium was reduced to $2.25 per pound, a decline of 35c. and antimony metal dropped 5c. per pound to 39c. at the mines. Quicksilver closed the month at $198 per flask on spot. The downward revisions were attributed to slow demand and stock accumulations. About the only bright spot in heavy chemicals was an increased call for calcium chloride where sales mounted for dust control. Offerings of chlorine increased on spot and there was plenty of caustic soda and soda ash available. In fact the only really tight spot was confined to nickel sulphate and other nickel salts. Probably the peak of depression for heavy chemicals was reached during May.

Hand-toMouth Buying in June

Hand-to-mouth buying predominated for chemicals in June. The strike at steel mills cut back shipments of sulphuric acid and caused considerable backing up of stocks at several supply points. All shipments of copper sulphate to the steel industry were stopped and the market's supply position eased for the first time during the year. Lead acetate was reduced 2c. per pound, establishing crystals at 22c. and powdered at 23c. Silver declined 1¼c. an ounce to 82¾c. and lead nitrate came down 2¼c. to 22¼c. The price of zinc was reduced to 16c., a drop of 3½c. for prime western with scarcely any demand from galvanizers. Powdered zinc sulphate was cut 70c. per 100 pounds to $9.25. Stocks of carbon tetrachloride loosened materially. All allocation regulations were lifted from naphthenic acid. Chlorine stocks continued to increase on spot and production of caustic soda and soda ash was cut back to check the overflow of supplies. Lead metal made a recovery in price to 16c. a pound.

OPS rolled back the price of carbon tetrachloride in July. The drop was .013c., making tankcars 7.72c. per pound, freight allowed east, and 8.22c., western stockpoints. A slowdown of production at many rayon mills improved the supply of carbon bisulphide and decreased the supply of byproduct salt cake. A further expansion in spot chlorine was noted and at intervals it looked as though there was more chlorine available than caustic soda. Copper sulphate increased under a slow demand for insecticides and fungicides and the restricted shipments to iron and steel plants. By the middle of July copper sulphate was obtainable for immediate shipment. The intense heat at this time with no rain had greatly checked infestation of bugs in most every area, including the cotton south. The back-up of sulphuric acid at some plants was heavy and there was also substantial improvement in supplies of sulphur. The steel strike was settled July 24 after a suspension of activities for fifty-three days. Silver was advanced to 83¼c. an ounce where it remained for the balance of the year. Quicksilver sold at $188 per flask and sodium antomoniate was reduced to 32c. per pound, a late reflection of the previous drop in the price of antimony metal.

Textile Operations Resumed

Buying interest broadened to some extent in August. Reopening of several rayon mills and textile plants after vacation periods contributed to a better demand for chemicals. Sodium antimoniate was reduced 5c. per pound to 30c. in sympathy with a drop in the price of antimony oxide. There was more formic, oxalic and phosphoric acids than could

Trend of Heavy Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	97.92	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.68	95.06	94.78	95.13	95.13	95.44	95.89
L.	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.69	95.04	94.84	94.77	94.77	95.13	95.13	95.62

	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.12	96.12	96.12	96.12	97.29	97.92
L.	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.12	96.12	96.12	96.94	97.29

readily be absorbed. Phosphorus oxychloride and tetracholride prices were reduced to 13c. per pound in drums and to 11½c. in tankcars. The downward trend in quicksilver was checked by a tightening of supplies and the market advanced to $198 a flask. OPS lifted the ceiling on aluminum and the market advanced 1c., establishing the pig figure at 19c. Cadmium droped 25c. per pound to $2 and prime western zinc was cut to 13½c. but later recovered to 14c. a pound. There was no scarcity of sulphuric acid.

Shipments increased during September. Cutback production of DDT caused some tightening in byproduct muriatic acid. There were ample stocks of carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride and sulphuric acid. The fluorides, meanwhile, leaned toward the tight side. A strike at alkali plants in Wyandotte and Corpus Christi affected soda ash and caustic soda and reports were current that some glass plants had to close because they were not receiving deliveries of dense ash. Manganese dioxide was advanced $5 a ton to $83. Quicksilver was advanced to $195 per flask and the market started an upward trend that lasted over the remainder of the year. Increased stocks of zinc brought about a decline in prime western of ½c., bringing the market down to 13½c. Nickel sulphate and all nickel salts remained definitely short. The agricultural demand for copper sulphate was at a standstill and plenty of material was available for immeidate shipment. The month closed with the tonnage movement in general showing an appreciable gain over August.

Wyandotte Strike Settled

Buying interest continued to improve during October. The Wyandotte strike was settled October 3 after seventeen days. A strike at an important ammonia plant at South Point was only temporary. Lead price was reduced 1c. to 15c. but the tone was weak owing to a nose-dive in the London market and the price eventually settled at 13½c. a pound. Prime western zinc was reduced to 12½c. a pound. An abnormally cold spell brought out an active buying spurt in calcium chloride. Future contracts for chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash were offered at current prices and some tonnage was booked although hand-to-mouth sales predominated. Ammonium bifluoride was advanced 1.60c. per pound to 20.35c. in order to cover increased producing costs. The Corpus Christi strike had not been settled by the end of the month and there was pressure for soda ash shipments, particularly dense ash. Demand increased for both caustic potash and potassium carbonate.

The alkali strike at Corpus Christi was settled November 3 and production was resumed. Lead advanced ½c. per pound to 14c. Antimony metal was reduced 4½c. a pound to 34½c. owing to foreign competition. Sulphur use controls were abolished by the government as a result of the improved supply. Phosphorus plants experienced a lot of difficulty due to a lack of power occasioned by low water resulting from a prolonged dry spell. Improved demand for lead forced the market upward to 14½c. per pound. The upward revision was helped along by higher prices on the London Metal Exchange. Persistent buying of sodium sesquicarbonate had a tightening influence on the supply situation. Mechanical difficulties at an important plant caused some tightening in sodium sulphide stocks. Quicksilver supplies were reduced on spot with the market holding at $205 per flask. The lead market became sensitive and appeared to be guided by fluctuations on the London market. The final price in November was 14c. per pound.

Quicksilver Price Up Sharply

December occasioned a sharp advance in the price of quicksilver as a result of short supplies on spot. The market was established at $215 to $217 and held the advance throughout the month. Refrigeration grade of anhydrous ammonia in tankcars was moved upward to $84.50 per ton by two producers and ammoniacal liquor was advanced $4 per ton to $90 in tankcars. Muriatic acid continued relatively tight and there were no surplus stocks of commercial salt cake. The fluorides were firm and not in long supply. Sodium tetrasulphide was priced higher at 3½c. per pound for liquid 40 percent in drum containers. Cadmium was reduced in one quarter to $1.50 per pound and carried a split range of $1.50 to $2. Overall demand was described as good during the first half of December but relaxed over the last half as a result of holiday influences and the approach of the inventory period. The only serious shortage at the close of 1952 was nickel salts where no easement was in sight.

Sulphur Situation in 1952

Free world efforts to increase the supply of sulphur, one of industry's most widely used raw materials, resulted in more than 900,000 long tons per year of new productive capacity since January 1 of 1952. This tonnage represented twenty-eight projects in eight nations. The United States ranked first with sixteen projects accounting for estimated production of approximately 700,000 tons. Canada was second with five for about 84,000 tons and Mexico third with two for 13,000 tons. Single projects were listed for Norway, 75,000 tons; Sweden, 14,000 tons; Ecuador, 10,000 tons; England, 10,000 tons, and Austria, 5,000 tons.

The aluminum industry set a new production record in 1952, in spite of curtailments due to power shortages. On the basis of definite figures for the first eleven months, total production of primary aluminum in the United States during the year was estimated at 1,860,000,000 pounds. This exceeded the 1,840,358,500 pounds produced in 1943, peak year of World War II, according to the Aluminum Association.

Zinc Slab Production

Domestic production of slab zinc from all primary and secondary smelters amounted to 961,200 tons during 1952. This compared with 931,833 tons in 1951, according to the American Zinc Institute. Last year's production was at the highest level in twenty-three years and probably the highest ever recorded.

Agricultural Chemicals

Price trends for agricultural chemicals were decidedly irregular over the year 1952. The basic fertilizer chemicals moved upward while several important insecticides were subjected to price cutting, which, in some instances, was severe. Most of the producers of synthetic insecticides did not have a good season. Limited infestation in the cotton growing areas, following the same condition in 1951, proved too much for the maintenance of price stability. The storm broke early in the season of 1952 when heavy stocks of cotton dust were liquidated at the vast expense of prices. The position of BHC was sympathetically weakened. DDT prices also slanted downward, the most drastic declines being recorded late in the year. Price declines in aldrin, dieldrin and toxaphene also were recorded. During the year production was cut back and it was reported that DDT output subsided entirely for prolonged periods. It was not fully apparent that carryover inventories had been liquidated at the close of the year.

The picture portrayed in nitrogenous materials, potash and superphosphate was entirely different. Government regulations on the use of sulphur were expected to place a limit on production of superphosphate and there were possibilities of a severe scarcity when the spring demand reached its peak. A crisis, however, never materialized and later in the year when sulphur regulations were lifted, the super market assumed a more normal condition. Meanwhile, the ceilings on both normal and triple were raised with a subsequent lift in prices.

Ammonium Sulphate Picture

There were no carryover stocks of cokeoven sulphate and purchases were made on a month-to-month basis. Then came the steel strike and its devastating influence on production and shipments. Luckily, the strike broke after the spring demand had passed but the suspension of output for fifty-three days created a vast tonnage vacuum and backlog orders piled up extensively. It took time after the dispute ended before

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production of sulphate and shipments could be resumed and the effect of the lost tonnage was reflected over the remainder of the year. Late in the year the ceiling price was lifted and price advances averaged about $4 a ton.

Potassium muriate and other potash materials used in fertilizer did not depart far from normal lines. Some concern was expressed that increased production from two new sources might tend to flood the market but no such condition developed and the increased output was absorbed without causing a ripple on the surface of the market. Applications to advance the price of muriate were eventually granted although in no instance was the upward revision on an elaborate scale.

Demand for ammonium nitrate never leveled off during 1952. Producers continually stated they could sell more nitrate if stocks were available. Nitrogen solutions were also in active demand with only intervals of a balanced position. Buying interest appeared to be accelerated by constant fear of a severe shortage of ammonium sulphate. Urea was another item that remained in tight supply, the scarcity being accentuated during the last quarter.

Chilean Nitrate Strike

A strike at Chilean nitrate plants broke out in March and lasted into April, thereby stopping all shipments from Chilean supply sources and causing a serious shortage temporarily. An acute scarcity of leather scrap, fleshings and other raw materials held production of nitrogenous process tankage down throughout the year and kept prices merely nominal most of the time. Cyanamide prices were reduced with offerings never too flush at any time.

Packinghouse byproducts moved upward and back according to demand and finally closed around the low levels of the year. An anthax scare in March affected bone meal sales and resulted in stiff government regulations being imposed. This practically wiped raw bone meal off the market. Menhaden meal did not depart much from the ceiling price. Heavy importations of foreign fish meal reached the market and were offered at prices below those for menhaden.

Consumer interest was slow for agricultural chemicals at the beginning of the year. Heavy inventories of BHC and DDT were in the course of liquidation in January after a poor season for distributors and producers. DDT was under less pressure than BHC but cotton dusts were subjected to keen competition. Pyrethrum liquids declined sharply in price under the replenishment of stocks. Aldrin prices were reduced to 93c. per pound in carlots, a decline of 17c., and dieldrin dropped 46c. to $2.60 per pound carlots. Sales of ammonium sulphate were made directly from production as there was no carryover. Ammonium nitrate was advanced $3 per ton to $64 at the works. Canadian nitrate and cyanamide were tagged for an advance in February. Potassium muriate shipments were normal, with producers announcing there would be no spot period. A serious shortage of vegetable oil meals was reflected in a greater demand for bone meal for feed and fertilizer use. There were heavy importations of fish meal during the month.

Storage Space Becomes Problem

Slow withdrawals of mixed fertilizer continued through February and mixers found storage space a problem. This condition also affected domestic potash shipments but superphosphate was exceedingly scarce due primarily to the tight sulphur situation. Canadian ammonium nitrate was advanced $3 per ton to $77.50 and cyanamide was marked up to $72 per ton for granular with available stocks scarce. The BHC market was demoralized while DDT displayed a firmer tone, with one producer advancing the price 4c. per pound to 48c. Bordeaux mixture was also advanced 1c. to 16c. per pound for four-pound packages in carlots. In an effort to restore balance to the BHC market, suppliers restricted quotations to a month ahead. Aside

Trend of Agricultural Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						1952						
H.	113.31	113.31	113.31	113.31	114.17	114.17	114.21	113.66	113.63	113.57	113.53	113.70
L.	113.31	113.31	113.31	113.31	114.17	114.17	113.90	113.52	113.53	113.56	113.53	113.08
						1951						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	113.19	113.19	113.19	113.19	113.31	113.31
L.	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70	113.19	113.19	113.19	113.31	113.31

Caffeine — Natural
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Theophylline
Vanillin — Eugenol

Lithium Products

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Bromide
Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
Hydroxide
Metal and Metal Alloys
Salicylate
Stearate
Sulphate

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from bone meal, packinghouse byproducts turned weak with tankage and dried blood prices both lower on absence of buying for stockfeed use. Late in February some Belgian superphosphate was offered at prices too far above the domestic contract figure to attract attention.

Lower prices were established for parathion spray in March, the market dipping 19c. to 53c. per pound. BHC prices were restricted to March and cotton dust was under less pressure but still competitive. The trend of packinghouse byproducts was downward under slow feed and fertilizer demand. Steamed bone meal was reduced to $87.50 per ton, off $2.50 for domestic. Superphosphate was exceedingly scarce and one large producer at Baltimore advanced the price of normal to 87.7c per unit of a-p-a from 81½c. The government requested bids for 40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate for Korea and 42,000 tons for Formosa while demand for domestic use increased for both sulphate and super. Limited quantities of pulverized cyanamide were made available for seasonal requirements at $2.40 per unit of nitrogen. A labor strike at the Chilean nitrate plant stopped shipments of sodium nitrate from that country. The first deliveries of anhydrous ammonia were made from the big Morgantown plant.

Temporary Steel Strike

April witnessed the beginning of a temporary strike and its devastating effect on the production of cokeoven ammonium sulphate. Demand for this nitrogenous material increased sharply and fear of a serious shortage later in the season caused many mixers to switch to nitrogen solutions. Sodium nitrate became exceedingly short as the nitrate strike in Chili was still in progress. Peak demand for superphosphate was passed without important incident. OPS permitted an advance in the ceiling price at Baltimore and the market was lifted 4c. per unit of a-p-a to 86c. Late in the month (April 26) the Chilean nitrate strike was settled and shipments to the United States were resumed promptly. Insecticides were quiet most of the month with reports not favoring a large infestation in the Cotton South. Domestic bone meal prices were reduced to $80 per ton in bags, carlots, works, a decline of $2.50. This revision was the result of heavy importations at prices below domestic.

Steel workers went back to work early in May under regulations that were to crystalize later in the year. The potash producers held up the announcement of new contract prices as applications had been made to OPS for an upward revision. The price of granular cyanamide was reduced $9.50 per ton to $62.50 and 50c. per unit of nitrogen on pulverized to $2.90 both in bags at the works. Ammonium nitrate and sulphate continued exceedingly scarce. Pesticide shipments were not up to seasonal expectations and indications at this time pointed to a relatively small infestation in the cotton growing areas. Importations of foreign bone meal weakened domestic prices appreciably and the market was lowered to $75 per ton and, late in the month, to $70. The serious shortage of ammonium sulphate resulted in the importation of sizable quantities of calcium ammonium nitrate from European supply points. One of the major potash producers announced a contract price for muriate at an advance of 2½c. per unit of K_2O at Carlsbad, N. M., on OPS permission.

Steel Strike Resumed

All negotiations between labor and management collapsed and the steel strike was resumed on June 2. Shipments of cokeoven ammonium sulphate were cancelled and a vast vacuum in production started with the foundation of a big backlog. Some more potash companies advanced the price of muriate under OPS regulations and all reserved the right to compete. Normal superphosphate was advanced to 86c. per unit of a-p-a at Carteret, N. J., and, although the spot market remained quiet, there were heavy contract bookings at the new figure. Large contracts were also placed in potassium muriate and by the end of the month, the major part of output had been sold ahead. Realizing an off season for insecticides, producers of DDT reduced the price 8c. per pound to 40c.

Intense heat and dry weather in July added to the gloomy prospects of anything like a normal distribution of insecticides for the season. DDT was offered freely at 38c. a pound and there was no stability to BHC cotton dusts. Allethrin prices were reduced sharply to $32 for 100 percent and $28.80 per pound for 90 percent. A Trona producer advanced the price of potassium muriate 2½c. to 53c. per unit of K_2O. Domestic potash output was practically sold for the 1952-1953 season. Offerings of foreign muriate were available at a shade under domestic prices. Demand for packinghouse byproducts remained slow.

Improvement in demand for feed use checked the downward trend of dried blood and tankage during August. No improvement in inquiry for insecticides materialized and it became apparent a heavy carryover of stocks was imminent. The desire to liquidate inventories left many of the markets soft. Producers slashed DDT prices 5c. a pound to 33c. BHC wet dust dropped to 2.80c. per gamma unit and dry dust to 1.85c. and the markets were flooded with stocks. Domestic potash shipments maintained a seasonal average. Offerings of foreign ammonium sulphate increased and it was plain there was no scarcity of stocks abroad.

Two of the potash producers announced a price of 43c. per unit of K_2O for muriate at Carlsbad in September. Nitrogen solutions, while in balance, leaned toward the tight side. Some superphosphate was available in Baltimore around the middle of the month although stocks continued tight in the New York area. Cottonseed hull ash price was reduced 25c. to $1.50 per unit of potash with demand slow. Production of ammonium sulphate (cokeoven) was gradually increased as steel mill activity improved but there was still a large backlog to be leveled off. Japan completed a purchase of 100,000 tons of phosphate rock for shipment over the last quarter. Triple superphosphate was advanced 4c. to 91c. per unit of a-p-a at East Tampa, Florida.

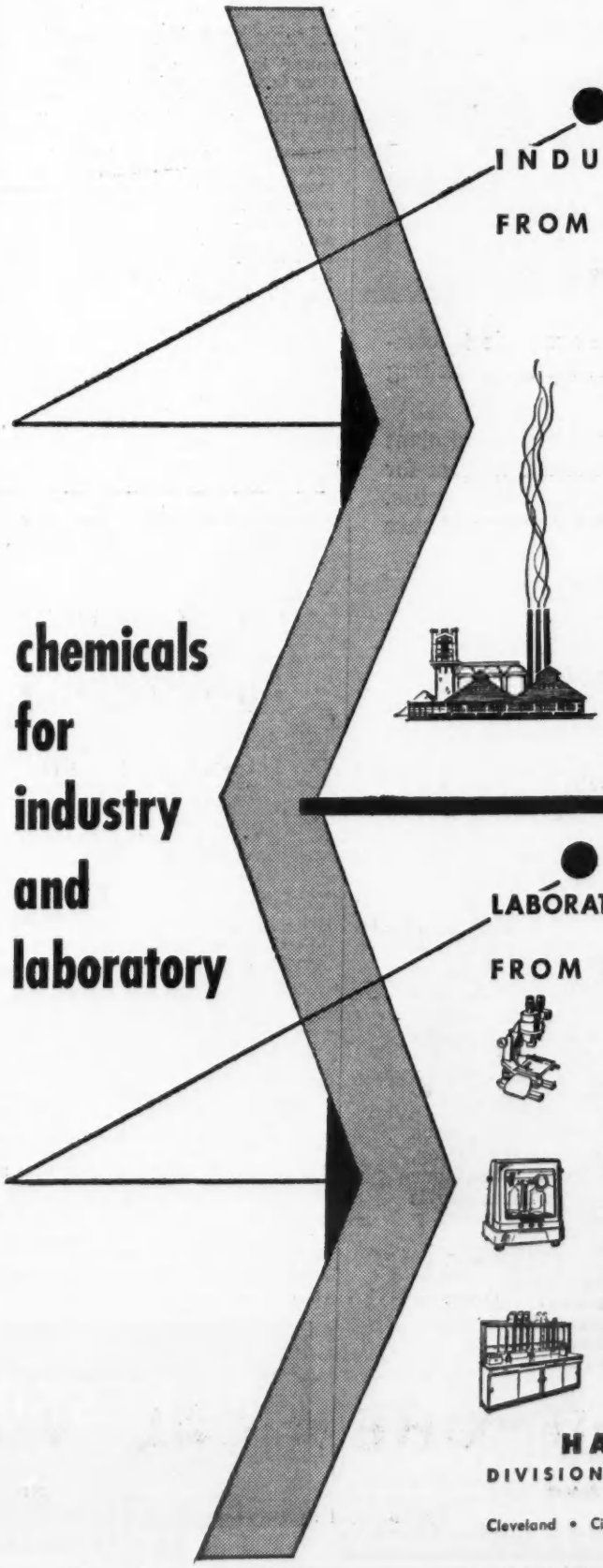
Nitrogen Plant Closed

Labor difficulties closed an important nitrogen plant at the beginning of October and caused considerable concern but the strike was short-lived and production was resumed on October 8. Cokeoven ammonium sulphate was shipped as rapidly as made and there was more demand for ammonium nitrate than could be produced. Demand for domestic potash was sufficient to keep the movement above normal while the inquiry for foreign potash was slow with reports current of stocks being stored. Superphosphate assumed a more comfortable supply position in the Baltimore area, although there were no surplus stocks around New York.

Removal of sulphur restrictions brightened the supply outlook for superphosphate in November. Super producers started estimating how much more sulphur would be available to meet consumer requests for additional quantities. Demand remained active for ammonium nitrate while less urgency was noted for shipments of ammonium sulphate. The call for domestic potash shipments continued steady but the demand for foreign potash was sluggish. Imports of calcium ammonium nitrate appeared to ease pressure for ammonium sulphate. Some cyanamide was made available for contract shipment. OPS issued an order permitting an advance in cokeoven ammonium sulphate averaging about 10 percent and prices responded with a range from $44 to $49.50 per ton, depending upon location.

Nitrogen Solutions Advanced

An important producer advanced the price of nitrogen solutions $3 to $123 a ton in December. Demand for these materials had increased owing to fear by mixers of a shortage in ammonium sulphate during the late winter or early spring months of 1953. Some producers of potassium muriate who had a ceiling of 42c. per unit of K_2O were permitted by OPS to advance the price 1c., this made a flat price of 43c. for producers at Carlsbad. Available stocks of domestic urea were far short of demand and the market situation assumed a definitely tight position. Demand for insecticides gave no indication of improving. DDT was reduced to 26c. per pound for technical. Aldrin 60 percent was cut to 64½c. per pound and dieldrin came down to $2 per pound. Toxaphene was cut to 17c. per pound.



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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

—*Continued from page 3*

pected in the immediate future. With detergent production on the increase, natural glycerin production has suffered. Synthetic glycerin is expected to constitute a larger segment of the annual glycerin production since it is independent of other production, while the production of the natural material is directly tied to soap production levels.

Alcohol Business Fair

Producers of industrial alcohol had a fair year, profitwise. The price of pure ethyl alcohol in January was 75 cents per gallon. Demand at that time was fair and this situation continued largely unchanged for the balance of the year. There were, of course, brief flurries of buying, but, on the whole, consumption remained below production with the result that both producers of synthetic and fermentation alcohol alike were forced to cut back on production during the early part of the year. In May the price of ethyl alcohol was cut an additional 20 cents per gallon. This was the move which finally brought all producers to the same price level. While it is true that one producer of synthetic ethanol had been selling alcohol at 55 cents per gallon for a considerable length of time previously, most of its production had been earlier contracted for. However, it was the entrance of this material upon the open market which was very effective in causing the price drop in May. Fermentation producers were forced to go along with the synthetic producers in cutting their price schedules.

Molasses Situation

A good deal of fermentation alcohol inventories had been carried over from the previous year and the then current production was made from blackstrap which had been bought, out of necessity, at high prices in 1951. The price of blackstrap molasses, of course, is the determining factor in setting production costs of fermentation alcohol. The 1952 Cuban blackstrap molasses yield available to domestic alcohol producers exceeded 300,000,000 gallons. Substantially large quantities of blackstrap were also available from sources other than Cuba. The result of this situation was that, although negotiations for the sale of the current crop are generally completed by March, no sales of Cuban blackstrap were contracted for until after the entire sugar crop had been processed. The storage facilities in Cuba bulged with molasses while the asking price fell from its original 20-cent-per-gallon price to 7 cents, f.o.b. Cuba. A drawback of 2½c. per gallon was further stipulated if the molasses was lifted by January 31, 1953, and 2¼c. if taken between this date and April 30, 1953.

Alcohol Production for 1951-52

Alcohol production for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, totaled 467,389,720 proof gallons, compared to the 444,935,011 gallons turned out during the preceding year. There was a decrease in the amount of ethylene gas used in the manufacture of synthetic ethanol, which was atttributed to the strike from May to mid-July which shut down production facilities of one major synthetic producer. The annual report of the Treasury Department showed a sizable jump in the consumption of corn and sorghum grain in the manufacture of alcohol. Utilization of blackstrap was up almost 30,000,000 gallons over the previous fiscal year.

The final drop in alcohol prices came in November when the price was cut to 40c. per gallon. Shortly, thereafter, a major producer of fermentation ethanol announced that it would no longer sell alcohol. This move did not have particular significance to the trade since most of the producer's production had been consumed in its own manufacturing operations in the production of other chemicals. Another fermentation producer soon afterward announced its withdrawal from the fermentation field. Thus the list of fermentation alcohol producers has decreased in the past year. In the final month of 1952, a major synthetic producer announced that it was moving prices back to the 55c.-per-gallon level in an effort to stabilize prices. By the yearend some producers had signified their intention to go along with the increase while others remained indefinite as to whether they would similarly put up their schedules to the price levels existing prior to November, 1952.

Ester Solvents Prices Decline

The year of 1952 saw prices in the whole line of ester solvents decline. Contrary to 1951 when synthetic solvents were priced lower than fermentation produced materials, both fermentation and synthetic solvents were competitively priced during the past year. The year's opening had butyl acetate, both synthetic and fermentation material, priced at 18¼c. per pound. Demand continued fair, in fact, poor while supplies remained excessive. Ethyl acetate, synthetic and fermentation alike, entered the new year pegged at 13c. per pound for the 85-88 percent material. Demand for this solvent was on a par with that for butyl acetate. The price structure of these two mainstays of the lacquer trade was weak and in March an additional price reduction brought butyl acetate to 15¼c. per pound and ethyl acetate to 11c., in tankcars. Isopropyl and secondary butyl acetate was also reduced at this time in the first reduction from the ceiling price established by the original General Ceiling Price Regulation. This compound was then pegged at the same price as was 85 percent ethyl acetate. Butyl and isobutyl alcohols were also reduced at that time, 2¼c. and 1½c. per pound, respectively.

Impact of Steel Strike

The impact of the steel strike on the consumption of lacquers and lacquer solvents added to the woes of solvent producers. Starting in June and carrying well into July, the strike had an enormous effect upon industries producing durable goods. The automotive industry and the manufacture of appliances, both large and small, were at first slowed and finally all but halted. The consumption of lacquers dropped correspondingly. Late in June there was a flurry of price reductions in lacquer materials. Primary and secondary butyl, isobutyl and isopropyl acetates were cut as well as butyl, isobutyl, propyl and ethylhexyl alcohols.

There was little price activity during the summer in lacquer materials, consumption continuing fair, at best. In September, with the effects of the steel strike largely obliterated and production in textiles accelerating, butyl and isobutyl acetates and alcohols were reduced in a further effort to stimulate consumption. The price schedules established at that time remained unchanged for the balance of the year. Amyl acetate during the year moved independently pricewise from the other ester solvents. Late in August, fermentation amyl acetate dropped to 15 cents per pound. Sometime later the synthetic material was reduced to 18 cents. These prices held throughout the rest of 1952.

An interesting development during the

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past year was the change in the status of the government butadiene program. Butadiene is essential in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and can be made from either alcohol or petroleum sources. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the gvernmental agency in charge of this program, had announced late in 1951 that it had over 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol then on hand and would not be in the market for any additional alcohol. Subsequently several plants making alcohol-based butadiene were shut down. In September, 1952, RFC announced that it was putting government-produced butadiene on the commercial market. Congress had asked the RFC to prepare for the disposal of government synthetic rubber plants to private industry. Thus butadiene was put on the market at 18 cents per pound, compared to the ceiling price of 12½ cents at which private industry had had to sell its butadiene. Private butadiene producers had been chaffing under the 12½ cents price allowed under GCPR, since production costs had whittled profit margins considerably. The 18-cent-per-pound price of the government-produced butadiene, while considerably higher than that allowed for private industry, was not considered out of line by RFC officials in view of the then current market conditions.

Butadiene Expansion Goal

An expansion goal of 162,000,000 pounds of butadiene by 1954 had been set by the Defense Production Administration and it was thought that the price being sought by RFC would act as an inducement to private producers to reach that goal. It was subsequently announced by the National Production Authority that the production goal for butadiene had been reached as of December 15, 1952.

Late in 1952, RFC announced the reactivation of four alcohol butadiene units at synthetic rubber plants. In ordering the reactivation of these units located at Louisville, Ky., and Kobuta, Pa., RFC said that the action was taken as a result of advice from the rubber industry that requirements for synthetic rubber had grown beyond the levels previously contemplated and that there would be a continuing need for new rubber in 1953.

As a consequence of this action, RFC announced at the year's end that it was entering the market to purchase 15,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in anticipation of requirements that were expected to develop in 1953. Bidding on the alcohol contracts was open to both foreign and domestic suppliers.

Acetone Stable During Year

While this past year saw price schedules of many and varied chemicals fall, there were a few notable exceptions in the field of large volume organics. Acetone was a prime example of this group. The original price of 8½ cents per pound, in tankcars, established in 1950, held unchanged throughout 1952. During the first half of the year consumption of acetone was off appreciably. Later, in the third quarter, demand began to pick up as the textile and other acetone consuming industries stepped up production is response to the upsurge in consumer demand. NPA at the year's end announced that the expansion goal set for acetate had been filled as of December 15, 1952. This represented an increase of 135,000,000 pounds to the annual production capacity of 760,000,000 pounds.

Formaldehyde prices held unchanged in 1952 although competition was keen during most of the year. The relaxation of regulation X in September, the government order reputed to have been effective in holding down the number of housing starts in 1951, to a lower figure than was possible had an indirect, but definite, effect upon the pickup in formaldehyde consumption in the last quarter of 1952. With the relaxation of X, building activities began to pick up and the plywood industry boomed in those latter months.

Demand for synthetic methanol was fair during the better part of 1952 with consumption taking an upward turn in the last quarter. The price for this material passed through the year unchanged but the price structure was shaky during the third quarter. With the accelerated demand for formaldehyde in the latter part of 1952, plus an increase in the production of methanol-based antifreeze compounds, methanol prices firmed in the last quarter of 1952. Supplies of methanol were adequate overall for the increased consumption, but some producers reported that methanol was tighter with them than with others in the industry. An expansion goal of 52,000,000 gallons set earlier for this material had been met by the year end. The aggregate annual production capacity for methanol stood at 226,000,000 gallons at the close of the year.

The tartrates were reduced twice in 1952 in the last quarter of the year. Consumer resistance plus the lower prices of argols, the raw material used in the manufacture of these compounds, was the chief reason reported for the cuts. Aminophylline and theophylline were reduced three times during 1952 in an effort to bring domestic prices to a competitive level with imported materials. Domestic caffeine was also reduced in price to an attempt to stimulate consumer buying and to lessen the price advantage of imports.

Cortisone, ACTH Price Cuts

There were some notable advances in clinical research noted in the drugs and fine chemicals market during 1952. Prominent among them were the reduction in cortisone and ACTH prices. It was reported late in the year that pure ACTH had been isolated. This was said to have its chief importance in the fact that advanced research would be possible as a result. Considerable excitement followed the announcement early in 1952 of results achieved through the use of isonicotinic acid hydrazide in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Synthesis of Vitamin B_{15}

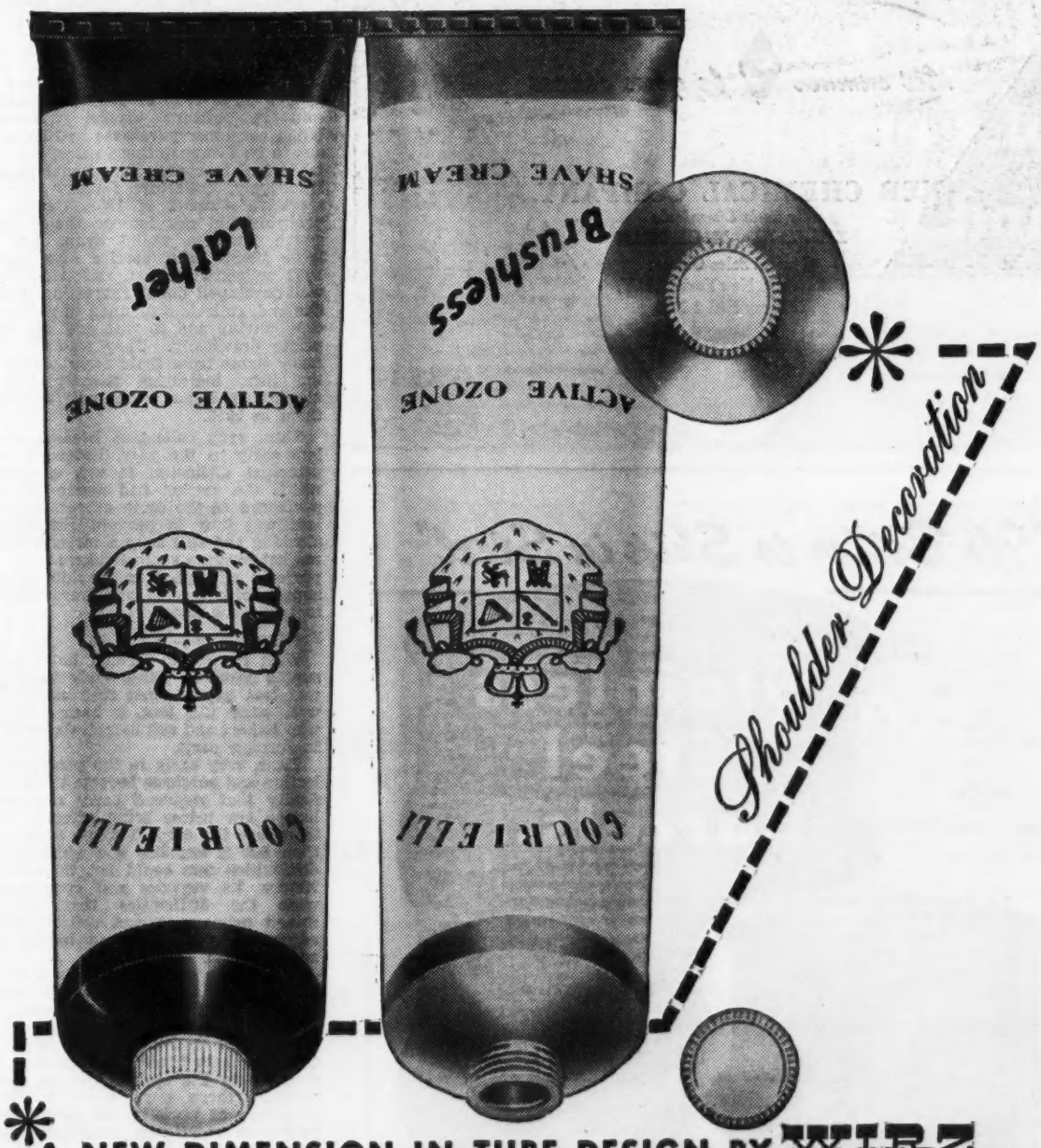
Another interesting drug development during the past year was the synthesis of vitamin B_{15}. This water soluble fraction of the vitamin B complex, originally made from such natural sources as rice bran, and described as the sodium salt of pangamic acid, has been chemically identified as the sodium salt of the dimethylaminoacetate of gluconic acid and has been synthesized. Its synthesis necessitated duplication of the original clinical work that had been done with the natural product, in addition to further investigational work.

Chlorophyll production caught up with demand during 1952. Consolidation of existing facilities plus the completion of considerable expansion and new construction did the trick. New producers entered the field during the year and competition became tougher. Imported chlorophyll was available in the market at a price which was substantially below the domestic material for the better part of the year. The expected price break came at the beginning of the fourth quarter when domestic prices were dropped to a competitive level with the imported.

Antibiotics Keenly Competitive

Antibiotics manufacturers had a sad year in 1952. Supplies were excessive throughout the year and price schedules, as such, were non-existent in the case of bulk penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. Sales of these items were negotiated on the basis of meeting the competition's price. This figure was generally at cost or frequently below cost. Penicillin capacity has been expanded far beyond consumption since production units are interconvertible in the manufacture of other compounds such as citric acid. The other, newer antibiotics, terramycin, bacitracin, neomycin, bacitracin, auremycin and erythromycin were in better demand. Chloromycetin suffered adverse publicity in 1952 as a result of an announcement that it had induced blood disorders in relatively few cases compared to the number of patients treated. Subsequently, after additional clinical testing, it was given a clean slate by responsible authorities with the stipulation that further use was to be only under a physician's supervision.

Several synthetic vitamin prices took a long-awaited tumble late in 1952. Thiamin hydrochloride, riboflavin and ascorbic acid were reduced in December. Alpha-tocopherol (vitamin E) and its acetate were cut substantially in price in May last year while vitamin B_{12} quotations were reduced in September. Synthetic vitamin A prices were cut 3 cents per 1,000,000 units as of December 30 by major producers. Some natural A producers met the reduction immediately while others remained uncommitted.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical drug business in 1952 was disappointing in volume. Compared with normal sales in the past, the total tonnage sold into consumption was at a relatively low level and, throughout the year, nothing close to spirited demand developed. Buyers bought only as needed, bought conservatively, and were rarely forced into the market because of seriously depleted inventories of raw material in consumers' warehouses.

In a measure, the low volume of sales came as no surprise to botanical drug dealers who, early in the year, realized that consumers who bought heavily following the start of the Korean war in June, 1950, still held substantial inventories. It was this orgy of "scare" buying in 1950 that reduced dealers subsequent sales in 1951 to small proportions and it was also productive of a stilll smaller volume in 1952. Though not unexpected, the ability of buyers to remain aloof gradually assumed proportions larger last year than the trade had believed to be possible.

Added to reduced consumer buying was the further complication of the holdover from a bumper crop in 1951 when, during that year of primary market plenty, drug collectors had loaded their warehouses with new stocks bought at prices much below the averages paid in the npreceding year.

Conservative Demand Foreseen

At the beginning of 1952, a large part of this large crop of 1951 remained unsold in primary market warehouses. When consumer purchases in 1952 turned out to be disappointing in size, the whole trade had to change its normal program. Intuitively, collectors foresaw the conservative demand of 1952, though they probably did not foresee the extent to which business would drop. But with large stocks being carried over into the 1952 collection season, and because of a well-developed doubt respecting probable demand, collectors planned to reduce new crop buying and to that end cut buying prices drastically. They also eliminated many items from their early season buying lists, indicating thereby that the eliminated items were not wanted by them in 1952.

Thus, crop collection became a problem early in the year. Indeed it was a principal difficulty. It was a difficulty which the market had never before experienced to the same extent. The problem was how to prevent further overstocking and still keep a corps of primary market workers against future times. New projects attempted to provide the labor supply with income and were successful in numerous instances.

Foreign Botanicals Factor

With respect to foreign botanicals the supply problem posed early in the year was less urgent than that at home but was, none the less, a hazard to those who import and sell botanicals originating in foreign parts.

Thus, very early in the year, crop collection and purchase became the main difficulty that required early solution. It led to low prices being offered workers to reduce the crop. It was a sound policy then but it was also one which ran into difficulties that could not then be seen. Nature, its vagaries and even tantrums were the difficulties that eventually forced primary market collectors to readjust their early season buying policy and program.

The prices offered early in the season were so low that many people who collect drugs in the southern primary market refused to gather them. They turned to agricultural and industrial projects for their "cash in hand" income. Thus, while weather in the spring months were favorable, there were comparatively few gatherers at work in the mountains and deliveries to primary market warehouses shrank sharply.

Nature Takes Heavy Toll

At this point in the collection year, nature took charge in a ruthless and paralyzing manner. Drought set in. It was a drought such as had rarely been experienced in the south. Prolonged spells of blisteringly hot weather were accompanied by an almost total lack of rain. Above the surface, crops were burned to a crisp long before maturity. Underground crops were baked in soil that became iron-hard and foiled the efforts of the few workers who tried to dig them. The hot, searing, withering, baking, high temperatures were almost continuous and occasional respite by showers was unimportant.

When collectors realized fully the extent to which collection was doomed, they turned to price advances as a medium to attract more workers and to stimulate increased activity. But higher prices could not increase the amount of drugs actually available for collection and did not increase the number of workers. Crops had dried in the fields; had baked underground; had died. Quality of the goods obtainable was adversely affected by the dry, waterless season. More money was the rather ineffective expedient upon which collectors had to depend to cope with a probable shortage of goods.

New Crop Inventories Very Small

The result was that the end of the 1952 collection season found warehouses in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky with the smallest inventories within the memory of the oldest operators in the trade. Stocks actually in warehouse consisted mainly of goods carried over from the bumper crop year of 1951. The new crop of 1952 was estimated at 50 percent below that in 1951 and was declared to be smallest ever collected.

Because the consensus was that the 1952 botanical drug crop was the smallest in trade records, the following comments are highly illuminating. These comments were given to OPD by firms leading in domestic botanical collection.

The first intimation of collection failure came in August. Early in the month, a large operator warned that collections was at a ten-year low; that drought had been disastrous, and that workers showed little interest in crop collection. Later reports revealed how disastrous the drought had been.

Receipts Half of 1951

In September, another major operator informed OPD as follows:— The drought had reduced his receipts to about one-half that of last year. Buyers were still aloof, possibly in expectation of lower prices, but because of crop failure they might pay much more than current prices when they do come to market.

A further September advice to OPD from a concern that, since 1856, had been receiving roots and herbs from workers in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia. Its receipts were the smallest received in ninety-six years of business.

Another dealer whose business had been continuous since 1900, gave such an all inclusive, if different, presentation of the situation that it is quoted here in full:—

"We believe everyone carried over more botanics than they had ever carried in stock before. They cut their buying prices on most all items, causing workers to refuse to gather anything. Of course, drought has caused some shortage but in my opinion this shortage has been due more to low prices than to anything else. It is too late to get a lot of items. I do not know if demand will pick up or not this fall and winter but in my opinion the manufacturers will be begging for goods and then not get them. This is already indicated by the demand for a lot of items which they cannot now obtain.

Many Items Seen Unobtainable

"Manufacturers years ago gave out future orders and had items collected, stocking them themselves. Then, if there was a decline in price, they bore the loss. The habit in recent years has been for them to let dealers bear the losses. This is one time when they are going to be disappointed should they need items; many of them will not be obtainable."

Taken together, these reports gave a very accurate picture of the developing crop failure and also revealed the effect of the marked change in collectors' and consumers' buying policies and practices. More than ever before, primary market dealers refused to assume the burden of carrying stocks of everything consumers might need. And more than ever they warned consumers to make their needs known while there was still a bare chance of the dealers getting needed items collected.

As it turned out, consumers who still

Trend of Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	118.56	117.81	118.13	118.24	113.59	113.59	102.88	100.38	100.46	102.53	103.60	103.72
L.	118.24	117.81	117.81	116.20	113.59	102.64	98.99	99.16	100.12	100.25	103.26	102.71

	1951											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	126.34	126.12	125.32	123.82	123.17	121.03	117.81	115.94	116.90	116.79	116.79	118.24
L.	125.37	125.42	123.82	122.90	122.80	119.31	116.26	115.51	116.31	115.95	116.58	116.79

refused to place contracts remained aloof from the market. Their unused inventories seemed still to be so large that, for the most part, they ignored the crop failure of 1952 and continued to buy conservatively or not at all.

Outlook for 1952-53 Collection

When fall buying failed to revive, those concerned with drug collection and sales declared as follows:— If buying for domestic and export use in the consuming season of 1952-53 remains at 1951-52 volume, no serious results will follow except that prices are apt to remain depressed. On the other hand, if domestic and export needs return to normal volume, manufacturing consumers will not only have a hard time getting botanicals but will also have to pay steadily advancing prices for what they obtain.

Export trade has been always important to botanical dealers but the out-movement of drugs in 1952 was a disappointment. Exports droped 90 percent, an estimate made by dealers who normally do a large overseas business. The withering of export trade also became an influence that modified the buying programs of most dealers. By the end of the year, exports were still in the doldrums and just why Europe was no longer interested in American botanicals remained an unanswered question.

With few exceptions, botanical price movements in 1952 were within moderate limits. Absence of normal demand—in fact the highly reduced consuming request of that year—failed to bring general adversity to prices. In price development, stability of values was a prominent part of the past twelve months. However, there were exceptions, some of which will be found below.

Price Trends in Balsams

Copaiba balsam was a declining market most of the year. Following a rise from $1.50 to the level of $1.65 per pound in January, values fell away until March when $1.45 was reached. Upward reaction brought a market at $1.55 late in March after when the trend was steadily downward until 90c. per pound prevailed at the end of December.

Fir balsam from Canada was $40 per gallon late in January when quotations rose $8. By March, no stocks were available. In May, future deliveries were priced at $38 and the market was down to $32.50 early in August. Early in December, prices rose to $34 and prevailed to the end of the year. Oregon fir balsam had a sharp advance in October after months of substantial price stability. Fires in the Pacific northwest prevented practically all production, and prices late in October were jumped to $2.85 per gallon. They soon became nominal because all stocks had been exhausted and supply forced to await on the crop of 1953.

Peru balsam was high for the year at $1.90 per pound, reached in late January. Declines were progressive from there on. At midyear, $1.50 was the market. Low was $1.25 in late October, but by the end of December, the market had recovered to $1.35.

Tolu balsam was high for the year at $5.50 per pound, ruling in early January. By July, steady decline established $4.60 and further progressive price drops brought out the low for the year of $3.75, reached in early December and continued to the yearend.

Situation in Barks

Cascara sagrada bark underwent but one important decline. Beginning the year at 37c. per pound, by June quotations had worked down to 27c. under the influence of what seemed to be surplus stocks and limited demand. However, export trade resumed toward the end of the year, absorbed the surplus, and brought the market up to 33c. by late October. November brought 35c. and that price ruled at the end of the year.

Wahoo root bark rose from $1.75 per pound in January to $1.80 by the middle of July. Short collection forced further rise and by November the market was up to $1.95 where it remained unchanged at the end of December. Tree bark was low at 75c. and high for the year at 95c.

As usual, vanilla beans provided the action in the beans group. Much of the year, beans sold at prices even lower than those prevailing at the turn of the century. However, reduction in stocks, adverse prospects for the 1953 crops, and strengthening of prices at the origins turned the spot market upward in the latter half of the year.

In Bourbon beans, the year began at $3 per pound. By midyear, the market reached its low of $2.65. It began to rise in September, starting at $2.75. It rose steadily and by the end of the year reached $4.25. Mexican whole beans were high for the year at $5.25 in January.

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They were down to $3.50 by late July but in October recovered to $4 there to end the year. Cuts dropped from $4.50 in January to low for the year at $2.75 in July. During October, two advances set the market at $3.25 and $3.50, respectively, and $3.50 closed the year. Tahiti bean stocks became exhausted during the year. They started in January at $2.40, were low at $2.25 by September, and rose to $3 by October, thereafter being unobtainable on the spot.

Flower Group Picture

Chamomile flowers — either genuine Hungarian or Hungarian style—were relatively strong much of the year, especially when crops dropped sharply during the summer. High for the year was 90c., reached in mid-October. Low was 55c., prevailing in May after the January start at 60c.

Clover flowers were over-produced in 1951 and prices ultimately broke sharply in 1952. The market was 70c. per pound in January, but by May it was down to 45c. where it remained. Collection was discouraged at the origin during the crop period.

Red poppy flowers were advanced from a low of 65c. in January to a high of $1.20 by August, the market remaining strong thereafter.

Belladonna leaves encountered competition most of the year. The competition came from abroad and hit prices for domestic leaves considerably when imported goods made the market. The market was high as 45c. per pound, done in January. Thereafter competition drove it lower until a low of 32c. was reached early in December.

Lobelia herb and leaf did not recover from an early season price decline, regardless of the underproduction caused by drought. The modifying factor was demand, which seemed to wither as much as did the growing plants. The price of herb was 45c. in January and down to 42c. by midyear. Leaves were 85c. in January and 75c. in May.

Peppermint leaves were burned out in the domestic market and they were difficult to obtain abroad. Prices were strong after shortage was certain. While 50c. could find sellers in January, domestic leaves were jumped to 65c. in September when the bad news from abroad was received. Imported leaves were high and strictly nominal at $1.05 by mid-August after being firmly offered at 80c. in January. Neither was readily obtained at the end of the year.

Dalmatian sage was steady in the first quarter, ranging 59c. to the 60c. level that was high for the year. Thereafter, and subject to occasional fluctuations, the trend was downward — and sharply so when the crop abroad was marketed. At mid-year, the market was down to 52c. per pound. Steady declines brought out the low for the year at 45c. reached in mid-December.

Fluctuations in Ergot

Ergot was the feature of the miscellaneous group. Prices dropped precipitously from the high for the year at $7.50 per pound in January, to the low for the year at $2.50 in December. At midyear, the market was $4.50 in the middle of July and $3.75 at the end. Lack of demand was one cause. Another was competition from domestic ergot. Numerous former buyers abandoned the item. At $2.50 it was still relatively high. The item has sold often from 90c. to $1.25.

Roots During 1952

Blood root had a poor year. High was 68c. per pound in January and low at 55c. came in July. After that, a bad crop stopped further price decline. Goldenseal held little interest for buyers. High was $3.60 in January and low at $3 came in July. That was for guaranteed-test root. Untested sold for less.

Ipecac weakened from $6.75 in January to $6 in June. Then steadier source prices held quotations unchanged on spot. Lady's slipper prices showed lack of collection despite poor demand. It was low at $1.40 in January and high in July at $1.70. Mandrake prices broke from a high of 43c. in January to 34c. at midyear and to 29c. by September. Thereafter it was steady because collections fell sharply. Pink root was almost unobtainable. Hence, at $1.75 in January, it reached $2.50 in August when deliveries at warehouses were virtually nil.

Senega was up and down through the year. High was $2.45 in January. By April, $2 was the market. Low was $1.40 in July. By September, source prices rose and forced spot to $2.35. Source prices weakened in December and spot became $2.15.

Seed, Spice Price Movements

The following tabulation gives the high and low prices for the year, plus January 1 and December 31 price comparisons for 1952:—

	Per pound			
	H.	L.	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Anise, star	.80	.54	.54	.68
Cardamom, b l e a ched, bold	4.25	3.75	4.25	3.75
decorticated, Guatemala	3.50	2.25	3.50	2.25
green, Ceylon	2.45	1.85	2.45	1.90
Cassia, Canton rolls	.35	.17	.17½	.35
Saigon, medium	.45	.27	.30	.45
Cassia buds	1.05	.32	.32	1.05
Celery seed, French	.38	.32½	.35	.⁻ ½
Indian	.30	.26	.30	.⁻
Clove, Zanzibar	1.65	.72	.72	1.55
Cumin seed, Iranian	.19½	.14¾	.20	.14¾
Turkish	.19	.14	.19	.14¼
Fennel seed, light	.29	.17	.17	.29
Ginger root, African	.29	.13½	.29	.13½
Jamaica No. 3	.59	.15½	.59	.15½
Nigerian, split	.28	.11	.28	.11
Mace, Siauw	1.10	.97	.110	.97
Marjoram, French	.32	.24	.32	.29
Nutmeg, East Indian	.49	.31	.49	.34½
West Indian	.38	.28¼	.38	.38¼
Sage, Dalmatian	.60	.45	.60	.45
Italian, officinalis	.30	.18	.34	.18
Turmeric root, Alleppey	.23	.09½	.23	.22
Madras	.15	.08½	.12½	.12½
Pepper, black	1.95	1.27	1.32	1.27
red, Japanese hontakas	.54	.33	.35	.50½
white	2.25	1.48	2.25	1.48

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The trend of business during 1952 was fairly consistently one of small lot buying. Most users of essential oils and aromatic chemicals wished to avoid building up inventories and purchased only what they expected to be their immediate needs. As a result, dealers experienced more rush orders than ever before from customers who found that their small stocks had been depleted and who needed replacement immediately. This trend toward placing smaller orders at shorter intervals continued throughout the year.

Both the first and second quarters saw a moderate to good volume of business. It became apparent during this period that the year was not tending toward setting any records in the total volume of business transacted and dealers realized that competition would be keener as a result. During the third quarter a slump in demand for many items was noted, this being the usual trend for the summer. Demand for some items was helped by the warmer weather and the volume of sales increased, for these items at least. During the fourth quarter the usual Christmas buying served to increase the pace of business considerably, making the period the most active one of the year.

Causes of Drop in Sales

The fact that sales tended to remain smaller in volume than normal was attributed to two main causes. By reason of heavy buying during a large part of 1951, most users of essential oils had already built up high inventories. In addi-

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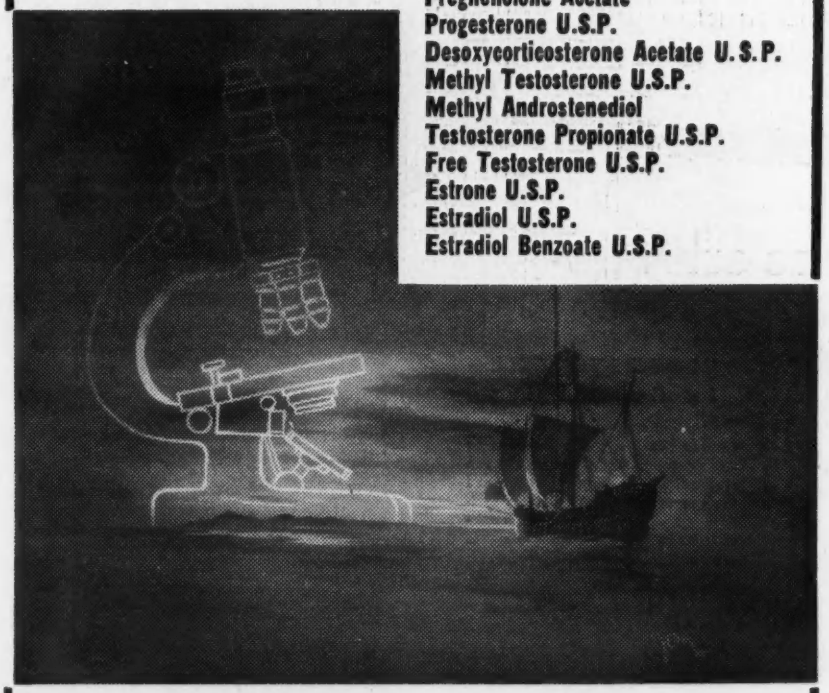

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tion to this condition, there was the fact that prices of the majority of the most popular oils tended downward during 1952, offering a strong inducement to hold off making large purchases in order to take advantage of the lowest prices.

Citronella oil began the year in a drastically weakened price position, largely as a result of the large quantities of Formosan oil that had appeared on the market. The overabundance of this oil forced down quotations on all citronella oils, with Formosan oil, however, leading the way on price reductions. During the first week of January, the price of Java-type oil had been lowered as far as 70c. per pound, while Ceylon prices had dropped to 95c., the latter oil showing somewhat more strength. During the entire year the process of price weakening continued, with reversals in the trend being few and of small extent. By the end of December, the price of Java-type oil stood as low as 45c. per pound, while Ceylon oil was offered upward from 55c. per pound.

Situation in Lemongrass Oil

A similar problem developed during the year in the lemongrass situation. Again a comparison of prices showed the extent of the difficulty. Lemongrass oil was offered at $1.75 per pound during the first week of January. Quotations fell gradually and without break until October, when the oil was offered on spot for as low as 75c. per pound. During the last weeks of the year, however, a marked reversal in the downward spiral appeared, prices at the end of December ranging upward from 95c. per pound and showing a tendency to make further gains.

The various citrus oils occupied different categories and no summary could be made of one that would include the others. California oil was found in a position of depressed prices at the beginning of the year as a result of the large supplies of oil arriving on the market. Some slight gains were noted in prices during the first and second quarters, although very little of the ground was recovered that had been lost during the latter part of 1951. In the third quarter of 1952, however, prices fell into a steady decline dropping to record lows by the end of the year.

Florida oil followed a pattern that closely resembled that of California. Beginning the year in a weakened price position, it failed to regain its former level, although some sign of strength was demonstrated during part of the second and third quarters. Prices slid downward rapidly, however, from October until the end of the year.

California lemon oil moved into a strong position at the beginning of the year and held it with no sign of weakening throughout the period. Prices moved up during January and made further gains some sixty days later. Inquiry for the oil was met with difficulty, because supplies remained tight to the end of the year and showed no sign of easing even then.

Grapefruit Oil Short

Inquiry for grapefruit oil never exceeded the normally moderate amounts, but even these demands could not be met easily. Supplies remained short even after the year's crop was gathered. A steady upward trend was exhibited by prices, which stood at a range of $2 to $2.25 at the beginning of the year and at a range of $2.40 to $3 by the end of December.

Bergamot began the year as one of the relatively highest priced oils on the market. Supplies available for shipment from Italy were of limited quantity and a considerable amount of the available oil was taken by other European countries. Prices of the imported oil in this country ranged upward from $15.50 per pound in January and users wishing to fill orders of any more than average size were hard pressed to find their requirements. This situation was not helped by the arrival of new crop oil in the first quarter, as the yield of this crop proved to be below average.

Very little reduction in price was effected during the greater part of the year, although by September some prices had

Trend of Essential Oil Prices

100=1949 Average

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						1952						
H.	181.91	181.04	184.13	194.04	193.56	188.49	179.95	179.62	173.83	171.04	167.13	169.63
L.	178.73	179.60	176.81	187.30	189.04	182.46	179.54	170.45	170.40	167.05	166.77	166.57
						1951						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	213.21	218.31	218.98	220.82	214.65	215.52	213.97	211.76	220.53	214.36	210.82	196.35
L.	191.35	213.20	217.64	219.46	213.02	209.83	211.28	209.54	219.27	211.18	205.90	180.76

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taken a slight dip. The oil was still in the high-priced category. An important break occurred in December, when the Consortium announced a sharp lowering of the floor price. It offered the first significant price relief of the year and resulted from the larger yield expected from the new crop.

Position of Sandalwood Oil

The position of sandalwood oil remained fairly steady throughout the year and presented little difficulty to consumers. The price fluctuations made by the oil showed a slight downward trend, but reductions were small and appeared at infrequent intervals. In direct contradiction to this, one particular brand could be cited as showing an upward turn. Offered at $9.75 per pound in January, it was sold for $11.80 at the end of December. Dealers reported that shipping costs, an important factor in the price of the oil, were one of the causes for the fairly evenly maintained prices.

Not all imported oils were sold during the year at evenly held prices, Brazilian bois de rose being an example. During the first three quarters of the year it was sold at prices higher than the floor price of $4 per pound imposed by the country of origin. Supplies of oil in Brazil available for export were extensive and led to considerable price weakening. During the final quarter of the year the oil was sold on spot and for shipment at prices considerably below the floor price formerly maintained. Ocotea cymbarum, also, dropped during the year, showing a slow but steady decline in price.

Clove Oil Up Steadily

Clove oil made an almost uninterrupted series of price advances. Offered from about $4 per pound in January, prices more than doubled during the ensuing months, and reached $9.50 by the end of December. The high cost of buds made the high prices of the oil inevitable and put users of the oil in a difficult position. Not only was the oil in the high priced category, but available supplies were sharply limited. Many manufacturers stopped making the oil during the year, finding that increasing raw material costs made it an unprofitable item.

Imports of garlic oil were well below requirements in this country during the greater part of the year. A situation of very tight supply resulted, particularly toward the end of the year, when supplies became virtually unobtainable. Shipments from Egypt were nil during most of the last quarter. The trend of prices remained fairly steady, although many quotations were nominal in the face of restricted replacement.

Wormseed Oil Gains in 4th Quarter

Wormseed oil held a firm position without weakening, and gained in strength during the fourth quarter. The low quotation stood at $7.25 per pound during the first week of January and had risen to $8.75 per pound by the end of December.

The government's embargo on imports of materials of Red Chinese origin, put into effect at the close of 1950, was maintained during the year and was enforced even more thoroughly. Anise oil was one of the first to show the effects of these restrictions. With shipments from China cut off and transshipments by means of other countries gradually closed off as well, the oil became harder and harder to obtain on the market in any sizable quantities. Many dealers ceased offering quotations once their stocks were exhausted as replacement appeared out of the question. Prices stood at $1.60 per pound at the first of the year, this being the lowest offer at the time. At the end of the year the lowest quotation to be found on the market was $2.25 per pound.

Cassia Oil Replacements Few

Cassia oil occupied a similar position to anise. Shipments of oil from China were unobtainable, making the replacement problem equally difficult. Prices during the year made progressive increases, although some quotations moved into the nominal category as stocks were exhausted.

The market for geranium oils showed some weakness at the start of the year, not because of low replacement costs but because of a very light inquiry. This was particularly true of the Bourbon type. Prices for this oil at the beginning of the year varied widely from a quotation of $13 to one nearly twice that figure. The weak tone was less noticeable by the end of the first quarter and in April an even firmer tone was in evidence. By that time the winter distillation season had ended and the higher prices asked at Reunion sent replacement costs upward. The new crop oil, however, helped provide a good build-up in inventories which in turn produced an effect on the market. Demand tended to fall off during the last few months of the year and Bourbon oil quotations were

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considerably lower by December than they had been at the first of the year.

Vetiver Oil Price Shifts

Vetiver oil was in a firm position at the beginning of January, offered at generally high prices. Buying was to some extent discouraged at the time because of the high cost of the oil. The low offer for Bourbon oil during January was $22.50 per pound and this quotation showed little variation during the following months. Limited supplies and high replacement costs prevented any sizable reduction. The first significant break in prices occurred in October. The reduction in quotations was comparatively small considering the high cost of the oil, but was maintained for the balance of the year.

Dalmatian sage oil began the year with quotations on the high side and with the outlook quite firm. No break in prices was expected, as replacement costs remained unchanged. The prospect of continued high prices for Dalmatian oil led to a pickup in buying of Spanish. Prices for Spanish oil in January lay between $1 and $2.25, as compared with a minimum offer of $10.50 for Dalmatian. Quotations for the latter oil held firm until the last of the third quarter, when they began a slow decline still in progress at the end of the year.

Patchouli Oil Prices Off

Prices for patchouli oil were sharply lower at the first of the year, after the drastic decline during 1951. Buying interest in the oil was light in spite of sharply reduced prices. With inquiry remaining quiet throughout most of the year, the price trend continued downward. The quotations offered by some dealers were reduced by as much as one-half in the course of the year.

A generally easy supply of peppermint oil was to be found during the year. A good carryover from the 1951 crop into 1952 helped keep the oil in ample supply, and with buying interest seldom more than moderate, little difficulty was met by consumers in obtaining requirements. An occasional increase in buying interest was seen, notably in June, but the added demands were never more than the market could comfortably bear. When the new crop was in at the end of the summer it proved to equal the 1951 crop in size and provided ample supplies of oil to meet inquiry during the final quarter. Prices tended to drop slightly, although the decline was not so marked as in certain other oils.

The non-contract stocks of spearmint oil were not large at the beginning of the year, so that every sudden upturn in demand tended to cause at least a temporary tightness. By the second quarter very little oil was left unsold in the country and by June, almost all of the oil from the 1951 crop was gone. Because of nearly depleted inventories, the arrival of the new crop late in the summer was awaited with interest. Its effect on prices and availability of material was very small, however, since demand remained active up to the end of the year.

Situation in Wormseed Oil

Wormseed oil began the year in a very firm position. Quantities of the oil available for spot delivery were quite small and growers maintained firm views on replacement. Offers from the country showed no sign of weakening and, in the face of a good consumer inquiry, these firm offers set the price pattern. By the time the new crop was gathered in the fall, the carryover from the previous crop was exhausted and no price relief was effected. The oil was to be found at somewhat higher prices at the end of the year and in just as limited quantities as during the previous twelve months.

Supplies of cananga were scarce at the beginning of January and the oil remained in a very difficult position for consumers throughout the year. Quantities of the oil were limited and dealers could offer little information about the possibilities of replacement. The supplies of good oil were in much the same position at the end of the year. Prices fluctuated between $9 and $11.50, tending to strengthen during the last two months.

A good business year was experienced in the aromatic chemicals market, which was largely untroubled by sudden shortages or by a rush of scare buying. Prices for the majority of products were maintained without changes. Some raw materials were not too plentiful and tended to move upward in price. Of much more significance during the year, however, were aromatics produced from certain natural oils that were reduced in price. Chief among these were the derivatives of citronella and lemongrass oils.

Derivatives of lemongrass reflected the drastically lowered prices and abundant supplies of that oil. Citral was lowered by $3.85 during the year. The ionones also showed sharp drops. The alpha compound was lowered by $4.25 from its January price of $8. The beta material was priced upward from $5.85 at the beginning of the year and dropped to $4.30 during the period.

Coal Chemicals

—*Continued from page 3*

the market for imported 78-degree naphthalene is taken as a barometer for the market of domestic crude material, the trend was downward throughout the entire year, as seen in a continuous series of price reductions.

Pyridin Short Year-Round

When January 1, 1952 rolled by, there was no visible change in the pyridin market, nor was there any significant easing in the months that followed. Two-degree pyridin started out the year in tight supply and ended the same way. Some sources felt that substituted pyridins, such as 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin, would contribute something towards easing the short supply position of the pure product. Affected by MEP, however, was the quinolin market. This tar base was virtually cut out of niacin production when the substituted pyridin came into commercial production early in the year. There was no real change in demand for refined pyridin. In fact, requests for the two-degree material increased considerably during the latter part of the first quarter when the antituberculosis drug, isoniazid, was first introduced.

Pyridin was not the only tar base which received considerable attention when the derivative of isonicotinic acid first came into the limelight. Gammapicoline was the most sought after, but was soon found to be practically unavailable. Mixed beta-gamma isomers were sought, but the supplies of these materials were also small. All the tar bases were considered in the flurry of activity stirred up by the hope that a new sure-cure for tuberculosis had been found.

It soon became apparent to many of those who had tried to get in on a "good thing" that the market was not going to develop the way their first expectations indicated. Furthermore, patents were granted on the pharmaceutical and veterinary uses of the drug, which was named isoniazid as an international non-proprietary name by the World Health Organization. Although the patent holder issued licenses to producers of the drug, it served to curb some interest in the material. The heavy activity carried through the greater part of the summer, and then interest in isoniazid began to settle down to more natural level determined by use rather than potential.

This was not the only series of events during the first half of the year, which adversely affected the supply status of refined pyridin. A more serious, and potentially far more drastic event was the steel strike which lasted for more than fifty days.

Three Steel Walkouts

The steel workers stopped work in the cokeovens three times during the spring and early summer of last year. The net result of the "on-again, off-again" disputes was a loss of some 18,000,000 tons of steel and a proportionate amount of coal chemicals. Surprisingly enough, there was no scare buying of coal chemicals during the strike. Producers at first thought that there might be a new pinch on naphthalene supplies. But, reduced demand from phthalic anhydride soon became apparent when industrial finishes fell off due to the lack of steel for manufactured goods. Thus, the steel strike reduced demand for coal chemicals at the same time that it reduced overall production rates.

Another conspicuous feature of the strike period was that consumers had previously acquired adequate inventories to ride out the strike and were not par-

Trend of Coal Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	113.88	113.88	113.71	113.71	113.71	113.71	113.72	113.72	113.63	113.56	113.50	113.51
L.	113.88	113.88	113.71	113.71	113.71	113.71	113.72	113.63	113.56	113.50	113.50	113.47
	1951											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	113.54	113.87
L.	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	111.97	113.54

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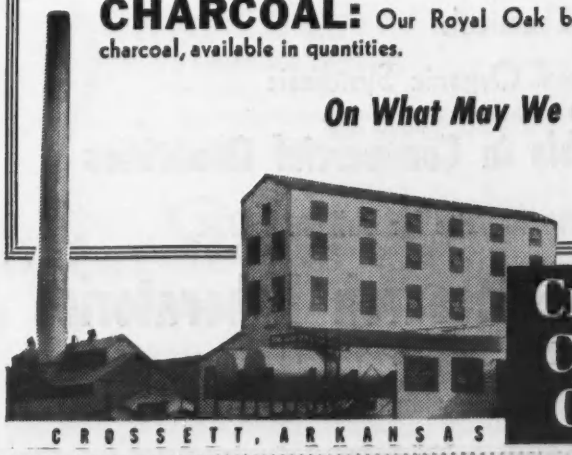

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Among the light oils, consumers of benzol seemed content in the early days of the strike that they would have no particular difficulties. And, for the most part, they did not suffer greatly from the lost production. Some smaller consumers were put in a tight spot as the strike wore on, but it was a long strike and that was to have been expected. The most surprising facet of the walkout was that the larger consumers of benzol were not really hurt. It might well have been that the strike was the answer needed to firm up the weakening benzol market. Toluol had already begun to show signs of becoming weak prior to the strike. The strike staved off the imminent weak market conditions, and likely price reductions in the light oils.

Light Oils Demand Picks Up

Demand for the light oils picked up as soon as the strike was over. Producers thought that consumers were merely rebuilding their depleted inventories, but buying continued to expand through the rest of the year. Coaltar benzol finished out the year in excellent demand, with producers selling all of their output right from production. The market for toluol grew increasingly tight as government demands for T.N.T. and aviation gasoline became heavier. To make the market stronger than government buying alone would indicate, industrial finishes came back when steel began to reach automobile and home appliance manufacturers. Industrial demand for toluol continued good during the remainder of the year. Consequently the combined squeeze of government and industrial needs left the toluol market in an extremely short position by the end of the year.

The market for xylol followed along the general lines that were noted in the benzol market. Demand picked up after the steel strike was over and showed enough momentum to carry through the end of the year at capacity levels. The fact that toluol was in such tight supply contributed to the overall improvement of the xylol market.

Tar Acids Show Less Strength

Activity in the market for the tar acids did not show the same show of strength that the light oils exhibited at the conclusion of the strike. There was a barely noticeable increase in demand, which began during the latter part of August and started to pick up some momentum in September and October. There had been ample supplies of the cresols and cresylic acid during the summer months and the steel strike, because buying had been very slow. Consequently, consumers and producers alike were cautious in interpreting the beginnings of expanding activity at the end of the summer.

When August turned out to be a better sales month than July, and September was an improvement over August, producers then felt that they could look for a continuous expansion of demand for the rest of the year. Interest in the market did pick up noticeably over summer levels and conditions tended towards a leveling off in the last two months of the year.

Natural Phenol Picture

The market for natural phenol followed the same pattern as the other tar acids, except that the pickup was a little slower to develop, and turned out to be somewhat more substantial. However, the slowdown during the late part of the year was just as apparent in the price activity of the market. Natural phenol showed a little more life during the period of increasing demand than did the synthetic product, namely because of the price differential between the two. Synthetic phenol was moving a little better in the last quarter of the year than it had been doing through the summer months.

The only other notable change in phenol schedules had come early in the year when the last producer to advance its prices ½c. per pound, moved the first week in March. At that time, there had been a differential from 16¾c. to 18¾c. in tankcars for both 90-92 percent and 82-84 percent material. The March increase made the bottom of the range 17¼c. per pound for both grades. Hence, the December reduction brought 92 percent material down to within ¼c. of the level at which it started the year and 82 percent phenol actually ¼c. per pound lower than its starting point.

The lack of activity in the tar acids during the year caused other declines than the phenol reductions. The week of September 22 saw cresylic acid prices reduced from 15c. to 25c. under prices of previous weeks. The 204-207 degree material came down from $1.25 per gallon, where it had started the year, to $1.10 per gallon. Then another reduction two months later brought the price of this grade down to 95c. per gallon. The declines came about as the result of competition of imported acid and petroleum material, which had established a market during the days of shortage in previous years. Other grades of cresylic acid and some cresols were reduced along with the 204-207 degree material in these two declines.

Orthocresol Gets Reduction

In the September reduction, orthocresol came down 2½c. per pound, from 16½c. to 14c. in tankcars for the 24-29° C. material. The reduction in December also effected technical cresol, USP. This material was reduced 2½c. per pound at that time. Thus, the price tendency for the tar acids was downward for the year as a whole, and especially at times when competition was more acute.

If the market for imported ADF cresylic acid was to give any clew of price tendencies for the tar acids during the year, it could have been determined early that the trend was towards lower prices. ADF acid started the year at a range of $1.35 to $1.50 per gallon. A continuous series of declines of 5c. per gallon brought the price down to $1.10. Then, in mid-June, a 25c. per gallon reduction soon established the 85c. price, which held as the minimum price for large quantities for the rest of the year.

Aside from the steady declines of imported cresylic acid, and imported naphthelene, the latter coming down from 11c. per pound at the start of the year to 3.85c. per pound at the end of 1952, there were reductions in nonyl phenol (¼c.), anilin (1c.), toluenesulphonic acid (2½c.), and quinolin (10c.). Acenaphthene, over 92.5° C.m.p., came down 9c. to a price of 41c. per pound. Anthracene was reduced 35c. to a listing of 80c. per pound for barrels of the 90-95 percent material, in ton lots. Carbazole, off 35c. per pound, was quoted at $1.20 at year-end for the 97 percent material. Divinyl benzene, 40-50 percent material, was reduced 17c. per pound, becoming $1.00 per pound in carlots, on a 100 percent basis.

Upward Price Movements

Of course, there were some price advances during the year, since 1952 was also a year of rising costs of freight, labor, and raw materials. Technical hydroquinone advanced 2c. per pound in January. Para-aminophenol was increased 1c. per pound at the same time. Then, there was the phenol advance by one producer early in March, which was mentioned above. Early in July the ceiling prices of many rubber chemicals were advanced by the Office of Price Stabilization and producers raised diorthotolyguanidin 2c. per pound and diphenylguanidin 1½c. per pound. By the end of July, mercaptobenzothiazole was increased 1c. per pound and the sulphide was moved up 1½c. per pound, thus bringing all producers in line with the new ceiling structure for rubber chemicals.

Paranitroanilin was boosted 1c. per pound in October. Denaturing pyridin was advanced 15c. per gallon in December, after OPS issued amendment 13 to SR 13, the regulation controlling cokeoven byproducts. The amendment was issued by OPS on November 21, allowing an increase averaging 3.75 percent of ceiling prices of coal chemical byproducts of cokeoven operations. At the same time, the agency authorized producers to pass on the increased costs of coking coal delivered prices effective October 1, 1952, which were the result of the coal miner's wage increase.

Ammonium Sulphate Prices Upped

Producers quickly raised the schedules for ammonium sulphate. Some sources hiked pyridin prices 10c. per pound. But, other pyridin producers found that they could not boost their schedules under the regulation if they bought any crudes for their output. The next significant development was the slow process of benzol price advances. Suppliers took time to figure out the allowable increases and the individual markets. When the first scattered advances of benzol prices were announced, they were for 1¾c. per gallon. Later, advances of 1c. or 1½c. per gallon were reported. In some cases, the 3.75-percent increase had been largely used up in other markets. However, the advances did not come all at once, nor was there a general price movement by the majority of producers. Many producers waited out the year to see what competition would do. As a result, benzol price schedules ranged from the low 30c. per gallon, which was the starting point for the year, to 39c. per gallon at various shipping points. When the year ended, the range in prices at Birmingham was 30c. to 38½c. per gallon. In the Pittsburgh district, it was from 30c. to 36½c. per gallon. In the Cleveland district, it was still 30c. to 35c. per gallon. The Chicago district was quoted between 30c. and 36¾c. per gallon.

Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum industry expanded almost every phase of production, refining, transportation and storage during 1952. The increases followed the trend of past years during each of which the industry has maintained a record of sizable growth. During the past year, the demands of the nation for petroleum products and the demands of industry for petrochemicals were heavier than ever. On top of these needs, the urgencies of the Korean fighting and American commitments in other foreign countries made a still heavier call upon the productive capacity of the petroleum industry. Responding to these demands, petroleum producers put some $2,000,000,000 into the exploration and development of raw material sources, this sum representing fully half of the oil industry's capital expenditures during the year. Expansion of production and storage facilities was greatest along the Gulf Coast, where investment ran twenty-five times heavier than before the second world war. Through its efforts in this area and elsewhere across the nation, the industry achieved its goal of a productive capacity of 1,000,000 barrels a day in excess of current demand.

The industry's records were set in spite of the disruption in supplies caused by a widespread refinery strike during the spring. The strike proved a major difficulty in that it entailed a considerable loss in production. The steel strike during the year proved an added setback to production since it resulted in decreased supplies of tubular goods and retarded drilling schedules. The effect of this loss, although acute, proved to be less serious than original estimates had predicted.

Few Price Changes

Price changes were few in number and small in size. Crude oil postings showed only slight fluctuations. Derivatives also held generally steady, most changes being limited in the area of the country affected and reflecting local supply conditions. Increases in prices were prevented largely by the competitive nature of the market, as well as by the government ceilings on prices. Extensive decreases, on the other hand, were prevented largely by the high costs of most basic commodities, of labor and of transportation.

Production of toluol was somewhat behind demand at the beginning of the year and in spite of efforts in the industry during the following months to bring output at least in line with demand, the gap slowly widened. Military requirements combined with industrial needs exceeded what the petroleum industry was able to put on the market. Necessitated by the fighting in Korea and the buildup for defense, the military took increasing amounts of the material both for nitration purposes and for aviation gasoline. In order to obtain these needed amounts, the government in some cases during the last quarter issued written directives.

As a means of increasing the amount of toluol available for use, producers reduced their output of xylol and turned those facilities which could be used for either toward production of the scarcer material. This proved of some help in easing the pinch in supplies of toluol, but gradually led to considerably reduced stocks of xylol. Demand for this material held up steadily and most requirements were filled without undue difficulty, although by the fourth quarter supplies became snug and were just able to cover market requirements. A very serious pinch was felt in aviation gasoline during the year as demand, understandably, was considerably above that of the year before and outdistanced the quantity of material offered from production.

Situation in Benzol

Benzol occupied a tight position at the beginning of the year, with industrial demands large enough to take virtually all of the material derived from petroleum. During the year, however, the situation eased, as it became apparent that some of the unfilled orders on manufacturers' books had been duplications, brought about by the scarcity of the material. The supply position of petroleum benzol by the final quarter showed considerable improvement.

In contrast to the tight position occupied by toluol and, to a lesser extent, by xylol, the aliphatics were readily available on the market. Consumers found quantities of almost any size offered for prompt shipment. Production of comfortable amounts was maintained without difficulty throughout the year, the industry experiencing no factors to retard output. Prices showed no tendency to vary from one month to another and at the end of the year stood at the same levels occupied at the beginning.

Higher Boilers in Balance

A similar balanced status was maintained by the higher boilers. Demand was good throughout the year, remaining steady and without sizable fluctuations. Production was ample to cover these demands so that, as a result, serious shortages were unknown. Intermediate aromatic solvents, however, occupied a somewhat tighter position. Production was maintained at the highest practicable rate, but with consumption heavy at the start of the year and showing no inclination to slacken during the later months, supplies were far from overabundant. Manufacturers, however, were able to satisfy the needs of nearly all of those requiring the materials and there was little if any real hardship felt among users.

The demand for mineral spirits held up well throughout the year as the paint industry continued to require a great amount of the aliphatic solvent in the manufacture of its products. Production was maintained at levels adequate to cover the year's market demands without any pinch serious enough to hurt consumers of the material. The steady demand, proceeding without lags or spurts in volume, offered no serious problems to the industry. With no factors operating to effect price changes, the material was offered throughout the year at unchanged quotations.

Odorless Mineral Spirits

Important developments were made during the year in the material designated in the trade as odorless mineral spirits. This type of solvent has come into increased demand for use in the manufacture of odorless paints, and because of the increased interest price quotations were carried by OPD beginning with the issue of July 21 under the heading of "petroleum mineral spirits, specially refined." The market for the odorless material was

Trend of Petroleum Derivatives Prices

100=1949 Average

1952											
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
....	....	....	....	....	....	107.19	107.08	103.42	104.12	104.13	104.13
....	....	....	....	....	....	107.08	103.96	103.20	103.86	104.13	104.13

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developed slowly but steadily and appeared to be definitely a permanent part of the industry. Most manufacturers expected it to grow into a significant volume of business. A number of problems still plagued users of the material. Chief among these was the problem of storage. A product with no initial odor was found to develop one over a period of months, even when stored away from light. The aim of research workers experimenting with the material was to develop a product that would maintain its odorless quality even after an extended period of storage.

Since it was first placed on the market, the odorless material has commanded a higher price than the regular grade. At the end of the year, quotations for tankwagon deliveries in New York stood at 37c. per gallon, compared with 16½c. to 17c. per gallon for regular material.

Trends in LPG's

The availability of butane, propane and mixtures of these gases varied widely with the season. At the beginning of the year demands for heating purposes ran heavy and kept supplies tight. Some manufacturers were able to supply only their regular customers, reaching well into their reserves to do this. Demand began to fall off during the second quarter and was drastically lowered when warm weather arrived.

The summer months, in fact, saw widespread shading of prices due to extremely sluggish demand. Prices became firmer again toward the end of the third quarter when the first pickup in consumption was noted. Throughout the fourth quarter demand increased from good to excellent and prices held steady with very little shading noted. During December, quotations for butane in some areas went above their accustomed level as a result of local shortages. Lack of transportation facilities rather than lack of materials themselves were at times the cause of shortages. The difficulty was unavoidable, for tankcars were sometimes available in one locality while the material to be moved was in another.

The wax market occupied a varied position during the year. Demand for both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes was depressed at the beginning of the year. With inventories high and production continuing at a good rate, there was a considerable oversupply of the material. Prices, however, were maintained steadily with little or no weakening. Demand took an upswing during the second quarter, which firmed the market and narrowed the gap between production and demand.

Summer Slump in Waxes

The usual and unavoidable slump hit the wax market during the summer months. Business in general was slowed and many wax users, specifically those in the paper industry, curtailed their orders. Quotations remained for the most part unchanged, but shading of prices on firm offers was widespread. A considerable improvement in the picture, expected for some time, materialized during the fourth quarter. Almost all manufacturers noted an increase in orders and some reported a record rate of business. Consumers found the amounts of the material they required available, as production was able to take care of even the increased demand. A certain decline in production was forced on manufacturers during December when the demand for lube oils dipped and production of both lube oils and waxes was curtailed as an adjustment to the lowered market demands. Prices during the last quarter held firm as quoted, little if any shading noted.

Wax Outlook Bleak

In spite of the improvement in the market during the last months of the year, some observers foresaw weaknesses in the situation that would prevent for some time a permanent balance between production and demand. Consumers' requirements, even at their peak, would not be sufficient to take all of the country's productive capacity unless new uses for waxes were found. The past year revealed, as well, that the export market had been seriously weakened.

A somewhat more steady demand was noted in the petrolatum market. The material remained in ample supply throughout the year as production was maintained without any serious difficulties.

The market for white mineral oils was without any outstanding feature during the year. Demand followed the normal pattern and at no time exceeded production limits.

A steadily increased demand for petroleum sulphonate was noted during the year as industrial users followed their past trend by requiring considerably larger amounts of the material.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals during the major portion of 1952 was limited to actual requirements and showed no improvement over the volume during the latter part of 1951. Textile production was slow until the fall months when moderate improvement took place resulted in increased buying interest for chemicals and other basic materials. Owing to the light volume of business throughout the year, there was little change in cost of raw materials and prices ruled on a fairly basis, due to reduced production of many leading chemicals used in the textile and leather industries and the higher labor costs and freight rates.

The tanning industry experienced a bad time during the first half of the year, with production cut as low as 30 percent of capacity and many small plants shut down entirely. Some producers suffered heavily financially. Although business picked up in the third quarter of the year the pressure of prices kept profit margins thin. Tanning operations during the fourth quarter were the best for the year.

Bichromates were the only chemicals to advance in 1952 and contracts were lifted ½c. per pound early last year because of increased production costs and freight rates. Other chemicals in the group were without change and well held due to the higher cost of production.

Price Movements Tabulated

The following table indicates high and low prices for 1952, per pound, unless otherwise specified:—

Tanning Materials

	High	Low	Dec. 31, 1952
Chestnut extract, tankcars	$0.0510	$0.0510	$0.510
Cutch	.08¼	.08	.08¼
Mangrove bark, S.A., ton	60.00	50.00	60.00
Myrobalans, J1, ton	52.00	45.00	47.00
Quebracho extract, ord	.1131/64	.1131/64	.1131/64
Valonia cups	70.00	64.00	64.00
Wattle bark, fair av'age	105.00	103.00	104.00
Extract, 61 tannin	.11¼	.11	.11

Sizing Materials

Corn dextrin, white	.0368	.0848	.0853
starch, pearl	.0729	.0714	.0714
Egg albumen, flake	2.61	1.41	2.61
Yolk	1.24	.95	.95
Potato starch, Maine	.14N	.11N	.13N
Sago flour, raw	.07½	.07	.0735
Tapioca flour, med.	.14	.08	.14N

Among foreign tanning materials, quebracho extract was the firmest on the list throughout 1952, despite the slow demand from the American buyers during the first half of the year. Improved demand was noted in the third and fourth quarters when sizable tonnage was booked for shipment at unchanged prices. Wattle bark and extract also developed a firmer tone under moderate buying interest, coupled with reduced offers for shipment due to drought conditions at African producing points.

Chestnut Extract Output Light

Production of chestnut extract was light during the year but prices were unchanged and firm. The government was compelled to go abroad to replenish material for its stockpile. Cutch was in limited supply and quotations were raised fractionally. South American mangrove bark was irregular and shipments ranged from $50 per ton early in the year, to $60 per ton during the fall. Interest in valonia cups was spotty, the market fluctuating from $70 to $64 per ton. Trading in myrobalans moved sporadically. J 1's declined from $52 per ton to $47 in May and was maintained at that level during the balance of the year. Domestic tanning extracts were quotably unchanged and were maintained at quotations set in 1951.

The Office of Price Stabilization suspended price controls, effective April 28, on cattlehides kips and calfskins, raw wool and related fibers, including wool waste, wool tops wool noils and alpaca. This order also provided means for the immediate recontrols should prices rise sharply. This action was taken, OPS stated, because these items are selling far below government ceilings.

Quebracho Curbs Lifted

The National Production Authority amended M-57 March 26 and lifted the restriction limiting the use of quebracho to 60 percent of the base period consumption for oil well drilling. Order M-57, which restricted the use of vegetable tanning materials, was revoked September 12 by NPA because, the agency said, the improved supply of these materials no longer made the order necessary.

OPS amended CPR 14 on September 16. The action suspended price controls on leather and tanning and finishing services supplied by contractors to manufacturers of shoes and other leather products. The move was in line with the suspension of ceilings on hides, skins and leather. OPS said it saw little likelihood of increased charges for tanning, finishing, currying or other services because of the low level of prices for hides, skins and other leather commodities.

Potato Starch Production Cut

The feature of the sizing materials market was the drastic reduction in domestic potato starch. This was due to the high cost of low grade potatoes from which starch was ground, which in turn resulted in the shutting down of mills in Maine during the major portion of the year. The small 1952 potato crop, due to drought, resulted in high prices for potatoes and even culls were sold for table use at prices well above what grinders in the east could afford. This brought production of starch in Maine at a standstill and mills were still closed at the end of the year.

Conditions were also bad in Idaho, but not as severe as in the east. Production in Idaho was materially cut, with mills operating at less than 50 percent of capacity. Also the starch production in Idaho was taken by western consumers.

The government gave potato growers in Utah an increase of 20c. a hundred pounds in their price ceilings to offset the effects of a poor crop. This was the third increase of potato price ceilings—imposed January 19—which OPS made as the result of complaints from western potato growers. Previously growers in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska got similar adjustments. The adjustments for Montana and Idaho growers amounted to 60c. a hundredweight.

Consumers in the east were compelled to turn to Europe for replacements and a good volume of business was booked for prompt and forward shipment from Denmark at 8.60c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, and from Holland at 8.85c. to 8.90c. per pound, as to packing, same basis. Most of the business was reported in the Danish materials, because of the lower price.

Tapioca flour also became scarce early in the year. The Brazilian crop was materially reduced by the drought, and the bulk of the production was used there for food purposes, cutting offers for shipment and boosting prices sharply. In July available stocks became smaller and prices were entirely nominal. Because of the increased cost and light stocks, consumers began to substitute competing sizing materials, which were available at lower prices. During the last half of the year, stocks on spot were practically nil and sellers restricted sales to regular customers at prices ranging from 14c. to 16c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon buyer and quantity.

Corn dextrin and starch prices were maintained on a steady basis throughout the year, with fluctuations fractional. Demand for these materials was quite active and the volume of sales was increased by the scarcity and high cost of tapioca flour.

Trend of Textile & Leather Chemical Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	104.94	99.34	93.87	87.05	91.03	105.99	106.00	104.45	104.09	104.10	101.24	101.16
L.	99.34	94.89	95.84	87.01	87.94	90.91	105.94	104.07	104.07	100.44	100.64	100.97

	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	87.38	90.29	97.89	100.98	101.90	100.33	100.21	97.82	99.00	99.83	102.68	101.93
L.	86.34	86.34	92.39	98.04	100.98	100.21	97.82	97.70	97.70	98.97	98.97	101.13

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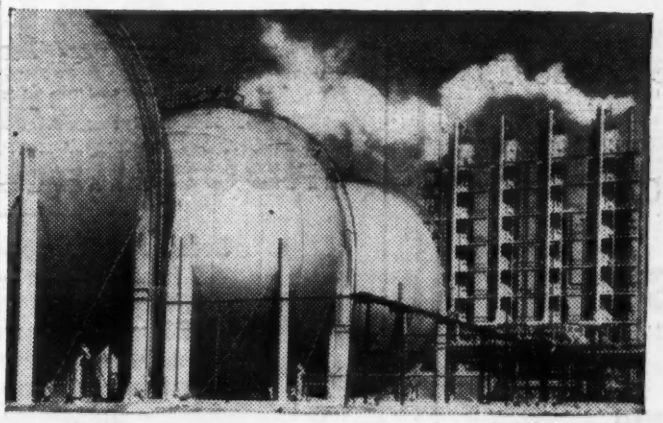

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Protective Coatings Materials

The protective coatings industry got off to a slow start in 1952. But the last quarter fairly well made up for the slow spring. According to the totals of Bureau of Census figures, sales for the first ten months of 1952 were $1,166,927,000, as compared with $1,027,876,000 during the corresponding period of 1951. The 1952 figure was impressive, when it is considered that 1951 was a record sales year. If the final totals do not indicate that 1952 was a record year, at least it can be said that sales were good. Some of the producers may not be able to compare the fiscal year's figures with 1951 quite as favorably because their fiscal year started in September when sales were really picking up well. The last four months of the year showed good activity and a gain over the same period of the previous year.

Better Start in 1953 Seen

Producers had every reason to believe that this year would get off to a better start than it did in 1952. One of the difficulties in the spring of last year was that inventories were high after a period of heavy buying. Supplies were backed up from the retailer's shelves to the producer's storage facilities. In addition to supplies being abundant, demand was reduced from every direction that any buying might normally be expected to come. Plastics got off to a bad start, just as the paint industry did. Synthetic resins did not move too well at the beginning of the year. There was no particular area of demand which showed any real spark of vitality.

The fact that the plastics industry got going after a delayed start in the first half was obvious. According to the Society of the Plastics Industry, total production of all plastics raw materials during 1952 was approximately 2,600,000,000 pounds, compared with actual production of 2,431,408,000 pounds in 1951.

Resins Expansion Great

Synthetic resins saw more expansion than the buildup in plastics alone. Demand for alkyds, phenolics, maleics, ureaformaldehydes, melamines, terpenes, polystyrenes, coumarone-indenes, and silicones all saw a substantial increase in activity during the last third of the year. Increased activity in industrial finishes for automobiles and home appliances, adhesives, the furniture trade, floor tiling, trade sales, and other applications of synthetics were responsible for the high levels of activity through the last quarter of 1952. Price activity of the materials included in this market indicated a downward trend through most of the first half of last year.

Lead pigments probably saw as much activity as any materials in the paint market last year. An overall appraisal of the final results would have to lead to the conclusion that the trend for the year was downward. The oxides, which normally follow the trends set by the metal, finished out the year about 4½c. less than they had started it. Red lead, 95 percent, was between 21.55c. and 21.57c. per pound in carlots in January, and 17c. per pound in December.

Lead Oxide Price Movement

The 97 percent material started at 21.82c. per pound and finished the year at 17¼c. while 98 percent material came down from 22.07c. per pound to 17½c., all on a carlots basis. Litharge was quoted at 20.65c. in carlots in the first week of January, and 16c. per pound in the last week of December. Orange mineral dropped from a range of 24.9c. to 24.92c. per pound in less than carlots to 20.35c. per pound, on the same basis, by the end of 1952.

It should be pointed out, however, that all lead pigments, except lead salicylate, remained at their January levels until the first week of May when pig lead saw its first drop of the year. At that time, most of the pigments followed along, including blue basic lead sulphate, white lead basic carbonate, white basic silicate, and sulphate. Lead oxides and leaded grades of zinc also were reduced simultaneously. There were successive reductions in lead pigments between early May and the end of June. Then, the price activity ceased for a few months, until the middle of October. Two reductions in that month brought pig lead down to its low point for the year, 13½c. During the rest of the year, there were fluctuations up and down in lead oxides, following the trends of the metal. But, the market showed some strength towards the end, and some of the lost ground was regained.

Shellac Prices Move Down

The price trends of shellac were downward from January until the middle of June. During the last two weeks of June the market regained its balance and prices began to firm up a little. There were some increases which followed and more decreases as well. As a result, prices at the end of the year were substantially below the starting point for 1952. Business, however, ended 1952 on a fair note. There was a little more activity at yearend than members of the trade expected. Thus, sources felt that the market would remain in a fairly firm position until things got better during the busy season.

Shellac quotations during the first week in January were well above the yearend figures. Lemon No. 1 was from 54c. to 55c. per pound and became 32c. to 34c. by the end of 1952. Lemon No. 2 dropped from a range of 52c. to 53c. per pound to the December level of 29c. to 32c. per pound. Superfine was 48½c. to 51c. per pound, in ten-bag lots, during January, compared with 28c. to 30c. per pound at the end of the year. TN came down from 48c. to 49c. per pound, in ten-bag lots, to a level of 25c. to 29c. per pound. Bleached grades also came down in price. Bonedry was 54½c. per pound at the start of the year and was finally reduced to 43c. per pound for bags, in 1,500-pound lots. Refined carried the usual 10c. differential over bonedry prices.

Tungstated Pigments Ceiling Boost

One of the few sizable price increases in the pigment line was effected when the government allowed tungstated pigments to be increased 55c. per pound as of May 10, 1952. The increase was permitted to take care of higher costs of raw materials.

Trend of Protective Coatings Material Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.19	99.88	88.83	88.53	88.49	88.45	88.44	88.44	88.44
L.	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.19	88.83	87.51	88.49	88.43	88.44	88.43	88.43	88.44
	1951											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	101.70	101.91	101.19
L.	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.95	101.19

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When all producers took advantage of the new prices, quotations for blue, methyl violet became $4.05 per pound. Blue victoria toner became $5.35 per pound. Green, brilliant, thioflavin was then quoted at $6.30 per pound. Red, rhodamine became $6.35 per pound. The tungstated pigment held to these prices through the remainder of the year.

Near the end of the year, producers saw allocation controls lifted from many other chemicals. Representatives of the industry discussed the freeing of tungsten from allocation for specific end uses with National Production Authority officials, hoping to get permission to use tungsten in any pigments.

May and June saw a fair amount of price activity, aside from the advances of tungstated pigments in May and the reductions of lead pigments during the same period, there were declines of iron blues, yellow and orange chromes, chrome green, red lithol toner, red toluidin toner, and yellow zinc chromate. Following weeks saw reductions in lead metallic paste, zinc oxide leaded grades, lithopone, and zinc dust.

Red Vermilion Quicksilver

Another pigment which followed the trends set by a metal was red vermilion quicksilver. Fluctuations of mercury during the year brought this pigment's price up and down. At the end of the year, it was virtually at the same level at which it had begun the year. The quotation in the first week of January was $3.84 per pound, which finally came down to $3.54 per pound by the middle of August. However, the price firmed up and made its way back up to $3.90 per pound by the yearend.

Several declines for antimony oxide brought the price down from 44½c. per pound in carlots to a range between various producers' quotations of 30c. to 36c. per pound.

After several scattered price reductions in plasticizers, their schedules completed the year a few cents lower in general. Dibutyl phthalate came down from 39c. per pound, in tankcars, to a range of 35c. to 34½c. per pound. Dicapryl phthalate was reduced during the year from 39c. per pound, in tankcars, to a range of 35c. to 37c. per pound. Diethyl phthalate came down from a range of 31c. to 32c. per pound, in tankcars, to a range of 25c. to 29½c. per pound in tankcars. However, this reduction was made in the closing weeks of the year and an elimination of the outside price was to come.

Dimethyl Phthalate Unchanged

Dimethyl phthalate was one of the few plasticizers which stood at the same level at the end of the year as it did in the beginning. January quotations of dimethyl were in a range of 27½c. to 28c. per pound in tankcars, and December prices were a straight 27½c. per pound. Dioctyl adipate came down from a range of 45¾c. to 47c. per pound in tankcars, to 43c. per pounds in tanks. Dioctyl phthalate was reduced from a range of 40c. to 42½c. per pound to a range of 37c. to 40c. per pound in tankcars, by the end of the year. Di-iso-octyl- phthalate was reduced from a range of 40¾c. to 42c. per pound in tankcars, to 37c. per pound.

The market for natural gums saw a year of price declines and not too much activity on the demand side. The year started off at a slow pace and finally saw a little pickup. Then, after a slow summer, demand showed a slight increase and the year was finished off with a fair amount of buying. Importers were convinced that the lower prices they were quoting at the yearend would be sufficient incentive to encourage more business in 1953.

Naval stores saw a decline in demand for a good part of 1952. The first half of the year was one of little buying. The conditions which existed in naval stores in this country were not unique. Demand for naval stores hit quite a slump in the world market in the first half of the year. There was a noticeable pickup in activity during the second half, especially in the last quarter.

At the opening of the year, gum rosin prices for the grades B through N were $9.30 per 100 pounds in carlots, on an f.o.b. basis. Grade WG was $10.10, on the same basis, and WW was $10.25, also on the same basis. These prices were New York quotations. Several substantial reductions early in the year and other subsequent declines resulted in the following prices at the end of the year:—B through N was $8.40; WG was $8.55, and WW was $8.80.

Gum turpentine prices at the beginning of the year were quoted at New York, as being 88½c. per gallon, seven pounds, in tankcars and $1 per gallon, seven pounds, in drums of less than carlots. Reductions during the year brought the price down to 62c. per gallon, seven pounds, in tankcars, and 72c. per gallon in less than carlots of drums. These also were prices in New York.

Casein Off During First Half

The market for casein showed a downward trend for the first half of the year. Domestic standard material was quoted at a range of 34c. to 36c. per pound, for 10,000 pounds or more, at the beginning of January. In December the price range for standard grade was from 28c. to 32c. per pound. Premium grade material came down from a range of 39½c. to 41½c. per pound, on the same basis, to a range of 36½c. to 40c. per pound. The most significant change in price levels was seen in the quotations of imported spot material. Quotations at the start of the year were between 34½c. and 35½c. per pound. A series of reductions brought the price of Argentine casein down to its lowest point for the year in the middle of June. At that time, imported material was within the range of 15¼c. and 16½c. per pound. However, subsequent increases, with occasional setbacks, finally brought the price back up to a range of 19½c. to 21c. per pound at the end of the year.

The most significant news in the casein market came at the end of the year when the Department of Agriculture announced that import restrictions, which had been plaguing importers all year, were lifted, effective December 30. Import quota restrictions had been on casein since August 9, 1951. They had been placed on the material in the belief that unrestricted importation of casein might produce adverse effects specified in section 104 of the defense production act.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

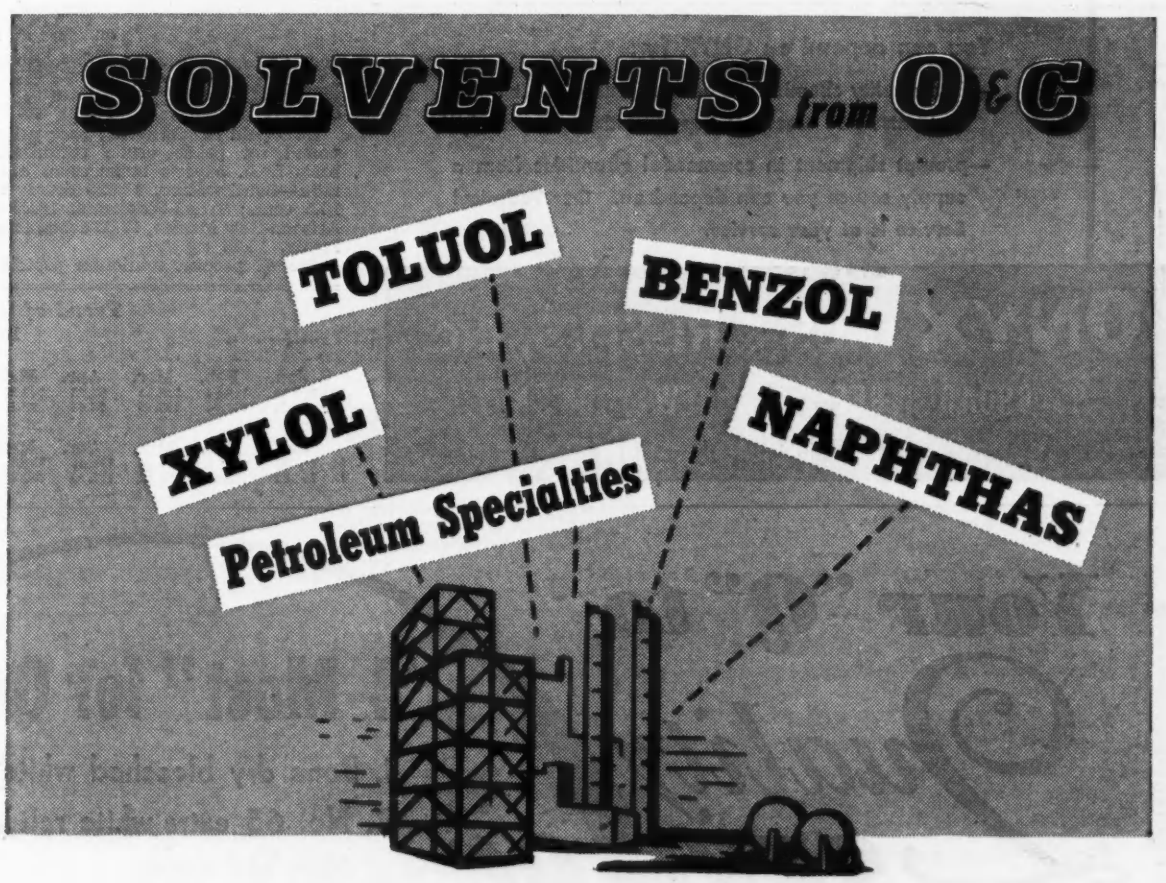
The year 1952 witnessed a gradual decline of prices for oils and fats, and most items reached the low late in the year. Consumer buying was restricted throughout the year to prompt delivery and there was little trading beyond thirty-day requirements. Supplies were adequate to meet demand and consumers found it unnecessary to build inventories. Early in the year the government set ceilings on basic oils and fats, but the market developed weakness and prices soon dropped below ceiling levels.

The following table indicates the high and low prices for 1952 and on December 31, 1952, per pound, in tankcars, New York basis, unless otherwise specified:—

Oils:—	High	Low	Dec. 31, 1952
Castor, dehyd., bodied...	$0.3760	$0.3110	$0.3110
tech., No. 3.....	.32¼	.25¾	.25¾
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast	.16	.07½	.16
Corn, crude, mills.....	.15	.10¾	.14¼
Cottonseed, crude, mills..	.14⅜	.10¼	.14⅜
Linseed, raw	.20	.1595	.1595
Menhaden, crude, works.	.09	.06	.07½
ref., light pressed.....	.1420	.10½	.11
Oiticica, drums, c.l.....	.26½	.21½	.26½
Oleo, tcs.	.20	.11½	.11½
Olive, edible, dms., gal...	2.50	2.00	2.35
foots, dms.	.16	.15	.15
Palm, dms.	.18¾	.11¼	.1310
Peanut, crude, mills....	.28½	.12¼	.25½
Rapeseed ref.	.21½	.16½	.16½
Red, single dist., c.l., bgs.	.12¼	.10¾	.11¾
Sardine, crude, Pac. Coast	No stocks		....
Soybean, crude, mills....	.13⅜	.08⅞	.13⅜
Tung, imported.....	.42	.32¾	.32¾
dom., mills.....	.41	.30½	.30½
Miscellaneous—			
Copra, short ton, Pac. coast	225.00	115.00	225.00
Cottonseed meal, mills, ton	92.00	78.00	78.00N
Grease, ch. white, dlvd.	.07⅜	.05⅛	.05⅜
Lard, trcs., Chicago.....	.14⅜	.08⅛	.08¼
Linseed meal, Minn., ton.	*82.00	70.00	*82.00
Stearic acid, single press, c.l.	.12	.10½	.11½
Soybean meal, Decatur, ton	*87.00	70.00	70.00
Tallow, fancy, dlvd.....	.07½	.05¼	.05⅝
Wax, carnauba No. 3, crude	.98	.90	.98N.
No. 1, yellow.....	1.28	1.14	1.28

* Price ceilings.

Rollbacks of price ceilings on crude soy-



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bean, crude cottonseed and crude corn oils and lard, which were suspended April 28, were rescinded by the Office of Price Stabilization three weeks later and ceilings in effect before the suspension were restored. This action became effective May 19. Restored ceilings were as follows:—Crude soybean oil, 20½ cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur; cottonseed oil, 23½ cents per pound, Valley basis, and corn oil, 24½ cents per pound, f.o.b. mills. The rescinded ceilings were 16½ cents, 18 cents and 19 cents, respectively. The new ceiling on lard was set at 18 cents per pound, loose, Chicago, with appropriate differentials. This was 1 cent higher than the rescinded ceiling.

Department of Agriculture announced May 19 the terms and conditions under which it would buy cottonseed oil, cake or meal, and linters from crushers to implement its 1952-crop cottonseed price support program. Crushers participating in the program paid not less than $66.40 per ton for basis grade (100) cottonseed, f.o.b. gin point, with specified premiums and discounts for other grades.

Cottonseed Product Purchase Program

The program stipulated that for each ton of eligible cottonseed purchased by a crusher, Commodity Credit Corporation would purchase crude cottonseed oil, 41 percent protein cake or meal, and linters as a combination "package" in the specified areas:—

	Oil (lbs.)	41% Protein Cake or meal (lbs.)	Linters (lbs.)
Southeastern	310	860	188
Valley	325	851	182
Texas-Oklahoma	309	943	181
Arizona-New Mexico	332	878	187
California	340	900	200

CCC paid the following base prices per pound for prime crude cottonseed oil, basis f.o.b. buyer's tankcars at crusher's mill:—Southeastern, 15.625 cents; Valley, 15.5 cents; Texas-Oklohama, 15.25 cents; Arizona-New Mexico, 15.25 cents, and California, 15.25 cents.

For 41 percent minimum protein content, basis hydraulic or expeller bulk meal or sized cake, f.o.b. seller's cars at crushing plant, CCC purchase prices per pound were as follows for the applicable area:—Southeastern, 2.8 cents; Valley, 2.7 cents; Texas-Oklahoma, 2.7 cents; Arizona-New Mexico, 2.65 cents, and California, 2.65 cents.

Cottonseed Feed Ceilings Raised

OPS approved higher ceilings for cottonseed feed products in August. The new ceilings meant, officials said, an average increase of $2 per ton for the country as a whole. The price change to individual crushers varied greatly, because each crusher's ceilings dated back to January 26, 1951. The order covered cottonseed cake, flakes, meal, sized cake, pellets, cubes, hulls, hull bran, and cottonseed feed. It also set markups for many classes of distributors.

Establishment of higher ceilings clamped down on the sale of "mixes," containing about 90 percent of cottonseed meal and the balance a blend of other cereals and molasses. Under the new products provision of price laws, sales of mixes were made above the ceilings for straight cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed 1952-53 World Output

World cottonseed production during 1952-53 was tentatively forecast by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at about 16,200,000 short tons on the basis of the preliminary estimate of lint production. This would represent a decrease of 600,000 tons or almost 4 percent from the 1951-52 outturn, revised to 16,800,000 tons. However, it would be an increase of 6 percent from the 1935-39 average and 35 percent from the 1945-49 average.

Trading in cottonseed oil future dropped sharply during the latter part of the year, due principally to the effect of the government's support program on the 1952 crop. The support price for new crop oil was above prevailing market levels, with the

Trend of Oil, Fats & Waxes Prices

100=1949 Average

	1952 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	122.28	115.84	112.11	96.95	100.55	104.57	102.29	104.00	109.30	117.07	119.70	113.13
L.	118.78	113.94	103.95	94.41	95.36	102.27	101.00	103.46	105.70	109.92	115.14	107.75

	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
H.	178.25	180.32	180.23	176.66	172.46	156.81	137.76	130.61	133.63	134.49	130.77	125.76
L.	164.52	178.65	177.38	173.96	163.32	141.49	127.28	129.98	131.88	132.67	126.64	122.38

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result that crushers tendered considerable quantities of cottonseed oil and meal to the government at higher prices. Commodity Credit Corporation reported that 6,290 tankcars were tendered up to the end of December. This, plus 2,200 tankcars of old crop oil, increased government holdings to 8,490 tankcars.

Cotton Crop Estimate

The 1952 cotton crop was estimated at 15,038,000 bales by the US Crop Reporting Bureau, compared with 14,144,000 bales in 1951 and the ten-year average of 11,775,000 bales.

Consumption of linseed oil declined from 728,000,000 pounds in the 1950-51 crop year to 575,000,000 pounds in 1951-52. Use of linseed and other drying oils was steadily cut by the substitution of increased quantities of alkyd resins, mineral spirits and other fat and non-fat materials. Increased quantities of soybean oil were used in drying oil products because of the favorable price differential between soybean and linseed oils. During the latter part of the year the differential narrowed appreciably. Crushers of linseed oil early in May switched from quoting on a zone basis to f.o.b. Minneapolis because of the increase of freight rates.

In September, the Department of Agriculture announced the national average support price for the 1953 flaxseed crop, grading No. 1, at $3.79 per bushel. This reflected 80 percent of parity, compared with the 1952 crop national average of $3.77 per bushel.

USDA's final production figures indicated the 1952 flaxseed crop at 31,002,000 bushels, compared with 34,696,000 bushels in 1951 and ten-year average (1941-50) of 38,056,000 bushels.

Straight Linseed Meal Disappears

Offers of straight linseed meal disappeared from the market during the summer and trading was confined to linseed mixtures at $10 to $12 per ton more than prevailing ceilings at that time. Linseed mixes were about the same as soybean mixes which were on the market several months. By adding a small amount of corn and other cereals to linseed meal, sellers made sales at $7 to $10 per ton above ceilings. In August trading was active in mixes in the west and heavy tonnage was reportedly moved at $85 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis, with quotations up to $92 per ton. Office of Price Stabilization increased ceilings for flaxseed products, f.o.b. Minneapolis, effective November 26 as follows:—Oil meal or cake, standard protein content of 32 percent, $82 a ton; sized cake, pellets or cubes, 32 percent protein content, $84.25 a ton; linseed feed, 30 percent protein content, $77 a ton; flaxseed screenings oil feed, 22 percent protein content, $64 a ton.

Soybean '52 Crop Supports

Price support for 1952 crop soybeans was set at $2.56 per bushel, the Department of Agriculture announced February 11, which reflected 90 percent of parity as of November 15, 1951. Support for the 1951 crop was $2.45 per bushel.

In October the price support was announced for 1953 crop soybeans at $2.56 per bushel, which was 90 percent of the September 15 soybeans parity price of $2.84 per bushel.

Department of Agriculture final figures placed the 1952 soybeans production at 291,682,000 bushels, compared with 282,447,000 bushels in 1951 and ten-year (1941-50) average of 202,068,000 bushels.

The outstanding feature of the oilmeals market late in the year was the weakness of soybean meal, which in December dropped to $65 per ton, f.o.b. Decatur for nearby shipment, with trading spotty. Futures were $5 higher but inactive. Cottonseed meal also was in slow demand, and resale meal was available below ceilings, but crushers continued to tender the bulk of their production to the government at their ceilings under the cottonseed support program.

Peanut Supports Set

Department of Agriculture announced in June minimum price support levels by types and areas for 1952-crop peanuts, based on a national average of not less than $239.40 per ton. The support prices were to be increased if 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year August 1 exceeded $239.40.

Final figures placed the 1952 peanut crop at 1,365,000,000 pounds, against 1,676,000,000 pounds in 1951 and ten-year (1941-50 average) of 2,042,448,000 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture in August announced that prices to growers of 1952-crop tung nuts would be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at $67.20 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content and grower-owned tung oil at 26.5 cents per pound, the same as for the 1951 crop although parity for tung nuts was lower. The support price reflected 62.2 percent of the parity price for tung nuts of $108.00 a ton as of August 1, 1952.

U. S. Tung Oil Output

Domestic production of tung oil for 1952 was expected to reach record levels. Estimates ranged from 30,000,000 pounds to 40,000,000 pounds. This resulted in a weaker market late in the year and prices dropped sharply for both domestic and foreign oil. Reports from the Argentine stated that a record production of 30,000,000 pounds was expected in early 1953.

Mediterranean Olive Oil Production

Olive oil production from the 1952 olive crop in the Mediterranean basin was forecast by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 780,000 short tons, or less than one-half the record 1,600,000 tons produced from the 1951 crop.

Continuation for the 1952 crop of the olive oil support program which was in effect in 1951 was announced in September by Department of Agriculture.

Further easing of restrictions on uses of castor oil subject to Defense Food Order 1, as amended, was permitted by USDA, effective July 1, to (1) increase, by 20 percent, the use of castor oil in each of the specified class uses now limited to 30 or 60 percent of the base period use, and (2) decrease the permitted use of castor oil in the production of sebacic acid from unlimited use to 100 percent of the base period use. The increases from the 60 percent to the 80 percent category included the following class uses: textiles; imitation leather and coated fabrics; brake lining, varnish, lacquer, resins, and vehicles, pigment and dye; lubricating grease; and plastics. The class use designated as "all other" was increased from 30 percent to 50 percent of the base period use. No change was made in the class uses already contained in the 100 percent category.

Castor Oil 1952 Outturn

Castor oil produced in 1952 in the United States from the 1951 bean crop which farmers contracted with the Commodity Credit Corporation to plant amounted to less than 9,000,000 pounds, instead of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds as expected, according to a report released in June by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oiticica Oil Production

Reports from Brazil estimated the 1952 production of oiticica oil at 18,500 tons, compared with 27,600 tons in 1951 and 40,800 tons in 1950. The sharp reduction in production was the result of drought conditions during the past two years. This stiffened the market during the third quarter and prices became stronger and offerings lighter.

Carnauba wax production in Brazil during the 1952-53 crop year was estimated at approximately 13,200 short tons if conditions remained favorable through the period of the second cuttings in December-January, according to American Consulate, Fortaleza. First cuttings began about mid-August and a yield at least average or better was in prospect. Whether an effort is made to secure maximum production will depend to some degree on developments in the market. Production in the 1951-52 year amounted to about 12,200 tons.

Antarctic Whale Oil Output

The pelagic output of baleen whale oil during the 1951-52 Antarctic season, based on provisional data, amounted to 382,380 tons, an increase of more than 7 percent from the 356,460 tons produced in 1950-51. Although the catch limit of 16,000 blue-whale units remained the same as in the previous year, the average oil yield per unit was larger in 1951-52.

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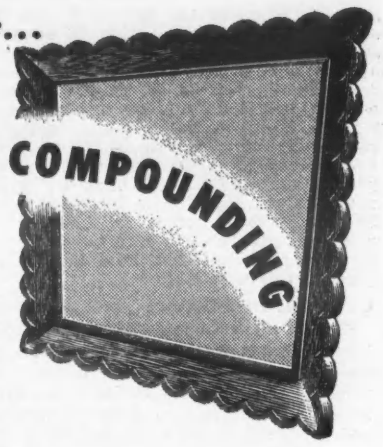

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Chemicals by Coal Hydrogenation

—Continued from page 3

with the announcement by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., of the development of "Krilium," its trade name for a hydrolyzed salt of polyacrylonitrile, which later in 1952 was marketed not as the original compound, but as a modified vinyl acetate maleic acid compound. Later formulators were licensed to market Monsanto's soil conditioners under their own trade names.

As frequently happens with perfectly good chemical developments, culminating years of intensive research by reliable firms, the wide public interest immediately engendered by the "Krilium" announcement led to a flood of untried and untested resinous products offered on the market by opportunists in an effort to get a part of what looked like a great potential market. Trade names sprouted in newspapers every week with claims which seemed to be unlimited.

New Products on Market

Meanwhile, a number of reliable chemical firms came on the market with good products backed by research and experimental evidence to support their claims. These products were adequately described without extravagant claims, their method of use prescribed and limitation indicated. "Aerotil," a soil conditioner based on polyacrylonitrile, by the American Cyanamid Company, New York, was a typical example of the latter type of product.

There were many others, some good, and some subject to very real criticism. However, by yearend the confused picture had clarified somewhat, and the marketing of good soil conditioners seemed likely to develop into really big business. The Federal Trade Commission, which kept close watch on the developing situation the year round, finally indicated that it would sponsor a trade practices conference in 1953 for the soil conditioner industry to help set up sales and technical standards.

Expansion of Synthetic Fibers

The third most important chemical development to reach a wide practical market level in 1952 was the expanded production, utilization and marketing of the newer synthetic fibers in actual garment use. "Acrilan," the new acrylic fiber made by Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ill., made its debut in the better clothing stores in all sorts of garments for the entire family on September 8. Fabrics in both pure acrylic fiber, and in blends with other fibers, such as cellulose acetate, were made available in cloth of all weights and finishes.

Outstanding characteristics among the new acyrlics is their light weight, crease and wrinkle resistance unaffected by wetting, and versatility of fabric effects such as texture, hand, etc. Other acrylic fibers such as "Orlon" made by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and "Dynel" made by Carbide & Carbon were in production for over a year, but during 1952 underwent tremendous expansion programs to increase output. For example, Carbide moved toward the erection of a $30,000,000 plant to expand "Dynel" output. Meanwhile, last year, American Cyanamid evaluated its new acrylic fiber, "X-51," for use and market potential.

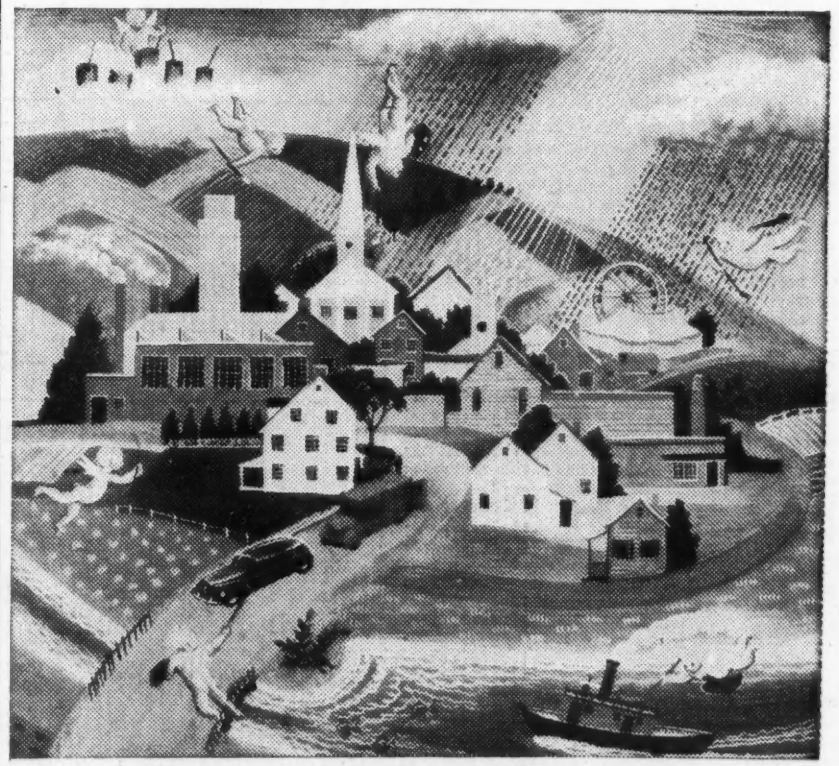
Development of 'Dacron'

Another important synthetic fiber which saw practical market development with really large production and commercial use planned for the immediate future, was duPont's "Dacron," a polyester fiber. It was described as a good wool replacement, with the added features of light weight, fiber strength, warmth, and wrinkle resistance. Clothing made from it was said to maintain its press even when wet by a soaking rain.

During 1952, new and better technics for dyeing these synthetic fibers were developed that greatly added to their actual use in clothing. This, of course, raised their marketability to new heights, which merits mention as a 1952 commercial development. Similar to other items mentioned here, synthetic fibers of the acrylic and polyester type were not research or laboratory developments of 1952, but were products of years of research and experimental semi-commercial trial before really hitting the market in a big way.

Marketing of Chlorophyll

The fourth most important commercial chemical development during 1952, from a marketing point of view, was chlorophyll promotion as a control of breath and body odors. Although there was considerable controversy over the relative merits of



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products containing chlorophyll or chlorophyllins, 1952 was a boom year for the material, with chlorophyll going into everything from toothpaste and chewing gum to dog food and toilet paper. What the outcome will be is a matter for conjecture, but it is possible that the chlorophyll boom of 1952 will go the way of the antihistamine boom of 1951, leaving this year or next as the probable peak.

Atomic Energy Developments

Since P. L. Lovewell, of Stanford Research Institute of California, last year estimated that the introduction of atomic energy and processes in industry may begin in five years, and may be sufficiently effective in ten or twenty years to make present plants obsolete, it would seem that developments in the field of atomic energy during 1952 were not very important industrially. However, mention should be made of the fact that progress in this direction was made, especially in the field of atomic power development.

While 1952 was the year that the hydrogen bomb was perfected and successfully exploded, its industrial potential cannot yet be evaluated. Of more interest currently, from a chemical point, are the following:—

U. S. Vanadium division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation during the year opened the country's largest uranium refining mill in Colorado, for processing, by a secret method, high lime content uranium ores. Significant uranium deposits were discovered in Wyoming. Blockson Chemical Company began producing uranium by separating it from phosphate rock at a plant near Joliet, Ill., and the three following companies started building plants to do the same thing:—International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., and Texas City Chemical Company, Texas City, Tex.

New Antibiotics Listed

New antibiotics introduced this year were:—"Erythrocin" by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., said to be effective against many gram positive and some gram negative organisms and those resistant to penicillin. "Achromycin" by Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N.Y., effective against trypanosomes which cause African sleeping sickness. "Fulvoplumerin" discovered at the University of Switzerland, said to be effective against seven strains of tubercle bacilli, including one resistant to streptomycin. "Ilotycin" by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., effective against penicillin susceptable organisms or those resistant to it such as typhus, undiant and spotted fever. Neomycin attained commercial world wide distribution by Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. "Magnamycin" by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., effective against bacteria immune to penicillin and streptomycin.

Chloromycetin was synthetically produced and marketed. About this antibiotic there was considerable controversy during the year because of alleged adverse effects on blood. The matter was referred by Food and Drug Administration to the National Research Council who allowed its continued use under careful direction, because out of some 8,000,000 patients treated, only some 112 showed either mild or severe blood disturbance.

Other Drug Advances

Isoniazid, an isonicotinic acid hydrazide effective in the treatment of tuberculosis was developed by Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., and by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. A patent on use was granted to Hoffmann-La Roche who immediately licensed Squibb, and subsequently licensed other makers. Isoniazid, it appeared at the yearend will not replace streptomycin and para-aminosalicylic acid in TB treatment, but seemed to be useful where this treatment meets resistance from strains of TB organisms. Latest developments appeared to be tending toward a combined isoniazid-streptomycin-PAS treatment.

Hexamethonium salts, such as the chloride, were developed and offered for drugs effective in the treatment of hypertension and related blood pressure ills. Phosphorlated hesperidin was introduced as a new drug designed to stop the destructive action of hyaluronidase, a body fluid suspected of contributing to arthritis and to the weakening of blood vessels. Lederle discovered a new drug extracted from hydrangea, said to be many times more effective than quinine in the treatment of malaria.

Interest in the hormone field centered mostly around cortisone and improving manufacturing methods. American Cyanamid developed what was said to be a more efficient process for making hydrocortisone, Compound F. Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., is marketing, commercially, the acetate of hydrocortisone, and offered hydrocortisone in tablet form.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., developed a fermentation process in the manufacture of cortisone, wherein certain micro-organisms are introduced which in one step by-pass several expensive chemical operations. Merck reported the accomplishment of the total synthesis of cortisone. Monsanto entered the cortisone picture with announcement of an $18,000,000 plant for its synthetic production.

Armour & Co., Chicago, isolated pure ACTH. The pure compound is available for research but is not yet commercially available, and may not become so unless research shows sufficient advantage for it. Armour begun marketing, new in 1952, a gelatin solution of ACTH which makes the hormone lower in cost to the patient, and aids in its administration.

Synthesis of Vitamin B_{15}

In the vitamin field, beyond expanded production facilities and lower prices on synthetic vitamin A, approval of the use of synthetic vitamin A in oleomargarine, there were not many other developments. However, the synthesis of vitamin B_{15} and its identification as the sodium salt of the dimethylaminoacetate of gluconic acid, was an important development. This material under clinical study was found effective in increasing the oxygen uptake of tissues, and hence relieving conditions of toxic hypoxemia. It is useful in angina pectoris, mycardial failure, coronary insufficiency, and similar conditions. It was also found to be effective in relieving arthritis and rheumatoid conditions, and was said to be qualitatively in its therapeutic action like ACTH and cortisone, but slower.

Although the Defense Production Administration set production goals for many chemicals, aimed at a vast increase in output by 1955, in many cases potential demand was greatly over-estimated and authorized plants were later dropped in the planning stage. Of more immediate significance was the new plant construction, either actually begun or completed during 1952. Following is a list of the construction by materials, including the company involved, the site, and, in some cases, the approximate cost and capacities:—

Year's Construction Listed

Alkyl Phenols—Jefferson Chemical Company, Port Neches, Texas.

Aluminum—Aluminum Company of America, Skagway, Alaska, $400,000,000 400,000 tons; a second project at Pittsburgh, Calif., $45,000,000; Aluminum Company of Canada, Quebec and British Columbia, $600,000,000, 550,000 tons; Olin Industries, Inc., $170,000,000; Reynolds Metals Company, Partico, Tex., $8,000,000; a second project at Gum Springs, Ark., $39,000,000, 50,000 tons.

Ammonia, anhydrous—Lion Oil Company, Luning, La.; Shell Oil Company, Ventura, Calif.; Mathieson Chemical Company, Morgantown, W. a.; Hooker Electrochemical Company, Tacoma, Wash., $2,000,000.

Ammonia-Urea—Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, South Point, Ohio, $5,000,000; Grace Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., $18,000,000.

Anilin—American Aniline Products, Inc., Lockhaven, Pa.; National Anilme Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Moundsville, West Va.

Byproducts Cokeovens—Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.

Carbon Disulphide—Stauffer Chemical Company, Le Mayne, Ala.

Chlorine and caustic sode—Hooker Electrochemical Company, Tacoma, Wash., $5,000,000; a second project at White Lake, Mich., $12 000,000; Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Moundsville, W. Va., $15,000,000; a second project at Syracuse, N. Y., $20,000,000.

Chlorine Trifluoride—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Natrona, Pa.

Cobalt—Howe Sound Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, $2,500,000.

Cryolite—Reynolds Metals Company, Long View, Wash., 40,000,000 pounds.

2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Ethanolamines—Jefferson Chemical Company, Port Neches, Tex.

Ethylene carbonate—Jefferson, Port Neches, Tex.

Ethyleneglycol and oxide—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, $5,000,000; Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Los Angeles, Calif., $36,000,000, 10,000,000 pounds glycol and 50,000,000 pounds polyethylene.

Fertilizer — Thurston Chemical Company, Trenton, Mo., 25,000 tons; John Deere Company, Pryor, Okla., $20,000.000; Associated Cooperatives., Inc., Sheffield, Ala., 60,000 tons; Filtrol Corporation, Trona, Calif., $5,000,000; Gulf Improvement Company, Pascagoula, Miss., $20,000.000; Consumer Cooperatives Association, Lawrence, Kan., $15,000,000; Davison Chemical Company (superphosphate), Ridgewood, Fla.; Stauffer Chemical Company (phosphate), Salt Lake City, Utah; Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division (urea), La Platte, Neb., $25,000,000.

Formaldehye—Borden Company, Demopolis, Ala., $1.000,000.

Formaldehyde & Pentaerythritol — Heyden Chemical Corporation and St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd , Montreal, Canada, 30,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde and 3,000,000 pounds of pentaerythritol.

Furfuryl alcohol—Quaker Oats Company, Memphis, Tenn., $600,000.

Iso-octyl alcohol—Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Wood River, Ill.

Lindane—Kolker Chemical Division, Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., $1,000,000.

Lithium and salts—Foote Mineral Company, Sunbright, Va., and Kings Mountain, N. C., $3,000,000 (triples former production); Metalloy Corporation, division of Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., $425.000.

Maleic anhydride—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Moundsville, W. Va., $4.500,000.

Organic chemicals from petroleum—Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Brandenburg, Ky., $17,000,000; Eastman Kodak Company, Long View, Tex.; Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Seadrift, Tex., $132,000,000; Celanese Corporation of America, Pampa, Tex., $17.000,000; Goodrich-Gulf Chemical, Inc., Orange, Tex.; Semet-Solvay Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paraxylene—Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex.

Phenol—Monsanto Chemical Company, Avon, Calif.; Standard Oil of California, Richmond, Calif.; Hercules Powder Company, Gibbstown, N. J., $8,000,000; Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Marietta, Ohio, 60,000,000 pounds.

Phosphoric Acid—Stauffer Chemical Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Phosphorus—Monsanto Chemical Company, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Plasticizers—Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Texas City, Tex., $36,000,000, 50,000,000 pounds of polyethylene and 10,000,000 pounds of glycols.

Polyethylene—Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Texas City, Tex., $36,000,000, 50,000,000 pounds of polyethylene and 10,000,000 pounds of glycols.

Polystyrene—Dow Chemical Company, Allyn's Point, Conn.

Polyvinyl alcohol — Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Polyvinyl chloride — Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Pyridin—Reilley Tar & Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Resorcinol—Borden Company, Dominguez, Calif., $600,000; Heyden Chemical Corporation, Garfield, N. J., 600,000 pounds.

Rubber latex—U. S. Rubber Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Sodium Chlorate—Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, Columbus, Miss

Sulphur—Pan American, Jaltipan, Vera Cruz, $5,000.000, 450,000 tons daily; Freeport Sulphur Company, floating mines at Bay Ste. Elaine, La., 100,000 tons daily; a second project at Nash Dome near Houston, Tex.; Phillips Chemical Company, Crane, Tex., 17,500 tons and 44,000 pounds (natural gas recovery), Goldsmith, Tex.; Sinclair Refining Company, Marcus Hook, Pa., 21 tons daily (refinery gas recovery); Gulf Oil Company, Port Arthur, Tex., 134,400 pounds (refinery gas recovery); Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Whiting, Ind., 19,200 tons (refinery gas recovery); Shell Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., 13,000 tons (refinery gas recovery); Hancock Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., 17,500 tons (refinery gas recovery); Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Baton Rouge, La., 14 000 tons (refinery gas recovery); Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Slaughter, Tex., 14,000 tons; Mathieson Chemical Company, Stamps, Ark., 21,000 tons; Gulf Oil Company, Waddle, Tex., 7,000 tons; Chemical Corporation of America, Sulfurdale, Utah, 10,000 tons; Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, Spindletop, Tex., 400,000 tons; J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1,250,000 pounds.

Sulphuric acid—Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Baytown, Texas; Monsanto Chemical Company, Avon, Calif., 250 tons daily; Eagle-Picher Company, Galena, Kan., 240 tons daily; Gulf Oil Corporation, Port Arthur, Tex.

Tar distillate chemicals—Koppers Company, Fontana, Calif.

Tetraethyl lead—Ethyl Corporation, Houston, Texas, capacity up one-third.

Titanium metal—Rem-Cru Titanium, Inc., Midland, Pa.; E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Newport and Edgemore, Del., 13,500 tons over next five-year period .

Vinyl chloride—Monsanto Chemical Company, Texas City, Tex.; Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Texas, $2,000,000.

Vinyl resin—Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company at Panesville, Ohio, 50,000,000 pounds.

Zinc—Eagle-Picher Company, Galena, Tex.

Zirconium-Hafnium—Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., $2,443,000, 150,000 pounds.

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—*Continued from page 5*

American companies, and the bringing of charges against these companies by the Department of Justice. The department called for a grand jury probe of the "cartel" which had not gotten underway by the end of the year, however, because of legal steps taken by the companies. In another action, however, the department filed three civil suits against four major American oil companies to recover more than $67,000,000 in alleged over-charges on purchases of Middle East oil for the Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Congress again tried to settled the tidelands oil question by voting to give title to these lands to the states, but President Truman vetoed the legislation and no attempt was made to pass it over his objections.

Other Developments

Other important developments of the year included the following:—

The President's Materials Policy Commission filed a five-volume report on the materials outlook in 1975 which contained some seventy-eight recommendations for changes in laws, policies and administrative rulings to assure adequate supplies being available when needed...The National Security Resources Board recommended that seventeen of the recommendations be given immediate attention by the responsible agencies.

FTC announced that a trade practices conference will be held in 1953 for the chemical soil conditioner industry...The Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce issued a report calling for important modifications in antitrust law enforcement policies and interpretations...A suit was filed in the District Court at Newark by the government to breakup the three major soap producing companies into smaller enterprises...DDT manufacturers appealed to the Office of International Trade to lift restrictions on exports of DDT to ease the excess supply situation...An outbreak of anthrax developed in several midwest swine herds which was traced to a shipment of bonemeal from abroad...Import controls on bonemeal were tightened in October by the Department of Agriculture in amendments to its sanitary regulations.

Tin importing was returned to private interests by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in August...Chile abrogated its contract to sell copper to the United States at 27½ cents a pound...A series of amendments to regulations under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act were proposed by the Labor department which would make prime contractors responsible for any violations of the law by their subcontractors.

Price Changes in 1952

—*Continued from page 38*

Zinc cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.523	.523
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	.16
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.42	.40
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	.21½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	4.92
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.45
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½	.13
Naphthalene, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	.23½
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	.28½
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.36	.36
Oxide pigment, American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.176	.1425
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1815	.1440
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1835	.1450
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1935	.16
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1885	.15½
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1965	.16½
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.2085	.175
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, ¾c. higher; bbl. prices, ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.39	.39
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	.26¾
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.12
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	.37
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.,	100 lbs.	6.85	7.30
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	6.55
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.95	9.25
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.253	.253
Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.10	2.10
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1180
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.26½	.25½
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	.23
Carbonate basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	NP
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	12.00	7.25
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	4.50	4.50
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	1.50
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	.44
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	.59
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	.32¼

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The products described on this page have been developed largely through the efforts of the Fleischmann laboratories. These well-equipped laboratories, staffed with trained and experienced men, have been engaged for many years in nutritional research.

Standard Brands Incorporated has three generations of practical manufacturing experience, supplemented by extensive modern facilities for production and research. It is especially qualified to supply yeast and yeast derivatives to the pharmaceutical and food trades. Outstanding research and excellent manufacturing give assurance of uniformly high quality in Standard Brands products.

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Type 2000-B, Type 300-B, Type 200-B, Type 90-B, Type 50-B. Of U.S.P. XII grade, but contain substantially larger quantities of thiamin, riboflavin and niacin than the minimum U.S.P. requirements. Well adapted for pharmaceutical purposes and food fortification.

FLEISCHMANN'S BEE-FLEX PRODUCTS

Made by combining high B_1 potency Primary Dry Yeast (Brewers' Type) with different quantities of natural fermentation solubles. Available in Types 321, 2000 and 3-6. They are well adapted for B-Complex food fortification and pharmaceutical uses because they supply high potencies of both thiamine and riboflavin.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACTS

Type 3. A vacuum dried extract yeast (brewers' type) which contains the B-Complex growth promoting properties of approximately three times its weight of Dry Yeast. Suitable for the fortification of dry and aqueous products.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACT AND LIVER

Manufactured by using equal parts of a specially prepared, vacuum-dried yeast extract and vacuum-dried whole mammalian liver. Supplies: thiamine 600 mcg. per gram, riboflavin 200 mcg. per gram, niacin 800 mcg. per gram.

FORTIFIED YEAST PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S FORTIFIED YEAST WITH IRON

Supplies thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin D, and iron mixed in pure dry yeast for the enrichment of macaroni and noodle products.

HYDROLYZED PROTEIN PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S ZYMEZATE BRAND YEAST AUTOLYSATE

An autolysate of the proteins of pure primary grown yeast (brewers' type), prepared by the action of the naturally-occurring yeast proteolytic enzymes. Contains the yeast proteins in a partially hydrolyzed condition and the vitamin B complex factors in a readily assimilable form.

YEAST DERIVATIVES

FLEISCHMANN'S ERGOSTEROL (Inactive)

Colorless crystals, highly purified, and of analytical reagent quality.

FLEISCHMANN'S NUCLEIC ACID

A highly purified amorphous powder, produced by breaking down the nucleoproteins of yeast.

FLEISCHMANN'S SODIUM NUCLEATE

The sodium salts of nucleic acid in a fine, yellowish-white amorphous powder form.

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Contains not less than 7,200 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

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Contains not less than 24,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

STANDARD BRANDS VIOSTEROL (Irradiated Ergosterol)

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FLEISCHMANN'S STABL-DEE IRRADIATED ERGOSTEROL

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SEASONINGS

SAROMA YEAST-VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Saroma is a yeast-vegetable extract, composed of hydrolyzed yeast and extracts of vegetables. It has excellent flavoring qualities, imparting a meaty or bouillon-like flavor to many preparations.

GRANULATED BOUILLON

Granulated Bouillon is composed of hydrolyzed vegetable proteins and yeast—vegetable extracts blended with salt, and with or without vegetable fat and spices.

BOUILLON CUBES

Bouillon Cubes are composed of the same materials as Granulated Bouillon, compressed into cube form.

NEW GLUTAMINO SEASONING

New Glutamino is a hydrolyzed vegetable protein product. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder, composed of hydrolyzed cereal gluten and yeast. It has a light chicken broth flavor and has particular value in enhancing the flavor of chicken broth and similar products.

TASTONE SEASONING

Derived by the hydrolysis of yeast, corn, and other vegetable proteins, with vegetable extracts added for extra flavor.

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Malt extracts and syrups—liquid or dry—diastatic or non-diastatic, used in a wide variety of foods.